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PART 10.

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING

MOROCCO.

July to December 1894.

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CONFIDENTIAL.

Further Correspondence respecting Morocco.

Part 10.

No. 1.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received July 2.)

(No. 62.)

Tangier, June 20, 1894.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 37 of the 25th April transmitting to me a copy of a letter from the conjoint Jewish Foreign Committee, calling attention to renewed outrages on the Jews of Morocco city, which were said to have been committed by Kaïd Mohammed Widah, notwithstanding the presence there of the Sultan, and instructing me, after making inquiries into the facts stated in M. Elmaleh's letter, to concert with the other foreign Representatives at Tangier, and especially with my Italian and Portuguese colleagues, as to the steps to be taken with a view to put a stop to the continued ill-treatment of the Jewish population.

The statement in M. Elmaleh's letter is that in March last, on the occasion of the payment of tribute by the Jews of Morocco city, each Jew, as he deposited the amount of his contributions, was ordered to receive six heavy blows on the head from the officials present. One or two Italian protégés, upon protesting against the blows, were "forthwith attacked by the soldiers, and maltreated in an indescribable manner, while other Portuguese protégés, who refused to take personally the tribute money, sending it by their domestics, were sent for to their houses, dragged out by the soldiers, knocked about outrageously, and then dispatched to prison."

Upon the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, I lost no time in calling upon my Italian and Portuguese colleagues to inquire what were the facts. The former stated to me that he had received from his Consular Agent at Mogador, M. Serusi, a report that on the occasion in question one instance of beating an Italian Jewish protégé had occurred. He had addressed a remonstrance to Cid Emfadl Gharnit on the subject, but the latter had treated the complaint in a flippant manner, denying that blows had been given, and maintaining that the administration of a gentle tap on the neck when the tribute was paid did no harm, as it was only a fitting token of humiliation.

Not being satisfied with this answer he had written again, so far back as the 23rd April, but no reply has as yet been received at the Italian Legation. I have seen a translation of a statement signed by twenty Jews who were eye-witnesses of the particular act complained of, and it is to be noted that they make no complaint of having been struck themselves. The Italian protégé, on receiving the three blows or taps alleged to be customary, remonstrated, on the ground that he was an Italian protégé, and was then struck again, this time with greater violence.

Senhor Colaço informed me that no complaint had reached his ears of any Jew having been maltreated on the occasion of the payment of tribute.

I consulted a highly respected Jewish resident of Tangier, who has correspondents at Morocco city, but found that he, too, was without any information.

On my recent visit to the coast ports I took every opportunity of questioning persons who would be likely to know the facts. At Saffi, the nearest of all the ports to Morocco, I received a call from five of the leading Jews, of whom I inquired about this affair, but they appeared to be entirely ignorant of it. What they did object to was having to pay arrears of tribute at the rate current when the money became due, instead of the depreciated rate of to-day, but they did not wish to present any formal complaint on this subject.

At Mogador, I made the acquaintance of M. Reuben Elmaleh, who is a highly respected member of the Jewish community, and, I believe, President of the Synagogue. He is Austro-Hungarian Consular Agent also. I found that conversation in English with

him was impossible, as he is not acquainted with the language, and he speaks very little Spanish. On my inquiring about the alleged cases of ill-treatment, I found that he knew very little about them at first hand, though he evidently was honestly convinced that they had really occurred. I therefore took the opportunity of impressing upon him the necessity of being sure of one's facts before making official complaints of the kind referred to, and warned him that any exaggerations would be likely to prejudice the cause of the Jews, begging him, at the same time, whenever any occurrences of the kind should again come to his knowledge, to communicate directly with Her Majesty's Legation, as I had special instructions from your Lordship to interest myself in the welfare of the Hebrew populations.

I also had some conversation with a resident of Mogador, who has special opportunities for obtaining information with regard to the condition of the Jews. He admitted that the Kadi Mustafa, who prides himself on having achieved the conversion of two or three Jews to Moslemism, is very fanatical and harshly disposed towards them, but he considered the Kaïd Mohammed Widah to be on the whole a very favourable specimen of a Moorish Governor, severe, but just. It was quite true that when Jews paid tribute they received a pat on the head as a mark of their subjection to the Sultan's rule, but the expression "blows" was an exaggeration. The recent unfortunate occurrence, narrated in my No. 36 of the 25th April, had worked great harm to the Jewish cause, and he was of opinion that the worst enemies of the Jews in Morocco were, not the Moors, but the Jews themselves. This, however, was said especially with regard to the rack-renting of premises in the Mellah, at Mogador, on which I propose shortly to report in a separate despatch.

I had likewise some conversation with the writer of the article in the "Jewish Chronicle" of the 20th April, a copy of which, though not inclosed in your Lordship's despatch, had reached me from another quarter. On my inquiring the source of his information, he stated to me that it came from a thoroughly trustworthy correspondent at Morocco city, who had been an eye-witness in company with some members of the South Morocco Mission. Nevertheless, the manner in which he spoke left on my mind the impression that he was not altogether confident of his informant's correctness. I at once wrote to the Head of the South Morocco Mission, requesting him to furnish me with statements from the gentlemen who were alleged to have been eye-witnesses, and I have now received from him a reply, from which I transcribe the following passages:—

"About two years ago, while M. Corcos was here on a visit, a Jew was flogged by the orders of Kaïd Weedah. M. Corcos called on my friends here and urged them to go and see the individual whom he represented as having been brutally abused. Two of them went with him, saw the case, and reported afterwards that he had not been severely flogged. They later on saw the newspaper report, and judged it an exaggeration of the real circumstances.

"I am not acquainted with the circumstances attending the recent payment of tribute to the Sultan; in fact, your reference to them is the first I have seen.

"About eight weeks ago a Jew disappeared, and it was at once supposed that he had been murdered. A crowd of the common Jews endeavoured to see the Sultan in order to demand an investigation. Being busy, he objected to this, and asked that a deputation of ten respectable Jews should wait upon him. As these were making their way into his presence, the others endeavoured to accompany them. This called forth an order to clear the place, a thing which the Court attendants were not slow to do. In the mêlée a number of the Jews got roughly handled, and one of them, who was later on attended by our Dr. Muir, had received some severe scalp wounds. The matter caused a great stir for a day or two, but my opinion is that the Jews gave some provocation on the one side, and the soldiers overstepped their command on the other. We here are of opinion that the Jews are not so badly dealt with as is sometimes represented. No doubt the Kaïd takes every opportunity for extorting money from them, but in this they are not worse off than the Moslems."

My correspondent expresses a desire that his name should not appear in the newspapers in connection with this evidence, but has no objection to its being used otherwise. I have every reason to believe in its exactitude.

The inference to be drawn from the information which I have been able to collect is, that it is not true, as stated in M. Elmaleh's letter, that, as each Jew deposited his tribute, he was ordered to receive six heavy blows on the head; but it is a fact that a tap on the neck is given to each as a mark of his subjection. That one Italian protégé, upon protesting against this treatment on the ground of his foreign protection, was beaten by the soldiers ("cavasses") at the command of the Kaïd; and that upon complaint being made to the Italian Minister the case was taken up by him, and energetic representations made to the

Moorish Government. Inquiry at the Portuguese Legation did not, however, result in corroboration of the statements made as to Portuguese protégés having been similarly treated.

I regret the delay that has occurred in making this report, but I was anxious to render it as complete as possible; and the information from Morocco city, which is more trustworthy than any other, has only just reached me.

Under present circumstances, I venture to think that it would not be desirable to raise the question whether, in paying tribute, the Moorish Jews should comply with what appears to be little more than an ancient form of recognizing that they are subjects of the Sultan.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 2.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received July 2.*)

(No. 63.)
Tangier, June 21, 1894.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit copy of a despatch from Vice-Consul Frost, reporting the arrival at Rabat of couriers with the official announcement of the new Sultan's Proclamation at Fez and Morocco city, as well as the submission of the Zemmour and Zair, two of the most turbulent of the tribes in the whole of Morocco.

As Mr. Frost with much truth observes, "This completes a series of events unexampled in the history of this Empire, where the change of Sovereign has always been accompanied by disturbances and bloodshed, but which on this occasion has been accomplished in the most pacific and harmonious manner."

It is sincerely to be hoped that this happy beginning may prove a good augury for the future tranquillity of Morocco under its new Sovereign.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure in No. 2.

Vice-Consul Frost to Mr. Satow.

Rabat, June 18, 1894.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report that intelligence reached the Government on the 15th instant that Mulaï Abdul Aziz had been proclaimed Sultan in Fez, and on the following day couriers arrived from Morocco city bringing the news that Mulaï Abdul Aziz had been proclaimed there, and had also been recognized by his brother, Mulaï Mohammed.

A deputation of 200 mounted Zimmours presented themselves at the Court yesterday to congratulate the Sultan on his accession, and to promise fealty. It is reported that they disclaimed all connection with the recent disturbances in the Gharb and Beni Hassan, and invited the Sultan to avail himself of the road through their territory to Fez and Mequinez, assuring His Majesty that they would be responsible for any hurt or loss to travellers or traffic, should such occur.

The importance of this declaration and its accompanying submission of one of the most unruly tribes in this Empire cannot be overestimated.

Of equal importance is the fact that the Zair tribe, also renowned for its turbulence, yesterday made presents to His Shereefian Majesty, and congratulated him on his accession to the throne.

This completes a series of events unexampled, I venture to say, in the history of this Empire, where the change of Sovereign has always been accompanied by disturbances and bloodshed, but which on this occasion has been accomplished in the most pacific and harmonious manner.

The Beni Hassan and Shararda contingents, which had assembled here by order of the late Sultan, are leaving as I write, to prepare "mona" for the Sultan's passage on his way to Fez. His Majesty's departure is reported to be fixed for the 23rd instant.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN FROST.

No. 3.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received July 2.)

(No. 64. Confidential.)

My Lord, *Tangier, June 21, 1894.*

AS presenting another view of the situation from the standpoint of a Moorish official, I beg to inclose copy of a letter from Vice-Consul Macleod, reporting the observations of the Amin Mukhri, who was specially charged by the late Sultan with the conduct of foreign affairs at Fez shortly after His Majesty's departure last autumn for Tafilelt. The Amin having on several occasions manifested good-will both towards the British subjects resident at Fez and to travellers whom I had recommended to his good offices, I thought it would be useful to address him a letter begging that he would have a special care of all the foreigners in Fez at the present critical moment.

Your Lordship will observe that while expressing his belief in the ultimate success of Mulaï Abdul Aziz, and his own loyalty to him, he said he greatly feared calamitous results to the country, for he had no confidence in the circle of Vizirs surrounding the new Sultan. They were, in his opinion, one and all corrupt, and would only enrich themselves still more now that they had no master to stand in awe of. Moreover, they were not even united, but all at variance with each other, and he considered the outlook to be very gloomy.

The mother of Mulaï Abdul Aziz, he added, was a woman of ability, and she would, he hoped, exercise a good influence over the young Monarch, who had been trained under his father's eye, and was the best of the late Sultan's sons, free hitherto from vicious habits and dishonesty.

Similar forebodings have been expressed to me by more than one European possessing long experience of the Court, and intimate personal acquaintance with the present Ministers, and it is impossible not to attach weight to their opinion. At the same time, it is not unreasonable to hope that a prudent regard for their own safety may induce the Vizirs to act sufficiently in unison to frustrate schemes of setting up a rival candidate, should any such be entertained. As far as can be judged at present, there are no signs of disturbance, though many are of opinion that as soon as the harvest is over, in about three months' time, we may expect the formation of clouds in the political sky.

Conflicting statements have been made with regard to the young Sultan's age, but there seems to be little doubt that he is about 16 years old.

Since the date of Mr. de Vismes' Memorandum upon the Sultan's Ministers forwarded in Sir Charles Euan-Smith's despatch No. 8, Confidential, of the 12th January, 1892, the following changes have taken place: The Grand Vizir has entirely withdrawn from public life, and Cid Mohammed Sinhajé has died and been replaced by Hadj-el-Maati Ben-el-Arbi Ben Mukhtar, a brother of the ex-Vizir. Hadj-el-Maati is supposed to be friendly to the French. With regard to the others, Mr. de Vismes' Memorandum gives such full details that there is nothing further to add.

The late Sultan, I learn from a confidential source, had a presentiment that his days were numbered even before he left Morocco city, for he was then already very ill from a complication of liver and kidney disease. This led him to adopt every expedient to insure the succession of Abdul Aziz, whom he sent away to Rabat in advance, with all the pomp he could muster. He gave instructions that he should be treated by his suite exactly as if he were already Sultan, and endowed him with Mulaï Abdallah's umbrella and tray, which he had received from his own father just before the death of the latter, and which are supposed to be talismans. When Abdul Aziz mounted his horse to leave Morocco the Sultan himself held his stirrup.

There does not appear to be the least foundation for the suggestion that Mulaï Hassan was poisoned. He managed to get as far as Dar Uld Zedou in Tadla, but found himself unable to proceed.

Up to the day before his death he used to appear, and sit in the open tent that he used as an office. When his death took place the Vizirs were afraid to announce it, as the people of the locality are more or less disaffected, but orders were given that night for a march on the following morning, as if nothing unusual had happened. The corpse was placed in a palanquin, and, before starting, the Ministers went up to it, and acted as if he were alive inside. So it was carried all day, but owing to the intense heat decomposition proceeded rapidly, and the secret could no longer be kept. It was

therefore given out officially, as soon as the camp was pitched, that the Sultan had died that afternoon, the 7th instant.

All the facts go to show that the event happened much less suddenly than appeared to those who were unacquainted with what had been going on at the Court. The Sultan and his Ministers acted with due foresight under the circumstances, while all the necessary precautions had already been taken to insure the realization of Mulaï Hassan's avowed intentions with regard to the succession.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure in No. 3.

Vice-Consul Macleod to Mr. Satow.

(Confidential.)

Sir, *Fez, June 14, 1894.*

I CALLED also to-day upon the Amin Mukhri, and handed him your Excellency's letter, which came to hand under cover of despatch received this morning.

The Amin was profoundly affected on reading it, sobbing and weeping bitterly, and was quite overcome for several minutes. He said he had lost in Mulaï Al Hassan a father and brother as well as a beloved Sovereign.

The Amin's grief seemed acute and sincere.

He went on (unprompted by me) to deplore the Sultan's untimely death, and while expressing every belief in the ultimate success of Mulaï Abdul Aziz, and his loyalty to him as the heir desired by His late Majesty, he said he greatly feared calamitous results to the country.

He had no confidence in the circle of Vizirs surrounding the new Sultan. They were all corrupt, and would only enrich themselves further now that they had no master to stand in awe of.

Moreover, they were not even united, but all at sixes and sevens with each other, and altogether the outlook, he considered, was very gloomy. However, it was God's will, and must be borne with patience.

The Amin then went on to recount many instances of the late Sultan's esteem for him, and said that he had heard recently from Marrakesh that it was His Shereefian Majesty's intention to have soon formally intrusted him with the exclusive charge of foreign affairs at Fez, and he knew that, had the Sultan lived to carry that out, genuine friendship and increased good-will of the various nations would have accrued from it.

Mulaï Abdul Aziz' mother was a woman, he said, of ability, and had stood the Amin's friend on more than one occasion, and would, he hoped, exercise a good influence over the young Monarch, who, he said, had been trained, so far, under his father's eye, and was the best of the Sultan's sons, and was hitherto, unlike the others, free of vicious habits and "knavery."

The Amin further informed me that the "bîya," or document of adherence of Fez to Mulaï Abdul Aziz, was complete, and that in a day or two a deputation consisting of representatives of the Shereefs, Ulema, Judicial and Executive authorities, and the public would proceed to Rabat, and taking the "bîya" with them, beg the new Sultan to come up here as quickly as possible and formally instal himself.

The Amin concluded by offering his continued assistance and friendship to us in any exigency, and enjoining on me not to fail to convey to your Excellency his respects, and the pleasure he anticipated of making your personal acquaintance before long.

I trust I have not exceeded my duty in allowing the Amin to communicate the foregoing observations. They were offered spontaneously, and seemed the frank and honest opinions of a man of long experience and of admitted ability, and comparatively conscientious and straightforward; and so I thought it best to put your Excellency in information of them.

To-day being the Baïram festival, the Amin's scribe was absent, or he said he would have given me his answer for transmission herewith.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. MacIVER MACLEOD.

No. 4.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received July* 2.)

(No. 65.)
Tangier, June 21, 1894.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my despatch No. 59 of the 18th instant, I have the honour to transmit herewith translation of a note that I have received from the Vizier for Foreign Affairs, Cid Emfadl Gharneet, in reply to one in which I had requested him to convey to the new Sultan the congratulations of Her Majesty's Government on his accession, and expressing my willingness to pay His Shereefian Majesty a visit whenever it might be convenient to him.

Nothing could be more cordial than the language used by Cid Emfadl Gharneet in transmitting the Sultan's acknowledgments and assurances of the desire of His Shereefian Majesty that the ties of friendship which existed between Her Majesty's Government and his father may be drawn still closer.

With regard to the visit which I had offered to pay to His Shereefian Majesty, he replies that he regards this as a token of friendship, and that it would have given His Majesty great pleasure to receive me, but that as he is on the point of leaving for Mequinez and Fez, to arrange the affairs of the tribes, it must be unavoidably deferred until he shall be more consoled, and affairs shall have assumed a perfectly satisfactory condition.

I believe that similar replies have been received by all my colleagues.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure in No. 4.

Cid Emfadl Gharneet to Mr. Satow.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.)
Rabat, 16 *Hedjah*, 1311 (*June* 20, 1894).

I HAVE received your answer, saying that you have informed your illustrious Government of the decease of our Lord, the hallowed in the sight of God, and of the homage done by all the Viziers, Secretaries, Kaïds, and great officers of State, and the Askars and the Geish and the tribes of the Empire, to his august son, Mulaï Abdul Aziz, to whom may God give the victory, and that your Government learnt with much pain and regret the death of our Lord, the hallowed in the sight of God, as there was much friendship between His Majesty and them, and the best of good relations and amicable intercourse, and all men spoke well of His Majesty, but that the painful impression produced on them was effaced by the accession to the Throne of his son above mentioned, and the unanimity of the whole country in recognizing and obeying him; you say further that you have been instructed to convey their congratulations to His Shereefian Majesty, and their good wishes for his health and length of days, and their hopes that the great qualities of his ancestors may be conspicuous in him; and that you have been directed to proceed to His Majesty's Court in order to express to him verbally the friendly sentiments of your Government, at the time and in the place which may be convenient to His Majesty.

You also requested that I should bring this to the knowledge of His Majesty, and acquaint you with His Majesty's answer. I communicated your letter to him, and His Majesty understood its purport, and has commanded me to reply to you that he is convinced of the special friendship which existed between his late father and your Government, having been inherited from father to son, and that the regret and grief caused them by his demise, and the joy subsequent upon it at his accession to the Throne and his inheritance of the kingdom, is that which is habitual among friends, for the friend is rejoiced by that which rejoices his friend, and is pained by that which pains him.

I am to say that His Majesty will remain with your Government on the same and still closer terms of friendship as characterized his father's relations with them, and His Majesty wishes that they may be preserved from evil and encompassed with joy and well-being, and may increase in greatness, riches, and strength.

His Majesty has also commanded me to reply to you with regard to your coming to the Shereefian Court for the purpose expressed, that this is one of the proofs and tokens of your friendship, and that your coming would give him the greatest satisfaction and pleasure, but that His Majesty is now on the point of leaving for Mequinez and

Fez, in order to arrange the affairs of the tribes, and to pacify them, so that they may do nothing in violation of public order, and if it were not for this important matter which leads him to hasten his departure, which you yourselves desire should have the precedence, he would have remained at Rabat until he had seen you. This will take place at no distant period, when His Majesty has found consolation, and things are in a perfectly satisfactory state.

Finished the 16th Hedjah 1311 (20th June, 1894).

No. 5.

Liverpool Incorporated Chamber of Commerce to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received July* 4.)

Liverpool, July 3, 1894.

My Lord,

I AM directed by the Committee of the African Trade Section of this Chamber to ask whether they can be favoured with any information on the subject of Sir West Ridgeway's Report on the possibility of reopening negotiations with the Sultan of Morocco for the arrangement of a new Treaty of Commerce between England and Morocco.

They have observed the statement in Parliament that the Report taken as a whole is confidential, but the restrictions on exports from Morocco are so great, even the movement of grain from Casa Blanca to Tangier being prohibited, that they are extremely anxious to see the negotiations, broken off two years ago, resumed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) THOMAS H. BARKER,
Secretary.

No. 6.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received July* 5.)

(No. 56.)
(Telegraphic.) P.
Tangier, July 5, 1894.

THE Portuguese man-of-war "Vasco da Gama" leaves here for the coast to-morrow or the next day, and Arzila is mentioned by some of her officers as one of the ports of call.

I earnestly hope that the Portuguese Government will not allow this, when it is borne in mind what occurred at that port when a Spanish war-vessel called there, as reported in my telegram No. 49 of the 22nd ultimo.

No. 7.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir H. MacDonell.

(No. 14.)
(Telegraphic.) P.
Foreign Office, July 5, 1894.

MR. SATOW'S telegram No. 56 of to-day.

When Spanish cruizer visited Argila, this nearly led to a disturbance of a serious nature, which might have spread over the whole country. It would, therefore, be most undesirable for Portuguese men-of-war to call at that or any other Moorish port that is not open to foreign trade. Urge Portuguese Government to give instructions accordingly.

No. 7*.

Sir H. MacDonell to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received July* 6.)

(No. 23.)
(Telegraphic.) P.
Lisbon, July 6, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to report, in answer to your Lordship's telegram No. 14, that the Portuguese man-of-war has received instructions from the Portuguese Government to coal at Cadiz and to embark provisions there and to return for further instructions to Tangier. The Portuguese Minister in Morocco has received communication in this sense. Mr. Satow informed.

No. 8.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received July 7.)

(No. 57.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, July 7, 1894.*

MEQUINEZ was entered by the Sultan in State on 2nd July. Fez is distant two days from there.

The date of the Sultan's arrival at Fez is as yet uncertain.

No. 9.

Extract from the "Pall Mall Gazette" of July 9, 1894.

CAPTURE OF AN ENGLISH EXPEDITION.

ACCORDING to advices received at Las Palmas from the African coast, the English expedition, which was recently sent from the new factory between Cape Bojador and Cape Juby for the purpose of seeking for mines, had penetrated some forty miles into the interior, when all the members of the party were made prisoners by Arabs. They were released, however, on payment of a heavy ransom.

No. 10.

Foreign Office to Liverpool Incoporated Chamber of Commerce.

Sir, *Foreign Office, July 9, 1894.*

I AM desired by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant respecting the possibility of resuming negotiations for a Commercial Treaty with Morocco, and inquiring whether any information on the subject contained in Sir West Ridgeway's Report can be furnished to the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.

In reply, I am to state that his Lordship is fully alive to the importance of this question, and that any favourable opportunity will be taken of obtaining a removal of some at least of the many restrictions now imposed on trade in Morocco. The present moment, however, when a change of Sovereign has just taken place in that country, is obviously not one at which negotiations could be commenced.

I am to add that Lord Kimberley regrets that he cannot communicate to the Chamber of Commerce Sir W. Ridgeway's observations on the matter, which show very clearly the great difficulties that surround the subject, but which are of a confidential nature.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 11.

Sir C. Ford to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received July 10.)

(No. 129.)
My Lord, *Rome, July 7, 1894.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose herein to your Lordship translation of a reply which was given yesterday in the Chamber of Deputies by Baron Blanc, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to an interpellation which had been addressed to him on the subject of Italian interests in Morocco.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS CLARE FORD.

Inclosure in No. 11.

Replies to Questions in the Italian Chamber of Deputies.

BARON BLANC replied to Signor Cirmeni, who asked what measures the Government proposed to take in order to protect Italian interests in Morocco.

He replied at the same time to Signor Cinana Mayneri on the subject of the action to be taken with a view to safeguard the territorial integrity and independence of the Shereefian Empire.

The death of the Shereef had, his Excellency said, given rise to apprehensions of disturbance, and the Italian Government had sent a ship for the protection of Italian subjects.

Fortunately, the new Shereef had been recognized peacefully.

In any case, the Powers were in agreement as to the maintenance of the *status quo*.

No. 12.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received July 10.)

(No. 78. Most Secret and Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, July 9, 1894.*

WITH reference to my despatch No. 161 A, I am informed in the strictest confidence by Señor Moret that the utmost endeavours were made by Germany, with the assistance of Italy, to prevent Abdul Aziz being recognized as Sultan of Morocco.

Her object was to raise a civil war in Morocco, when Germany would have immediately taken possession of Mogador. Señor Moret gave me on the very best authority this information, of which, however, he had no details.

His Excellency has peaceful news of the agitation among the Riffs.

No. 13.

Consul Harford to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received July 11.)

(No. 34.)
My Lord, *Teneriffe, July 4, 1894.*

WITH reference to my despatch No. 30 of the 22nd ultimo, I have the honour to inclose copy of Mr. Vice-Consul Miller's despatch on the subject of two cases of rifles confiscated at Las Palmas by the authorities.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. H. HARFORD.

Inclosure in No. 13.

Vice-Consul Miller to Consul Harford.

Sir, *Las Palmas, June 26, 1894.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, dated the 23rd instant, inclosing letter from the Civil Governor, and, in answer thereto, I beg to inform you that the said cases were consigned to the Manager of the North-West African Mineral Concession Company, a new Company just started now, but the steam-ship "Niger's" agent's clerk, when making out the customary Spanish manifest, mistook the word "gun" for "gin," and declared it so. The Civil Sub-Governor believes that in view of this circumstance the Civil Governor will withdraw the fine that has been imposed.

The cause of this difficulty has been the want of a certificate from the Spanish Consul at the port of shipping according to the Royal Decree, 1876; though this is an old law in Spain, it has never been particularly adhered to, but now it seems it is coming into force.

I have also to inform you that some cases containing safety cartridges and friction

tubes received per "Volta," consigned to Miller and Co., as well as one case guns per "Bonny," all in transit for Cape Juby, were also seized, the said agent's clerk having translated friction tubes as machinery, and there being no document legalized by the Spanish Consul from the place of origin accompanying said cases.

I herewith return the Civil Governor's letter.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. MILLER.

No. 14.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received July* 11.)

(No. 81.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, July* 11, 1894.

I HAVE received a letter from the Manager of Cape Juby, complaining of the seizure at Las Palmas by the Spanish authorities of five cases of cartridges and one case of friction tubes which are needed for the defence of the station, as well as of four double-barrelled flint-lock guns, described as "legitimate articles of trade with the Arabs."

The reason given for their seizure is that they may not be landed on Spanish territory, being war material.

No previous instance of such a difficulty has occurred.

The Manager is anxious for me to take steps in the matter, arguing that the goods are in transit.

I should be glad if your Lordship would instruct me how I am to act.

No. 15.

Consul Finn to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received July* 12.)

(No. 30.)
My Lord, *Malaga, July* 7, 1894.

THE officers of a Spanish gun-boat which arrived here a day or two ago from the Riff coast reported that arms are being continually smuggled there both by Spanish faluchos and others flying the British ensign, and to-day's papers state that the Moors "daily receive arms and ammunition; they have two rapid-firing pieces of artillery, and are expecting another."

I consider it my duty to report this, as, according to local opinion, the last has not yet been heard of the Melilla question.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALEXANDER FINN.

No. 16.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received July* 12.)

(No. 173.)
My Lord, *Madrid, July* 9, 1894.

TO-DAY'S papers contain telegrams of some importance from Melilla. The Council (Junta) of Kabyles have decided on the deposition of Ali-el-Rubio from the place of Basha of Benisicar. Rations are to be refused to Muley Araaf, who will be supported by the Custom-house.

The Colonel of the Askaris is to be dismissed.

It is said that an attempt has been made to assassinate Ali-el-Rubio, who has taken refuge among the Kabyles of Benisar. The Colonel of the Askaris is also in fear of his life. Muley Araaf is tolerated, but his authority disregarded, having failed in his promise to build and arm fortifications capable of withstanding the Spaniards. These works the Moors propose to complete themselves. Great excitement reigns throughout the country. This is said to be kept up by the Santon of Puntilla.

Bonfires are seen every night on the heights, being the usual signals for assembling the Kabyles.

Many Moors have arrived from the interior, and but few come to the Fort of Melilla. This is said to be an undoubted sign of agitation, as it occurs whenever anything extraordinary goes on: 223 Moors have disembarked, returning from the harvest at Oran.

A telegram from Malaga says that the Governor of Melilla has endeavoured to obtain from the merchants a voluntary contribution towards the municipal expenses. This was refused, on the ground that the revenue of 500,000 pesetas is sufficient, and that the services rendered by the Municipality are few and defective. Trade there is said to be bad.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

No. 17.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(*Received July* 12.)

THE Secretary of the Admiralty presents his compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and begs to forward the following decypher of a telegram received this day, viz.:—

"*Gibraltar, July* 11, 1894, 4·50 P.M.

"Please telegraph instructions whether any ships are to remain Gibraltar after I sail; observing I shall be within easy reach for some time.

"I have seen British Minister, who says there is no necessity any ship remaining for protection life and property.

"'Tage' (French) has already left Tangier for the manœuvres; only 'Lalande' (French) is there now. 'Lombardia' (Italian) sailed for Italy 9th July."

Admiralty, July 11, 1894.

No. 18.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(No. 54.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, July* 12, 1894.

WITH regard to the application of the Cape Juby Company reported in your telegram of the 11th instant, as the war material seized is stated to be required for the defence of the station, I authorize you to make application for its release upon that ground. You should also point out that the goods were in transit, and not destined for Moorish territory. Details will be sent to you by post. From the reports received by Her Majesty's Government, it would appear that a shipping clerk's mistake in the translation of the manifest into Spanish, which had some appearance of intentional concealment, was the original cause of seizure.

No. 19.

Foreign Office to Admiralty.

Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 12, 1894.

I HAVE laid before the Earl of Kimberley the telegram from the Commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean, which was forwarded to this Office in your letter of yesterday's date, relative to the approaching departure of the Mediterranean Squadron from Gibraltar.

Lord Kimberley observes that Mr. Satow sees no necessity for retaining any of Her Majesty's ships for the protection of British life and property in Morocco, and I am directed by his Lordship to state, for the information of the Lords Commissioners

of the Admiralty, that, as Mr. Satow is satisfied and the squadron will remain within easy reach for some time, there seems to be no reason for leaving a ship at Gibraltar under present circumstances.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 20.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received July 13.)

(No. 174.)
Madrid, July 11, 1894.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my telegram No. 81 of this date, I have the honour to inclose a copy of the letter therein alluded to from the Manager of the North-West African Company at Cape Juby.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

Inclosure in No. 20.

North-West African Company to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

Cape Juby, June 26, 1894.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to bring to your Excellency's notice the following facts :—

On the 26th ultimo our London house shipped from Liverpool to Las Palmas, Grand Canary, to be there transhipped for this station, five cases of cartridges and one case of friction tubes. A week later they shipped (also from Liverpool) a case of sundries for same destination. In this case were four double-barrelled flint-lock guns. On arrival in Las Palmas of the above-mentioned goods they were seized by the authorities on the ground of their being war material, and therefore not permitted to be landed in Spanish territory.

This information has been supplied to me by Messrs. Miller and Co., our agents in that port, by letter dated the 9th instant. At the same time they wrote that they were appealing to the Civil Governor of Canary in order to get the goods released. They have so far been unsuccessful in their application as to the "war material," though after considerable trouble they managed to obtain delivery of the sundries.

Under these circumstances I feel that my proper course is to request your Excellency's good offices in this matter.

I may point out that for the last twelve or fourteen years we have received from our London house constant shipments of arms and ammunition without any difficulties being made by the island authorities, considering that the goods were for transhipment, and not for importation.

I should add that, with the exception of the flint-lock guns, which are legitimate articles of trade with the Arabs, all arms and ammunition imported to Cape Juby are solely for the defence of the station, and in that capacity they are an absolute necessity.

Messrs. Miller and Co. inform me that in the future it will be necessary for all such shipments to be accompanied by a certificate from the Spanish Consul at port of origin, stating that the goods are in transit, and this will in future be done if necessary.

In conclusion, may I beg your Excellency's early intervention in order that instructions may be conveyed to the authorities in Grand Canary to release the above-mentioned goods ?

I have, &c.
(Signed) T. W. BATES, *Manager*.

No. 21.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received July 13.)

(No. 58.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, July 13, 1894.*

THE Sultan, according to Vice-Consul Macleod at Fez and Kaid Maclean, will leave Mequinez on 16th instant, and arrive at Fez on the 18th.

Referring to my despatch No. 64 of the 21st June two of the Viziers have been dismissed, namely, Hadj-el-Mati and Mohammed Seghir. The place of the former has been filled by Mesfiwi, and that of the latter by a brother of the late Sultan's Chamberlain, Ba-Hamed. The last has the reins of power in his hands. The dismissal of Cid Gharneet is considered highly probable.

No. 22.

The Earl of Kimberley to Señor del Mazo.

Your Excellency,

Foreign Office, July 13, 1894.

WITH reference to my letter of the 15th ultimo, stating that I possessed no information respecting the alleged detention by the Spanish authorities at Puerto de la Luz of two cases of arms consigned to a British firm on the coast of Africa, I have now the honour to inform you that a Report on the subject has since been received from Her Majesty's Consul at Teneriffe.

It appears that the said cases were consigned to the Manager of the North-West African Mineral Concession Company, a new Company lately started, which operates on African territory somewhere between Capes Juby and Bojador, but not within the limits of Morocco territory.

The cases contained guns, but the agent's clerk of the steam-ship "Niger," when making out the customary Spanish manifest, mistook the word "gun" for "gin," and entered it accordingly.

On this ground, and because the provisions of the Royal Decree of 1876 respecting the carrying of articles of war had not been complied with, the guns were ordered to be confiscated, and a fine of 500 pesetas was imposed on the agents of the vessel.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 23.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(No. 95.)
Foreign Office, July 13, 1894.

Sir,

WITH reference to my telegram No. 54 of the 13th instant, I transmit herewith, for your more complete information, copies of despatches, as marked in the margin,* respecting the recent seizure by the Spanish authorities of the Canaries of war material consigned to British firms on the coast of Africa.

You have been instructed by telegraph to endeavour to obtain the release of the consignment destined for the North-West African Company at Cape Juby, but you will be careful not to interfere on behalf of the North-West African Mineral Concession Company, whose proceedings are not countenanced by Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

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* See Part 9, No. 408 ; and *ante*, Nos. 13 and 22.

No. 24.

North-West African Company to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received July* 14.)

132, *Cheapside, London, July* 13, 1894.

My Lord,

REFERRING to our interview yesterday with Sir H. G. Bergne at the Foreign Office, I am instructed by the Directors of the North-West African Company (Limited) to lay before your Lordship the following statement:—

On the 26th May last this Company shipped from Liverpool to Grand Canary, in transit to Cape Juby, per steam-ship "Volta," five cases of cartridges and one case of friction tubes, the whole of which were solely for the defence of our station at Cape Juby. On the 2nd June last we shipped from the same port, and for the same destination, per steam-ship "Bonny," one case, containing, amongst sundry articles, four double-barrel flint-lock guns, which were intended for the purposes of trade. In each of these instances the goods were shipped openly, and declared as ammunition and arms respectively, and the bills of lading were indorsed, "In transit for Cape Juby from Las Palmas."

For now twelve years we have repeatedly shipped arms and ammunition to Cape Juby viâ Las Palmas, and in no single instance have the authorities at Grand Canary raised any objection, or informed us that we were infringing any regulation or law.

On the 2nd instant we received a letter from our agents at Las Palmas, Messrs. Miller and Co., dated the 20th June, copy of which is sent herewith, informing us that the shipments specifically mentioned above have been seized by the Spanish authorities in Grand Canary.

If we have been guilty of any breach of any regulation or law in that behalf it has been through ignorance, and we contend that we are justified in pleading that we have followed, in respect of these shipments, the course which we have invariably followed since the year 1880, without any complaint on the part of the Spanish authorities.

We have a parcel of gunpowder at present awaiting shipment from Liverpool, the same being intended for trade purposes, and we have received a letter, dated the 11th instant, copy of which is sent herewith, from Messrs. G. W. Wheatley and Co., our agents at that port, informing us that it cannot be shipped without the instructions of the Colonial Minister of Spain.

We lay this statement before your Lordship, in the hope that your Lordship will cause a communication to be addressed to the Spanish Government drawing attention to the hardship of the case, and requesting the intervention of that friendly Power to order the release of the shipments mentioned, and also to give instructions which will enable the Spanish Consuls in this country to issue the necessary authority for the landing, as heretofore, at Grand Canary, in transit for Cape Juby, of such arms and ammunition as may be required from time to time at our station.

We are, &c.

(For the North-West African Company, Limited),

(Signed) GEORGE RAYNOR, *Secretary.*

Inclosure 1 in No. 24.

Messrs. Miller and Co. to North-West African Company.

Grand Canary, June 20, 1894.

Dear Sirs,

CARTRIDGES and rifles. The cartridges and tubes per "Volta" and the rifles per "Bonny" have been seized by these authorities, who seem to have received very strict instructions from the Government with reference to the introduction of arms on the coast of Africa.

It would be advisable to send us a certificate from the Spanish Consul at Liverpool, or from the Consul-General at London, in accord with the Royal Decree of the 23rd June, 1876, for the two parcels above mentioned, and also with all future shipments that you may make of fire-arms.

Meanwhile, we have written to the Civil Governor protesting against the steps taken by the local authorities, and claiming the delivery of the packages, as no fraud or concealment was intended, but have very little hope of ultimate success.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) MILLER AND Co.

Inclosure 2 in No. 24.

Messrs. Wheatley and Co. to North-West African Company.

10, *North John Street, Liverpool, July* 11, 1894.

Gents,

REFERRING to the inclosed letter from G. W. Woodward, please note the Consul will not allow us to ship any arms or ammunition of any sort to Las Palmas, but suggests that you write the Spanish Minister for the Colonies at Madrid on the subject, and in the event of his consenting the Consul here must be notified by him. It will be necessary to give the weight of powder in kilogrammes when writing to Madrid.

Yours truly,

(Signed) GEO. W. WHEATLEY AND Co.

No. 25.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received July* 15.)

(No. 59.)

(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, July* 15, 1894.

WITH reference to my last preceding telegram of the 13th instant, Ba-Hamed is the new Grand Vizier, his late office of Chamberlain being filled by his brother Dris. Mesfiwi retains his position as Minister of Justice. Tranquillity prevails.

No. 26.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(*Received July* 17.)

Admiralty, July 14, 1894.

Sir,

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request that you will state to the Earl of Kimberley that they propose to commission the ship that is to relieve Her Majesty's ship "Bramble" for the Mediterranean Station, generally, and not solely, for service at Gibraltar.

The system of keeping a small vessel permanently at Gibraltar has been found to be not only injurious to the health of the crew, but the officers and men, being nearly always in harbour, lose the benefit of being with a squadron, which gives them experience and change.

This proposal will involve no difference in policy, as the Commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean will be instructed that a ship is always to be at Gibraltar, as heretofore, to be relieved every six or eight months.

The Senior Naval Officer will fly his pendant on board the "Cormorant" receiving hulk.

I am, &c.

(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

No. 27.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received July* 17.)

(No. 60.)

(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, July* 17, 1894.

I HAVE just received information from Mequinez, dated 13th instant, that the two Viziers lately dismissed have been cast into prison charged with a conspiracy to place the Sultan's uncle, Mulai Ismail, on the Throne. A letter to the French, asking their support with the above object, was found amongst the papers of the ex-Minister for War, but whether any such letter was sent is not known. In consequence of this, the Sultan's departure for Fez has been postponed.

No. 28.

Señor del Mazo to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received July* 18.)

Spanish Embassy, July 16, 1894.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's note of the 13th instant, in which you are so good as to communicate to me the information which you have received through Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Teneriffe respecting the detention by the Spanish authorities of Puerto de la Luz of the two cases of muskets directed to the North-West African Mineral Concession Company, and the mistake, perhaps intentional, between the words "gin" and "gun," which led to the imposition of a fine on the agent of the steamer "Niger," and the confiscation of the muskets.

I seize, &c.

(Signed) C. DEL MAZO.

No. 29.

Sir G. Bonham to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received July* 19.)

(No. 181.)

Madrid, July 17, 1894.

My Lord,

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 54 of the 13th instant, instructing me to apply for the release of arms and ammunition intended for Cape Juby, which have been detained by the Spanish authorities at Las Palmas, Grand Canary, I have the honour to report that, considering it preferable to await the further details which have now reached me in your Lordship's despatch No. 95 of the 13th instant, I have this day addressed a note to the Spanish Government, asking that orders may be given for the release of the war material in question, on the ground that it is in transit for Cape Juby, and that it is intended for the North-West African Company, which has been long established on the coast, and has annually to import arms and ammunition, which are absolutely necessary for the defence of the station.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. F. BONHAM.

No. 30.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received July* 19.)

(No. 61.)

(Telegraphic.) P.

Tangier, July 19, 1894.

I HAVE been asked by a person called Schomerus, who says he is known to your Lordship, for a letter of introduction to Cid Emfadl Gharneet, in which he wishes me to state that Prince Philip de Bourbon and he are willing to establish, on behalf of the Sultan, a Bank of Morocco, with a capital of 1,000,000*l*. He further states that your Lordship had been interviewed on this matter, and that your Lordship had referred the promoters to me.

I should be glad if your Lordship would indicate what attitude you wish me to adopt in regard to these people.

No. 31.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Bonham.

(No. 96.)

Foreign Office, July 19, 1894.

Sir,

WITH reference to my telegram No. 54 of the 13th instant, I transmit herewith, for your information and guidance, copies of further correspondence, as marked in the

margin,* respecting the detention by the Spanish authorities in the Grand Canaries of war material destined for the North-West African Company's Station at Cape Juby.

I am, &c.

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 32.

Foreign Office to North-West African Company.

Foreign Office, July 19, 1894.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, representing that war material in transit for Cape Juby has been seized by the Spanish authorities in Grand Canary, and requesting the intervention of Her Majesty's Government with a view to obtain the release of the consignment detained, and the issue of instructions to prevent the recurrence of such an incident in future. A Memorandum embodying the information received at the Foreign Office on this subject, and explaining the steps which have already been taken in the matter, is inclosed for the information of your Directors.

Lord Kimberley observes from your letter under acknowledgment that mention is made of arms and ammunition which the Company are desirous of introducing into Africa for purposes of trade, apart from what may be required for the defence and use of the factory at Cape Juby.

I am to request that you will inform your Directors that the question of the illicit introduction of arms and ammunition into Morocco is at present engaging the serious attention of the Powers, and that measures are in contemplation to put a stop to it.

The position of Cape Juby is so close to the territory of Morocco, that Her Majesty's Government cannot in any way countenance the introduction of arms and ammunition, which might easily be smuggled across the frontier.

Their intervention must therefore be strictly limited to endeavouring to obtain non-interference with the passage in transit of such arms and ammunition as are really necessary for the Company itself, and all such consignments should be accompanied by a certificate that their contents are solely for the Company's use, and will not be used for purposes of trade.

I am, &c.

(Signed) H. PERCY ANDERSON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 32.

Memorandum.

UNDER date of the 26th June, Vice-Consul Miller at Las Palmas reported that some cases containing safety cartridges and friction tubes received per "Volta" consigned to Miller and Co., as well as one case of guns per "Bonny," all in transit for Cape Juby, had been seized by the Spanish authorities, the agent's clerk having translated friction tubes as machinery, and there being no document legalized by the Spanish Consul from the place of origin accompanying such cases.

Such a certificate, it appears, is required according to the Royal Decree of 1576, of which a translation is annexed to this Memorandum.

On the 11th July a telegram was received from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Madrid, stating that the Manager of the Cape Juby factory had under these circumstances applied to him for assistance, and that he requested instructions.

Sir H. D. Wolff was instructed by telegraph on the following day that he might endeavour to obtain the release of the consignment detained on the ground that it was necessary for the defence of the station—that it was only sent in transit, and was not destined for Moorish territory.

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* No. 24.

Inclosure 2 in No. 32.

Royal Decree drawing up Rules permitting the introduction into the Kingdom of Arms, Ammunition, and other Articles for the Chase from abroad, and their circulation in the Interior.

(Translation.)

THE circumstances which compelled the Government to reserve to itself the exclusive right to authorize the introduction into the kingdom of arms, ammunition, and other articles for the chase from abroad, and their circulation in the interior, having ceased with the end of the civil war, at the instance of the Minister of the Interior ("Gobernacion"), and with the consent of the Council of Ministers, I have decreed as follows:—

Article 1. The Royal Decrees and Ordinances are annulled which prohibited the entry into the kingdom, without permission from the Minister of the Interior expressly given in each particular case, of arms, ammunition, and materials necessary for their manufacture, and the transport of such articles in the interior of the kingdom.

Art. 2. The Spanish Consuls shall authorize in foreign countries the embarkation or consignment of those articles whenever the number or nature of the arms, on their special information, do not lead them to believe that they are intended for the subversion of public order, in which case they shall suspend the authorization, and report immediately to the Government.

Art. 3. The Governors of the provinces in which the merchants or private persons reside, to whom the arms and other articles are consigned, shall grant or refuse permission for their admission, acquainting, when they grant it, the Governor of the province in which is the Custom-house through which they have to pass, in order that he may facilitate their admission. When he refuses permission, he shall at once notify the Government, explaining the reasons for his refusal.

Art. 4. The Governors of provinces will likewise authorize or forbid the circulation of arms and ammunition in the interior of the kingdom, in the first case the Governor at the starting-point notifying the Governor at the place to which they are addressed, and in the second acquainting the Government for their decision.

Art. 5. The Governors of provinces shall, through the Mayors, take care that the armourers and dealers in arms shall keep accurately the books, in which they must set down the arms which they manufacture or receive in their establishments, those which they sell, with a note of the day on which they go out of their possession, and the names, designations, and residence of the purchasers. The Mayors shall forward to the Governors a full note of the result shown by these books on the last day of the month, and the Governors, on the first of the next month, shall send to the Ministry of the Interior a report showing the arms which, according to the registers mentioned, are in the possession of private persons, of armourers, and dealers in arms, with a note of those which have entered or left his province for other places.

Given at the Palace, June 23, 1876.

(Signed) ALFONSO.

The Minister of the Interior:
(Signed) FRANCISCO ROMERO Y ROBLEDO.

No. 33.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 31.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, July 20, 1894.*

THE person mentioned in your telegram No. 61 of yesterday is unknown to me. I am equally ignorant of the schemes to which you refer. I leave it to your discretion what decision to take, and cannot give you any special instructions in the matter.

19

No. 34.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received July 21.)

(No. 66.)
My Lord, *Tangier, July 2, 1894.*

WITH reference to my despatch No. 46 of the 4th June, I have the honour to report that the Spanish transport "Legazpi" left Mazagan on the night of the 26th ultimo with 600,000 dollars of the first instalment of the indemnity on board. A hitch had occurred in the arrangement for the payment, in consequence of the necessary orders not having been received at Mazagan by the date when it became due, consequent on the neglect of the Sultan's Agent at Tangier to transmit to the Court the Spanish ratification of Marshal Martinez de Campos' Treaty. The "Conde de Venadito" was therefore sent to Rabat on the 19th ultimo to demand an order for the immediate payment, and this was obtained without difficulty, perhaps owing to the fact that the notes of the foreign Representatives recognizing the new Sultan were transmitted to the Court by the same opportunity.

I understand that the completion of the first instalment of 1,000,000 dollars has been promised as soon as quiet is restored, and the road between Morocco city and Mazagan again becomes safe for caravans.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 35.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received July 21.)

(No. 67.)
My Lord, *Tangier, July 5, 1894.*

WITH reference to my despatch No. 60 of the 18th ultimo, I have the honour to transmit herewith, under flying seal, a letter which I have addressed to the London Joint Stock Bank,* inclosing a further remittance in cheques of 1,900*l.* on account of the fourth instalment of the indemnity due from the Moorish Government to the North-West African Company (Limited).

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 36.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received July 21.)

(No. 68.)
My Lord, *Tangier, July 5, 1894.*

WITH reference to my despatch No. 50 of the 7th ultimo, I have the honour to transmit copy and translation of a despatch from Señor Moret, embodying certain proposals for the suppression of the contraband trade in arms which has been communicated to me by my Spanish colleague with a request to be furnished with my views thereon.

In my No. 43 of the 18th May I had the honour to acquaint your Lordship with the substance of a conversation I had held with Señor Galicia, at that time Spanish Chargé d'Affaires, and the present despatch of Señor Moret would seem to be in answer to a report made by the Chargé d'Affaires on the 19th of the month. The report in question appears to have erred in stating that there had been a meeting of the Representatives of Great Britain, Italy, France, Portugal, and Spain. As far as I am myself concerned, I received no invitation to any such meeting, and I do not think any was held. Nor did I agree that Spain should be the Power designated for exercising the vigilance needful for putting an end to this traffic. I admitted to Señor Galicia that during the Melilla troubles Spain occupied a position in which she could fairly take the initiative, but I said to him that in normal times the responsibility for the suppression of contraband trade lay with the Moorish Government.

To avoid any misunderstanding in the future, I have put on record in a private letter to Señor de Potestad-Fornari, of which a copy is inclosed, the language I have held to

* Mr. Satow to London Joint Stock Bank, July 5, 1894.

Señor Galicia and himself on the occasion referred to. At the same time, and in accordance with his request, I have made to him certain suggestions that have occurred to me after examining the three bases proposed by Señor Moret.

On the main point which forms base No. 1, I have abstained from expressing an opinion. The proposal that Spain should be authorized to patrol the Moorish coasts, and that her cruizers should overhaul vessels suspected of smuggling arms, and, if necessary, detain and capture them, is one which I have not presumed to discuss with my colleague, as it attributes to a single Power an exclusive and preponderant position with regard to this country that could only be derived from an agreement between the Governments. But while making all due reserves, in the absence of instructions from your Lordship,* I have taken upon myself to suggest that the consent not of Great Britain and France alone, but of all the Powers represented in Morocco, would be an indispensable preliminary to any such arrangement.

Señor Moret's base No. 2 is not very clearly stated, but it seems to amount to this, that any Consul should have power to search the premises of Moors as well as of foreigners of all nationalities, without first obtaining the assistance of the national authority of the individual. Such proceedings would inevitably result in the greatest confusion and anarchy. I have suggested as an alternative that a trustworthy officer or officers should be appointed by the foreign Representatives acting corporately (as they are accustomed to do in quarantine and other matters) to search for smuggled arms and ammunition.

As regards the constitution of the Prize Court mentioned in Señor Moret's base No. 3, as only two of the Powers have Consuls at Tangier, the Consular duties being in most cases discharged by the Ministers themselves or by a member of the Legation staff, I have suggested that the foreign Representatives should nominate three to form a Tribunal, with appeal to the foreign Representatives, the decision of the majority of the latter being final.

In making these observations to my colleague I have been careful not to commit Her Majesty's Government to any of Señor Moret's proposals, least off all to that which would confer on Spain the right of search along the coasts of Morocco in time of peace.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure 1 in No. 36.

Señor Moret to the Marquis de Podestad-Fornari.

(Translation.)

Ministry of State (Political Section), Madrid, June 20, 1894.

Your Excellency,

IN view of what is stated in despatch of the 19th instant from the Legation of which your Excellency is the worthy head, reporting on the meeting held with the Representatives of France, Italy, Great Britain, and Portugal in order to adopt common action for rendering efficacious the suppression of the contraband trade in arms in Morocco, and although the said Representatives manifested their agreement, in principle, that Spain should be the Power designated to exercise the necessary vigilance against this illicit traffic, it would be desirable that the following bases should be accepted by them all:—

1. Spain, accepting the mandate, if England and France assist, would desire that their Representatives should make joint representations with a view to the Sultan's authorizing her to patrol the Moorish coasts, and to visit, detain, and arrest suspicious vessels and such as are found to be smugglers.

2. That the Consuls of all nations should be duly and exceptionally authorized, as long as the suppression of contraband lasts, to visit the houses of suspected Moors and foreigners in the same way as could be done by the Consuls and authorities of the country respectively, in order to avoid the delays, so prejudicial in these cases, which are involved in the necessity of asking for the co-operation of the native or Consular authorities in question.

3. That the foreign Consuls at Tangier, under the permanent or alternating presidency of one of the Diplomatic Representatives accredited to the Sultan, should form a Prize Court to try and decide without appeal on the captures made.

These bases, which should be laid down in the *procès-verbal* of the first meeting held for this purpose at the place where you are appointed to reside, would suffice to largely

* Apparently he had not received our despatch No. 64 of June 29, 1894.—G. D.

impede a criminal traffic the complete suppression of which it is of the very greatest importance to Spain as well as to France, whilst it is desirable for other Powers having possessions in Africa to hinder it in the interest of the future security of those possessions.

These three bases once developed with all the suitable details which can be determined with exactness by the Legation alone, in virtue of the practical knowledge possessed by it of the localities and of the manners and customs of the people of the country, as well as of the foreign communities established there, it is evident that smuggling would become little less than impossible, in spite of the great facilities for carrying it on offered by the extended and deserted coast-line.

I give your Excellency these instructions in the name of the King, in addition to those which were addressed to you by this office in reply to the above-mentioned despatch from the Legation of which your Excellency is the worthy head, for your information and guidance.

God save, &c.

(Signed) S. MORET.

Inclosure 2 in No. 36.

Mr. Satow to the Marquis de Potestad-Fornari.

My dear Colleague,

Tangier, July 4, 1894.

IN returning to you the despatch from his Excellency M. Moret relative to the suppression of the contraband trade in arms in Morocco, I take the liberty of offering the following remarks.

The date of the despatch is the 20th June, and that to which it is a reply must be the 19th May, not "19 del corriente." There was no "meeting," as far as I know, of foreign Representatives. On the 17th I had some conversation with Señor Galicia at the Spanish Legation, in the course of which he mentioned to me the desirability of permitting search to be made on the premises of foreign subjects or protégés suspected of having arms or ammunition that had been smuggled. I informed him that I had no power to order such a search in the case of British subjects or protégés, and that the express authorization of my Government would be indispensable. I thought that before all things it would be necessary to obtain the concurrence of the Moorish Government, without which it would not be possible for the foreign Representatives to adopt any efficient measures of a general character. At the same time I declared my willingness to give my favourable attention to any formal proposal for the suppression of the traffic that the Spanish Representative might be instructed by his Government to lay before the foreign Representatives. I admitted that Spain, during the continuance of the difficulties consequent on the aggression committed against the fortress of Melilla, was entitled to take the lead in this matter, but at normal times, like the present. I considered that the right of repressing contraband belonged to the Moorish Government.

You will remember, perhaps, that this was in substance the language I held to yourself on the subject shortly after your return from leave.

With regard to the bases of an arrangement to be entered into between Great Britain, Spain, and France, which are laid down in the despatch of his Excellency, I must, of course, say that I have at present no instructions to discuss the points in question, but that I will lay them, if you desire it, before Her Majesty's Government, with my own observations.

1. I am disposed to think that the consent of all the Powers would be necessary to enable Spain to undertake the coastguard service, and to visit, detain, or seize suspected vessels and such as proved to be engaged in carrying on contraband.

2. Instead of giving power to search to all the Consuls, I should be disposed to prefer that a trustworthy officer or officers should be appointed by the Tribunal created under 3, to be paid fixed salaries out of the Moorish Customs revenue, such salaries being fixed by agreement between the Tribunal and the Moorish Government.

3. With regard to the constitution of the Tribunal for trying cases of contraband, it should be noted that only Spain and Great Britain have Consuls. France has a Chancelier, but Consular affairs are dealt with by the Minister. Germany, Italy, and Portugal similarly have no Consuls. Belgium has a Consul, not "de carrière." Austria-Hungary has a Vice-Consul. The United States has a Consul-General, who represents his country diplomatically, and a Vice-Consul. It would be difficult, I think, to constitute the Tribunal exactly on the lines suggested, for want of the necessary elements, and I would propose, therefore, that the foreign Representatives should nominate three members from

among their staffs to try cases of contraband, with appeal to the foreign Representatives, the decision of a majority of the latter to be final.

These, my dear colleague, are the ideas which occur to me on the subject, and I present them to you with all necessary reserves, as I have not yet had the opportunity of requesting the instructions of my Government.

Believe me, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 37.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received July* 21.)

(No. 69. Confidential.)
Tangier, July 7, 1894.

My Lord,

IN continuation of my immediately preceding despatch of the 5th instant, reporting on proposals made by Señor Moret for dealing with the smuggling of arms into Morocco, I have the honour to add that the French Minister has addressed to my Spanish colleague a private letter in terms almost identical with my own, copy of which was inclosed in that despatch. At the same time he has stated that, in his own opinion, the French Government would have considerable difficulty in consenting to the exercise of the right of search by Spain alone in the manner proposed, inasmuch as the policy of France has always been opposed to admitting interference of the kind with vessels under the French flag. He also remarks that the interest of France in the suppression of the trade is not inferior to that of Spain, and appears to suggest a joint patrol of the coast to be carried on by the two Powers. But, above all, he remarks, the good-will and co-operation of the foreign Legations and Consulates is indispensable, and he hints that at present the zeal of one particular Legation against smugglers is extremely lukewarm.

My Spanish colleague has not consulted either the Portuguese or Italian Representatives on this occasion, inasmuch as, although they are mentioned in Señor Moret's despatch as having taken part in the supposed meeting of foreign Ministers, it was not a part of his Excellency's scheme that those Powers should be invited to co-operate in obtaining the consent of the Sultan.

The limitation to Great Britain, France, and Spain seems rather calculated to frustrate the proposed negotiations, and I have suggested verbally to my Spanish colleague that in this, as in all other matters, it would be advisable to make the basis of joint action as wide as possible. He informs me that he has recommended to Señor Moret that all the Powers should be consulted.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 38.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received July* 21.)

(No. 70.)
Tangier, July 7, 1894.

My Lord,

IN continuation of my despatch No. 48 of the 6th ultimo, I have the honour to transmit copy of a note which I have addressed to Cid Emfadl Gharneet in reply to the complaint of the Moorish Government of abuses committed in connection with the employment of "semsars" and "mukhalitin" by foreign merchants.

While expressing my willingness to confer with the Sultan's Agent at Tangier, with a view to the better execution of Treaty stipulations, I have pointed out certain errors that had crept into the Moorish statement of the case, especially as regards the number of "mukhalitin," on which no limit has been placed by Treaty. I have assured his Excellency that the employés of British subjects are made to pay their taxes with punctuality, and have drawn his attention to the fact that the employés of foreigners in general are better cultivators, and acquit their obligations towards the Government more regularly than any other class of Moors.

I shall await with interest the reply of the Vizier, but it is possible that at the present moment he and his colleagues may have their attention occupied by subjects of more engrossing importance than the discussion of means for regulating the time-honoured abuses of the protection system.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure in No. 38.

Mr. Satow to Cid Emfadl Gharneet.

(Compliments.)
Tangier, Hedjah 25, 1311 (*June* 29, 1894).

YOUR letter has been received in which you say that His Shereefian Majesty has commanded you to complain that the merchants in adopting "mukhalitin" and "semsars" do not observe the Treaty stipulations with regard to number, and that they have begun every one to employ eight or more, and even those who do not trade at all have begun to employ them and make their livelihood out of them, that they take them from among officers of the Government such as Sheikhs and the like; that to every "semsar's" tent twenty tents and more of those of his brethren join themselves, and they resist the Governor on their behalf when he claims from them (the brethren) payment of taxes, and protects them although the protégé is not entitled to protect anybody else.

And also that they do not follow Treaty provisions in the employment of "mukhalitin," and it has begun to be the habit of one of them to take fifty or sixty "mukhalitin," and to the tent of every "mukhalit" a great number of the tents of his brethren join themselves, and he opposes the Governor in their behalf, and encourages them not to pay their taxes nor perform their obligations to the Government, nor accord to people the rights which they may have availing against them, and he protects them, although he himself has no protection, and is still less entitled to protect others.

And you add that the Sultan has commanded the Naïb Cid Muhammed Torres to speak to the foreign Representatives about this subject, and to endeavour to mend the breach by arranging these matters with them, in accordance with Treaty, and to limit the number of "semsars" to that which is fixed by Treaty, either two or one, in proportion to the amount of the trade, and that merchants limit themselves to two or three "mukhalitin" chosen from among those who are not in the service of the Government.

In reply, I have to say to you, O friend, that I shall be ready to listen to anything that may be said to me on this subject by the Naïb, and to consider it well, with the object of maintaining the execution of the Treaty stipulations by the one party as well as the other, whether they relate to "semsars" and "mukhalitin" or to other matters.

But I foresee that this discussion is likely to take a long time. Meanwhile, as to the "mukhalitin" not paying their taxes, nor satisfying the claims of other people, I do not think this can be said of the "mukhalitin" of British merchants, because, whenever a complaint is made to British Consuls that the taxes have not been paid, the Consul sends for the merchant and directs him to cause the taxes to be paid, and those of British "mukhalitin" are paid with the greatest regularity; and as to the "semsars" joining to their tents the tents of other people, that ought to be prevented by all reasonable means, for a protégé has no right to protect other people.

Again, you say that merchants in appointing "semsars" take them from among officers of the Government such as Sheikhs and others, but that cannot be the case with regard to British merchants, for as is well known to the Naïb Cid Muhammed Torres and to all the Governors, this Legation never grants a "semsar's" certificate without having inquired of the Naïb whether there is any objection to the proposed "semsar;" so that if a British subject has had a Sheikh as "semsar," it will be the fault of the Moorish authorities, for not making objection when they were asked.

And you know that there is nothing said in Treaties about the number of "semsars" being two or one according to the amount of trade carried on; for in the French Agreement of 1863, the stipulation is that the number of native agents in the enjoyment of protection is limited to two for each establishment belonging to a firm at the ports, and this Legation strictly limits the number to two at each port where a firm is established, as can be seen from the lists furnished each year to the Naïb.

In regard, however, of what you observe concerning "mukhalitin," it does not appear clearly from the wording of the Treaty that Sheikhs and other Government people may not enter into relations, though it is said in the Madrid Convention that they cannot be in the employment of Ministers, Chargés d'Affaires, and other Representatives, and you will see that there is a great difference between these people entering the service of a Minister, &c., or becoming "semsars," for that places them under foreign protection, and being "mukhalitin" of foreign merchants, for then they have no protection. This is a matter for friendly discussion between us.

With regard to your wish that merchants should limit themselves to two or three "mukhalitin," I must observe that the Treaty imposes no limit, and that the merchant who has a large business will naturally require more of them, and he whose business is less will need not so many. And it is said that if one casts his eyes abroad over this country in the neighbourhood of Shaonia, Dukala, and other provinces noted for the production of grain and pulse, it will be seen that the fields which are best cultivated are those belonging to "mukhalitin," and that if one could know the truth as to paying taxes, it would be seen that the taxes of "mukhalitin" are paid much more regularly than those of any other people, and the result of limiting the number of "mukhalitin" would perhaps be that the people would no longer feel so secure, and they would go away and their lands fall out of cultivation.

(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 39.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received July 21.)

(No. 71.)

My Lord, *Tangier, July 7, 1894.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 52 of the 15th June, 1894, referring to Lord Rosebery's No. 74 of the 7th June, 1893, in which Sir West Ridgeway was requested to issue a Circular to British Consular officers, instructing them to do what they could, by private and unofficial representations to the local Moorish authorities, to put an end to the cruelties and other malpractices in Morocco, to which attention had been called by the Committee of the Howard Association.

It appears that Sir West Ridgeway, having already spoken to the Vice-Consuls on this question, presumably during his visit to the coast just before the receipt of the despatch referred to, considered that it might be left to be dealt with by myself. But by an oversight, which I am not able to explain, the matter was not brought to my notice on my arrival. I have consequently lost no time in addressing to the Consular officers in this country a Circular, of which I have the honour to inclose a copy, framed in accordance with the instructions addressed to my predecessor.

Consular officers would at all times, I feel sure, be glad to do whatever might lie in their power towards remedying actual cases of injustice and oppression that were brought to their notice.

During Mr. Gurney's recent visit to this country I had several opportunities of conversing with him, but I do not remember that he said anything to me on the main topic of Mr. Tallack's letter. I am unable to identify the case reported of a man being roasted alive by one of the Southern Governors, but it may be safely concluded that it took place, if at all, outside the district of any British Consular officer. In such cases it would be very useful if precise details of name and locality could be furnished, for otherwise it is impossible for Her Majesty's Minister to remonstrate with the Moorish Government for allowing such things to happen. As regards the alleged beating to death at Tangier of a Moor for non-observance of the fast of Ramadan, I recollect very well that a dispute occurred on the market-place, in consequence of a Moor being accused of having violated the rule as to fasting, and that he was carried off to the Basha's residence to be flogged. That he received any extraordinary number of strokes or suffered any permanent injury, much less that he was beaten to death, I have never heard, and can only believe that Mr. Gurney was misinformed.

To the observation of Mr. Tallack, that "in spite of a Treaty with England, the Traffic in Slaves is being carried on still in Morocco ports," the only answer is that Great Britain has no Treaty Agreement of any kind with Morocco relating to the Slave Trade. Successive British Representatives in this country have, however, lost no opportunity of urging the Sultan to put a stop to the public sale of slaves at the

ports and in the interior. But what is needed in order to enable representations on this subject to be made with effect, is that precise information should be furnished of names, dates, localities, and if possible, that the informants should be induced to put themselves in communication with Her Majesty's Legation.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure in No. 39.

Circular addressed by Mr. Satow to Her Majesty's Consular Officers in Morocco.

Sir, *Tangier, June 28, 1894.*

THE attention of Her Majesty's Government has, from time to time, been drawn to the deplorable condition of the prisoners in the gaols of Morocco, and much public interest has been aroused in Great Britain by the accounts that have been published of the sufferings undergone by the unfortunate prisoners, many of whom are believed to be under confinement on grounds which in civilized countries would be considered altogether insufficient for depriving men of their liberty.

Official intervention in regard to this matter would be very likely to irritate the susceptibilities of the Moorish authorities, and the result might be far otherwise than what is desired by the philanthropic Societies which represent British feeling and opinion. At the same time, it is considered by Her Majesty's Government that much might be accomplished by inviting, from time to time, in a friendly manner, the attention of provincial Governors to any special cases that may occur of cruelty or injustice towards prisoners, and especially presumably innocent persons under detention. I have accordingly, by the direction of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to request that you will take advantage of such opportunities as may offer themselves for using your influence with the local authorities in a private and unofficial manner, with a view to putting an end to the grave malpractices that are complained of.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 40.

Consul Finn to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received July 21.)

(No. 32.)

My Lord, *Malaga, July 16, 1894.*

REFERRING to my despatch to your Lordship No. 30 of the 7th July, I have the honour to report that, according to fairly trustworthy information, the Moors at Melilla have dug trenches and thrown up earthworks before the strip of land which it was proposed should be declared neutral between there and the Spanish territory, and that as the reapers who emigrate annually to Algiers for the harvest season return home they are showing themselves more and more hostile, and to-day's paper brings an account of a sanguinary battle between the followers of Ali "the Rubio" and those of a Santon of the Beni-Sicar tribe.

Meanwhile, the Spanish Government has withdrawn 1,000 Mauser rifles from Melilla and sent them to Seville, with all the extra ammunition and artillery stores which have been collected here for the late expedition.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ALEXANDER FINN.

No. 41.

Sir G. Bonham to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received July 21.)

(No. 182.)

My Lord, *Madrid, July 18, 1894.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a despatch which I have received, under flying seal, from Her Majesty's Consul at Malaga, relating to alleged hostile demonstrations on the part of the Moors at Melilla.

I may take the opportunity of mentioning that when I saw Señor Moret on the 16th instant, I alluded to various reports which had appeared in the newspapers relating to disturbances at Melilla.

His Excellency answered that with regard to Melilla he had no anxiety. The Riffs were fighting among themselves, which did not concern Spain, but with regard to the wider question of Morocco, his Excellency added, he had very grave apprehensions.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. F. BONHAM.

No. 42.

Foreign Office to North-West African Company.

Sir, *Foreign Office, July 21, 1894.*

WITH reference to my letter of the 26th ultimo, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to inform you that Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier has sent home cheques for 1,900*l.* in further payment on account of the fourth instalment of the indemnity owing to the North-West African Company from the Moorish Government.

His Lordship has forwarded the letter containing the cheques to the London Joint-Stock Bank.

I am, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS BERTIE.

No. 43.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received July 22.)

(No. 62.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, July 22, 1894.*

I HAVE been asked by the Portuguese Minister to protect Portuguese and Brazilian subjects during his absence on a short visit to the coast ports.

Is there any objection, in your Lordship's opinion, to my doing so?

No. 43*.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received July 23.)

(No. 63.)
(Telegraphic.) *Tangier, July 23, 1894.*

SULTAN entered Fez in state Saturday morning; reception enthusiastic.

No. 44.

Señor del Mazo to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received July 25.)

(Translation.)
My Lord, *Spanish Embassy, July 24, 1894.*

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Excellency that I did not fail to communicate to His Majesty's Government your note of the 29th ultimo, in which you were good enough to inform me that you had given orders to Her Britannic Majesty's Representative at Tangier to consider, in conjunction with his colleagues, any proposal that the Spanish Representative at that place might make with the object of putting a stop to the illicit introduction of arms into Morocco.

Your Excellency added that Mr. Satow had observed to our Representative that before any step was taken it was necessary that the Sultan's Agent at Tangier should take the initiative, by officially laying the matter before the foreign Representatives. His Majesty's Government consequently directs me, in thanking you, as I do, for the manner in which you have treated this matter, to point out that, in its opinion, in

view of the character and negligent ways of that country, the Sultan's Representative will take no initiative in this, as in other questions, and, greatly as it is to his interest to do so, will not, without pressure from the foreign Powers, arrive at any resolution proportionate to the interest and importance which attach to the matter.

I seize, &c.
(Signed) C. DEL MAZO.

No. 45.

Sir G. Bonham to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received July 25.)

(No. 83.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, July 25, 1894.*

SEÑOR MORET is anxious to learn if Her Majesty's Government are in receipt of news from Morocco to the effect that the Sultan has made his entry into Fez, and met with an enthusiastic reception.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs considers this information, if confirmed, to be of great importance.

No. 46.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Bonham.

(No. 102.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, July 25, 1894.*

I TRANSMIT, for your information, copies of despatches from Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier with regard to proposals communicated to him by his Spanish colleague,* which have been put forward by Señor Moret for the suppression of the contraband trade in arms in Morocco.

While ready to give my careful consideration to any plan recommended by the Spanish Government, I am of opinion that this matter cannot be dealt with by Great Britain, France, and Spain alone, and that it is essential for the object in view that an agreement should be arrived at between all the Powers represented in Morocco. Moreover, the proposal to give Spain a special mandate of control would, it is to be feared, raise objections which might be found insurmountable.

On these points I entirely concur with the views expressed by Mr. Satow.

The Marques de Potestad will probably have forwarded to his Government the letter addressed to him on the 4th instant by Mr. Satow, but to avoid all misconception it will be advisable that you should take an opportunity of discussing the question with Señor Moret, and of strongly impressing upon him the importance of consulting the German, Austrian, and Italian Governments, and of obtaining their co-operation, without which Her Majesty's Government would feel unable to join in any arrangement.

You will find among the printed papers forwarded to you by this mail a despatch written to Mr. Satow on the 29th ultimo, in which it is laid down as requisite that in the first instance there should be a definite understanding among the Powers as to the measures to be adopted.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 47.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 72.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, July 25, 1894.*

YOUR despatch No. 70 of the 7th instant has been received, and I have to inform you that I approve the note which you addressed to Cid Emfadl Gharneet in reply to the complaint of the Moorish Government with regard to abuses in connection with the employment of "semsars" and "mokhalitin" by foreign merchants.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

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* Nos. 36 and 37.

No. 48.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 73.)
Sir,

Foreign Office, July 25, 1894.

I HAVE had under my consideration your despatches Nos. 68 and 69 of the 5th and 7th instant, with regard to proposals made by Señor Moret, and communicated to you by your Spanish colleague, for the suppression in Morocco of the contraband trade in arms.

The views which you express respecting the necessity of an agreement on the subject between all the Powers, and the suggestions made as to other points in your letter to the Marques de Potestad of the 4th instant, have my entire concurrence.

With regard to any future action in the matter, you will be guided by my despatch No. 64 of the 29th ultimo, which will have reached you since writing your despatches under reply.

For your further information, I inclose a copy of a despatch which I have addressed to Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid,* instructing him to discuss the question with Señor Moret, and to impress upon his Excellency the importance of consulting the other Governments, whose co-operation is, in my opinion, essential.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 49.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 74.)
Sir,

Foreign Office, July 25, 1894.

I HAVE to inform you that I approve the terms of the Circular which you have addressed to Her Majesty's Consular officers in Morocco, as reported in your despatch No. 71 of the 7th instant, instructing them, whenever opportunity may occur, to use their influence with the local authorities in a private and unofficial manner, with a view to putting an end to the cruelties and malpractices to which the attention of Her Majesty's Government has been called.

Copies of your despatch and of the Circular have been forwarded confidentially to the Howard Association, and the notice of the Committee has been drawn to your observation that before representations can be made with effect, precise information in regard to such cases should be furnished, and the informants induced, if possible, to place themselves in communication with Her Majesty's Legation.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 50.

Foreign Office to Howard Association.

(Confidential.)
Sir,

Foreign Office, July 25, 1894.

WITH reference to my letter of the 15th ultimo, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit, for the confidential information of the Committee of the Howard Association, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier,† in which he forwards a Circular addressed by him to Her Majesty's Consular officers in Morocco, instructing them, whenever opportunity may occur, to use their influence with the local authorities in a private and unofficial way, with a view to putting an end to the cruelties and malpractices still prevalent in the Empire.

The Committee will observe that Mr. Satow in his despatch points out the difficulty of dealing with such cases unless precise details of name, date, and locality are furnished, and recommends that, if possible, the informants should be induced to place themselves in communication with Her Majesty's Legation.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

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* No. 46.

† No. 39.

No. 51.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received July* 26.)

(No. 72.)
My Lord,

Tangier, July 14, 1894.

WITH reference to the letter from the Colonial Office of the 25th June, of which a copy was inclosed in your Lordship's despatch No. 65 of the 29th June, containing observations on my proposal that a British officer of the standing of a tidewaiter should be appointed to reside at Tetuan to search for contraband arms, and presuming that authority for the purpose would have to be conferred on Her Majesty's Government by Treaty with the Government of Morocco, I have the honour to state that it is at present the practice to issue search warrants in such cases, upon the receipt of a formal request from the Moorish Governor of Tetuan. The jurisdiction possessed by British Consular officials under the existing Treaty is considered sufficient to enable them to issue such warrants, and I think it might even be done *proprio motu*, without a request from the Moorish authorities. If hereafter an Agreement, such as that foreshadowed in your Lordship's despatch No. 64 of the 29th June, were concluded between the Powers, then it would probably be found convenient, if authority were conferred under a Queen's Regulation, to search for and seize contraband arms on board British vessels.

On a recent occasion, when the Spanish Consul had apprized M. Hillel Nahon (who was acting as Consular Agent during M. Morant's temporary absence from Tetuan), of the arrival of a British falucho suspected of having arms on board, much time was lost owing to M. Nahon requiring the written application from the Basha. When the search party arrived at Rio Martin, most of the cargo had been removed.

I have therefore instructed M. Morant that he may proceed to issue search warrants in such cases upon application of the Spanish Consul, and I trust that, if this should be a departure from the strictly legal procedure, your Lordship will nevertheless sanction it, in view of the urgency that generally arises on these occasions.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 52.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received July* 26.)

(No. 74.)
My Lord,

Tangier, July 19, 1894.

AN official Circular was addressed to the foreign Representatives on the 16th instant by Cid Mohammed Torres, informing them of the arrival of Shereefian letters announcing the dismissal of Hadj-el-Maati-ben-el-Arbi-el-Jamai and his brother Mohammed, the younger, from the posts of Grand Vizier and Minister of War respectively, in consequence of their having engaged in a conspiracy to upset the authority of the Sultan. They have been succeeded, he adds, by Cid H'med-ben-Musa as Grand Vizier, and by his brother Cid Saïd-ben-Musa as Minister for War.

From private sources of information I learn that Cid H'med's former post of Grand Chamberlain has been filled by a third member of the family named Dris or Edris. The other two Ministers of the late Sultan, namely, Cid Ali Mesfiwi and Cid Emfadl Gharneet, continue to hold their offices of Minister of Justice and Minister for Foreign Affairs, but it seems to be thought not unlikely that the latter may also be removed.

For some time past there have been rumours of dissensions among the Sultan's Ministers. In fact, before they reached Rabat with the body of the late Sultan a current of feeling was already observed in favour of substituting Mulaï Ismaïl for his nephew, and of making away with Cid H'med-ben-Musa. But the latter seems to have made himself master of the situation, and the fall of his rivals from power was only a question of time. It had, in fact, been predicted by a native intimately acquainted with the inner working of Moorish politics nearly three weeks ago. On the morning of the 10th instant the two brothers Jamai were informed that their services were no longer required, and they were warned to be careful that their conduct was such as to obviate the necessity of further proceedings against them.

The younger brother started that night for Fez, hoping to find support amongst his partizans in that city, but was pursued and brought back. Two days later the pair were thrown into prison, and their papers seized. Two or three other high officials were arrested at the same time, accused of complicity in a plot to seize the Sultan and murder Cid H'med-ben-Musa. It is reported that public order continues to be maintained, but the immediate consequence of these events has been the postponement of the Sultan's departure for Fez, which had been fixed to take place on the 16th instant.

During the late Sultan's lifetime the balance between the two powerful families of Jamai and Musa was preserved by a division of offices, the head of the former enjoying the dignity and emoluments of Grand Vizier, while the principal representative of the latter possessed his master's confidence as Grand Chamberlain. Abdul Aziz, having been designated as his successor by Mulaï-el-Hassan, was imposed upon the other Ministers by the masterful will of Cid H'med, the Jamai family being really in favour of Mulaï Ismaïl, the uncle, or Mulaï Mohammed, the elder brother of Abdul Aziz. What has now happened, therefore, can hardly have surprised Moors or foreigners acquainted with the domestic politics of Morocco. It may, however, be thought that the great preponderance obtained by the Ben Musa constitutes in itself a danger, and great prudence, coupled with a conciliatory bearing, will probably be necessary to the maintenance of their position. There are not wanting even those who prophesy that as soon as the Moorish people come to recognize the fact that Cid H'med is practically Sultan, they will rise to overthrow his yoke. There seems, however, to be no reason for apprehending any immediate complications, and I have as yet heard nothing to lead me to suppose that the safety of foreigners, even at Fez itself, is imperilled.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 53.

North-West African Company to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received July* 26.)

My Lord, 132, *Cheapside, London, July* 25, 1894.

THE Directors of the North-West African Company (Limited) instruct me to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 21st instant, informing them of the remittance of cheques for 1,900*l.* received from Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier in further payment on account of the fourth instalment of the Cape Juby indemnity, and that the cheques had been forwarded to the London Joint Stock Bank.

The Directors instruct me to express to your Lordship their sincere thanks for the communication and for your Lordship's kind intervention in the matter.

I am, &c.
(For the North-West African Company, Limited),
(Signed) GEO. RAYNOR, *Secretary.*

No. 54.

North-West African Company to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received July* 28.)

My Lord, 132, *Cheapside, London, July* 27, 1894.

I AM instructed by the Directors of the North-West African Company (Limited) to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 19th instant relating to the consignment of arms and ammunition to Grand Canary, in transit to Cape Juby.

The Directors will immediately conform to the intimation of your Lordship that the whole of the ammunition and arms to be hereafter shipped by the Company shall be solely for the use and defence of their station at Cape Juby.

The Company has always discouraged this class of trade, and in consequence it has been of only a limited character, and confined exclusively to the sale of flint-lock

guns and common gunpowder suitable for such arms. The total sales under this head during the last ten years has only amounted to 120 flint-lock guns and about one ton of gunpowder.

I am, &c.
(For the North-West African Company, Limited),
(Signed) GEORGE RAYNOR, *Secretary.*

No. 55.

Sir G. Bonham to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received July* 28.)

(No. 84.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, July* 28, 1894.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 96, I have the honour to report that the Spanish Government decline to give up the arms confiscated at Las Palmas, on the ground that traffic in arms in transit has been stopped, such being no less dangerous to Spanish interests in Africa than to the Empire of Morocco.

The Spanish Government does not regard the declaration made by the North-West African Company as a reason for modifying their policy.

I am forwarding to your Lordship by this day's post the correspondence which has taken place on the subject.

I shall refrain from taking any further steps in the matter pending your Lordship's instructions.

No. 56.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received July* 30.)

(No. 75.)
My Lord, *Tangier, July* 23, 1894.

WITH reference to my despatches Nos. 29 and 36 of the 6th and 25th April respectively, regarding the promised extension of the Mellah at Mogador, I have the honour to report that on the occasion of my visit to that port in May last I inspected the place, and consulted various leading persons who are interested in the welfare of the Jewish community.

There is no doubt that the present Jews' quarter is insufficient for the population, and that an extension of it is necessary. At the same time it was stated to me by those in whose accuracy I have every reason to feel confidence that a main reason of the overcrowding to be seen in some houses is that certain of the richer Jews who have obtained the grant of houses from the Sultan sublet them to the artizan class at an enormous advance, quite contrary to the intention with which the grant was made. The latter, unable to afford the rents demanded, are forced to content themselves with inadequate accommodation, and it thus results that several families will be found occupying one or two rooms in common.

The only practical remedy for this state of things would be to induce the Moorish Government to appoint a permanent Committee with power to put an end to sub-letting in the old Mellah, and to fix a fair rent for the premises now occupied by the poorer Jews as sub-tenants. But before making this proposal to the Moorish Government it seems advisable to get the construction of the new Mellah actually commenced, and I have accordingly addressed to the Vizier for Foreign Affairs the note of which I have the honour to inclose a copy, urging that the promises so repeatedly made by the Sultan be now carried out. When the works are sufficiently advanced I should propose, with your Lordship's approval, to submit to the Sultan the names of five residents of Mogador as suitable persons to form a Rents Committee, both for the old and the new Mellah.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure in No. 56.

Mr. Satow to Cid Emfadl Gharneet.

(Compliments.) *Tangier, Higge* 25, 1311 (*June* 29, 1894).

WHEN I was at Mogador recently mention was made to me of the construction of a new Mellah by the orders of His Shereefian Majesty, and I inquired about it, and I was told that it had been decided by His Shereefian Majesty to send a Government architect to Mogador to lay out the ground, and to commence the building. And this is in accordance with the promises that had been made to me by His late Majesty, which were reported to me by Kaïd Maclean, and my Government was very pleased to hear of the benevolent intentions of His Shereefian Majesty. And it is their belief that the Amir Mulaï Abdul Aziz will be mindful of what his father had intended with regard to the poor Jews of Mogador, and that he will give orders for the work to be undertaken without delay.

(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 57.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received July* 30.)

(No. 76.)

My Lord, *Tangier, July* 24, 1894.

INFORMATION has reached me from Fez that the Sultan made his public entry into that capital on the morning of the 21st instant in the midst of great rejoicings on the part of the inhabitants. Great precautions were taken against any possible attempt on his life by partizans of the fallen Viziers, but no incident occurred to mar the general satisfaction at the termination of what must have been a period of more or less anxious suspense.

It is expected that the Governors who have been in attendance on the Sultan for the last few weeks will now be dismissed to their districts, and a return to normal conditions throughout the country may be looked for with some confidence. It must be admitted, however, that, considering all the circumstances, the local disturbances have been comparatively few and unimportant.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 58.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received July* 30.)

(No. 77.)

My Lord, *Tangier, July* 24, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 53, transmitting copies of correspondence between the Spanish Ambassador and your Lordship, respecting the proceedings of the Kirby Syndicate on the coast of Africa.

Mr. Johnston, the Vice-Consul at Mogador, whom I have requested to keep me informed on this subject, reports that two sons of Sir A. Kirby were recently at Palmas, together with some civil engineers. They had twice visited a point of the coast known to the Spaniards as Santiago, near which place there are supposed to be some rich mines. The engineers had not as yet seen the mines, but small samples of ore had been brought to them by the Moors.

Native reports, which are, however, to be accepted with caution, state that some Europeans lately landed at a spot called Dokhwaela, about two days' journey north of Cape Juby, and entered into trade on a small scale. Arms would probably be the main article dealt in. The Sheikhs of the Ait Bu Amran had given notice that any goods bought from these foreigners would be confiscated.

Dokhwaela seems to lie somewhere about the mouth of the Wad Assaka, in the

neighbourhood of Aougelmin, within the boundaries of Morocco. Communication between the coast and Mogador is very uncertain, and I think that earlier and better information may perhaps be obtainable by way of Palmas in Grand Canary.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 59.

The Earl of Kimberley to Señor del Mazo.

Your Excellency, *Foreign Office, July* 30, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, in which your Excellency states, with reference to the views expressed in my note of the 29th June, that your Government are of opinion that, without pressure from the Powers, the Sultan's agent at Tangier is not likely to initiate proposals for the suppression in Morocco of the contraband trade in arms.

In reply, I beg leave to inform you that communications have recently passed on the subject between the British and Spanish Ministers at Tangier, and that Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid has been instructed to confer with Señor Moret as to the steps which it may be desirable to take.

I have, &c.

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 60.

Sir G. Bonham to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received July* 31.)

(No. 194.)

My Lord, *Madrid, July* 28, 1894.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 181 of the 17th instant, I have the honour to transmit herewith copy and translation of a note which I have received from the Spanish Government in reply to that which, by your Lordship's instructions, I addressed to them on the 17th instant, of which a copy is also inclosed herewith.

It will be seen from Señor Moret's note, which, although dated the 20th instant, only reached me yesterday, that the Spanish Government decline to entertain the assurances given by the North-West African Company that the consignment of arms and ammunition is intended solely for the defence of the Settlement at Cape Juby, and therefore refuse to relax the Regulation against the traffic of arms in transit for the coast of Africa, which may possibly be used by insurgent tribes either against the Empire of Morocco or the Spanish Settlement at Rio de Oro.

The refusal of the Spanish Government may possibly be in part caused by the proceedings of other Companies established on the coast, and this might form a basis for a further representation, unless the North-West African Company can find some other channel for importing the necessary arms and ammunition.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. F. BONHAM.

Inclosure 1 in No. 60.

Sir G. Bonham to Señor Moret.

M. le Ministre, *Madrid, July* 17, 1894.

ON the 26th May last the agents of an English firm of long standing at Cape Juby, named the North-West African Company, shipped from Liverpool five cases of cartridges and one case of friction tubes; a week later they shipped a case of sundries, also destined for Cape Juby.

In this case there were four double-barrelled flint-lock guns. These goods, on arrival at Las Palmas, Grand Canary, for transhipment, were seized on the ground of their being war material, and as such not to be landed on Spanish territory.

The case containing sundries has, I understand, since been released, but the guns and ammunition have been retained.

In obedience to instructions which I have received from Her Majesty's Government, I have now the honour to ask that the necessary orders may be given for the release of the arms and ammunition destined for the North-West African Company, on the ground that they were "in transit" for Cape Juby, and not destined for Moorish territory, but solely for defence of the station.

I may add that if the detention was caused by an error in the address it was purely accidental, and not for the purpose of concealment, for which there would be no reason, as the North-West African Company have for many years imported arms and ammunition, which are an absolute necessity for the defence of the station.

I therefore venture to hope that this application may meet with favourable consideration.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) G. BONHAM.

Inclosure 2 in No. 60.

Señor Moret to Sir G. Bonham.

(Translation.)

Sir, *Palace, July* 20, 1894.

THE matter referred to in the note which you have addressed to me on the 17th instant possesses an importance which will certainly not have escaped Her Britannic Majesty's Government.

Not only is the traffic in arms and war material prohibited in Spain, and the Spanish Custom-houses consequently authorized to confiscate them, but the traffic in transit is also forbidden if the arms are destined for the territory of a friendly country, and one to which the Spanish Government, with the concurrence of that of Her Britannic Majesty, has on various occasions made representations in order to put a stop to a contraband trade which is no less prejudicial to the interests of Spain in Africa than to those of the Sultan of Morocco. The declaration made by the North-West African Company cannot induce the Spanish Government to abandon the policy which I have indicated, and which is based on such weighty reasons as the security of Spanish territory and the maintenance of the *status quo* in the Empire of Morocco.

I regret, therefore, that it is impossible for me to recommend to the Ministry of Finance the surrender of these arms, more especially as at the commencement of the negotiations with the Government of Morocco already referred to the late Sultan complained of the attitude of certain rebel tribes in the neighbourhood of Cape Juby who had risen against him, confiding in the superiority of their arms, which they obtained through the factories established on that coast.

The Spanish Government must therefore point out that their establishment on the Rio de Oro is constantly menaced by the Moors, and as its defence rests principally on the superiority of the arms of the soldiers intrusted with its defence, this superiority disappears if the tribes with which they are brought into collision can obtain guns of equal or better description.

Hoping that the Government of Her Britannic Majesty will take into account the considerations which prevent the Spanish Government from acceding to the wish to which you have given expression, I avail, &c.

(Signed) MORET.

No. 61.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received August* 1, 7 A.M.)

(No. 64.)
(Telegraphic.) *Tangier, July* 31, 1894, 10·20 P.M.

FOLLOWING telegram from Governor Melilla has been communicated to me by Spanish Chargé d'Affaires:—

"Governor Alhucemas informs me that some Moors arriving to-day from tribe of Bocoya (Boukhouia) have informed him that on 28th two native sailing-boats chased three-masted vessel under English flag, laden with coal, 10 miles off beach of Bosieme, and succeeded taking possession of some bags rice, beans, biscuits, and whatever

valuables they could lay their hands on, leaving crew stripped, and abandoning vessel afterwards, being unable to tow her away. It is believed she proceeded in direction Gibraltar, without personal mishap to any of crew."

Have informed Governor Gibraltar.

No. 62.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 77.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 2, 1894.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 75 of the 23rd ultimo, and I have to inform you that I approve the note which you addressed to Cid Emfadl Gharneet, urging that he works in connection with the promised extension of the Mellah at Mogador should te undertaken without further delay.

Your despatch will be communicated confidentially to the Conjoint Jewish Committee.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 63.

Foreign Office to Conjoint Jewish Committee.

(Confidential.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 2, 1894.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit herewith, for the confidential information of the Conjoint Jewish Committee, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier * respecting the quarter occupied by the Jews at Mogador, and the steps taken by him to hasten the works in connection with the proposed extension of the Mellah there.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 64.

Sir G. Bonham to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received August* 3.)

(No. 195.)

My Lord, *Madrid, July* 30, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copy and translation of an extract from a Spanish newspaper relating to the capture and subsequent release of a party of Englishmen who had endeavoured to penetrate into the interior of Africa near Cape Juby.

The incident is doubtless the same as that alluded to in the extract from the "Pall Mall Gazette" contained in the Confidential Print of the 9th July,† but fuller details are given.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. F. BONHAM.

Inclosure in No. 64.

Extract from a Spanish Newspaper of July 9, 1894.

(Translation).

THE English of the new factory established between Cape Juby and Cape Bojador were taken prisoners, as I announced at the time to the "Correspondencia de España," by a tribe of Moors while endeavouring to penetrate into that territory with the object of investigating various mines. The Moors friendly to the English devised a stratagem to deceive the tribe, saying they would at once give up their journey into the interior and embark on board a vessel destined for the Canary Islands, by means of which artifice they were allowed to return to the shore and embark. They then set sail and

* No. 56.

† See *ante*, No. 9.

left the coast, but a few days later they landed again on another part of the coast, where, according to a previous arrangement, the friendly Moors were waiting for the English.

Without fear of the hostile Moors they prepared for a journey into the interior, but not having confidence even in the friendly Moors, they insisted that at least eight of them should remain as hostages on board the vessel to be responsible for their lives; after this had been done the caravan started. After travelling some 40 miles they were surprised by the same tribe, and as it was composed of a great number of Moors, resistance was impossible, and the Englishmen were made prisoners.

On learning that eight of their companions, although belonging to a different tribe, were on board the ship as security for the lives of their captives, they proceeded to the coast, taking with them the seven Englishmen whom they had made prisoners, and after conferences which lasted more than twenty-four hours, and on payment of a ransom, they were set at liberty, the Moors retained on board having been previously allowed to land. This having been accomplished, and the Englishmen having embarked, the vessel made sail, and arrived at this port (Las Palmas) with the seven Englishmen who had been made captives.

Thanks to their foresight, the story of the captives of the "Icod" was not repeated on this occasion.

It would be well if the Spanish Government would take measures with respect to ships of their country with a view to avoiding the mishaps and consequent claims which may occur at any time (when unexpected).

No. 65.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.—(*Received August* 3.)

Downing Street, August 2, 1894.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 1st instant respecting the attack on a British ship by Moors near Melilla, I am directed by the Marquis of Ripon to transmit to you, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, a copy of a telegram which has been received by the Governor of Gibraltar on the subject.

I am, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD WINGFIELD.

Inclosure in No. 65.

Governor Sir R. Biddulph to the Marquis of Ripon.

(Telegraphic.) (*Received August* 1, 1894, 2·56 P.M.)

BRITISH schooner "Mayer" left Gibraltar for Melilla 26th July, returning yesterday; reports having been boarded off Riff Coast on 28th July by a boat with twenty Moors. Ship plundered and crew assaulted.

Am reporting by post.

No. 66.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Bonham.

(No. 106.)

Foreign Office, August 3, 1894.

Sir,

I HAVE received with regret your despatch No. 194 of the 28th instant, in which you forward a letter from Señor Moret stating that, for reasons given by his Excellency, the Spanish Government decline to release the consignment of arms and ammunition destined for the North-West African Company's station at Cape Juby which has been detained at Las Palmas.

Further communications on the subject have passed with the Company since the date of my despatch No. 96 of the 19th ultimo, and I now transmit to you a copy of a

letter in which the Directors formally engage that the whole of the ammunition and arms to be hereafter shipped by them shall be solely for the use and defence of their station at Cape Juby.* It is also mentioned that the Company have always discouraged this class of trade, and that their total sales under this head during the last ten years has only amounted to 120 flint-lock guns and about 1 ton of gunpowder.

I have to request that you will communicate a copy of this letter to Señor Moret, and say to his Excellency that Her Majesty's Government cannot remain indifferent to the safety of a British Company which has now been established on the coast for a considerable time, and that they must appeal to the Spanish Government not to interfere with the transmission of such an amount of arms for the station at Cape Juby as they themselves admit, in the case of the Spanish Company on the Rio de Oro, to be necessary for the protection of European establishments from the attacks of Arab tribes.

You may inform Señor Moret that no representations have been or will be made by Her Majesty's Government on account of the seizure of warlike stores belonging to the North-West African Mineral Concession Company, whose proceedings are not countenanced; and you should state that after these explanations Her Majesty's Government cannot believe that the Spanish Government will persist in prohibiting the passage in transit of the limited supply of munitions required for defensive purposes by the North-West African Company.

In the event of the Spanish Government consenting to remove the restrictions now imposed, it will be desirable that you should mention to Señor Moret that, as stated in the letter from the Company of the 13th ultimo, a copy of which was forwarded to you in my despatch No. 96, shipments of arms, &c., cannot be made without the consent of the Spanish Consul at the port of shipment, and request his Excellency to give the necessary instructions to Spanish Consular officers.

I am, &c.

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 67.

Foreign Office to Board of Trade.

Foreign Office, August 3, 1894.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit herewith, to be laid before the Lords of the Privy Council for Trade, copies of correspondence relative to a question which has arisen as to the best means of preventing the illicit introduction of arms and ammunition into Morocco at Tetuan by vessels flying the British flag. Mr. Satow's despatch No. 72 of the 14th July has been referred to Mr. Consul White, of Tangier, who is at present on leave of absence in this country, for his observations as to the practice followed generally in Morocco with regard to the searching of British vessels suspected of having contraband on board.

Mr. White reports that there has never within his recollection been a search of any British vessel at Tangier, nor indeed to his knowledge at any other port of Morocco, except recently at Tetuan, when the "Herminia" was searched by the British Consular Agent upon the written application of the Basha at Tetuan, and in the presence of Moorish officials.

Although by Article XXIX of the General Treaty with Morocco of 1856 Moorish Custom-house officers are empowered to search British vessels, they have not, of recent years at any rate, sought to exercise that right, and it would on some accounts be preferable, Mr. White thinks, that search should be made by, or at any rate only in the presence of, some person deputed by the Consular officer.

Mr. White points out that section 108, subsection (2), of "The Morocco Order in Council, 1889," provides that "where a person is charged with such an offence as in this Article is mentioned" (*i.e.*, smuggling), "the Court may seize the goods in relation to which the alleged offence was committed, and may hold the same until after the hearing of the charge."

He says that this provision has been taken to confer upon the Court the power to order a vessel to be searched for contraband when a formal complaint has been made by the Moorish authorities, and a search-warrant could, it is considered, be issued by the

* No. 54.

Court directing an officer to search a vessel and seize contraband goods found on board in order that they might be held pending trial.

The Rules and Orders for regulating the practice in Her Britannic Majesty's Court for Morocco issued in 1890 contain in section 80 (p. 14) Regulations for the issue of search-warrants in the case of stolen goods, and these have served as a guide in the case of search for contraband.

The above, therefore, appears to be the present practice of Her Majesty's Legation in Morocco.

I am, however, to observe that in February 1868 complaints were made by the Moorish Government against the smuggling of prohibited articles which went on in British vessels. Sir J. D. Hay at that time reported that, although he had at all times fully recognized the right of the Custom-house officers to search vessels on their arrival and departure, and to place a guard on board to prevent illegal traffic, he had yet declined to permit the seizure of goods except in case of an attempt to land them clandestinely.

In order, however, to meet the views of the Moorish Minister, Sir J. D. Hay had Regulations drawn up as a Notice to British subjects, as follows:—

"1. British vessels entering the Bay of Tangier, and not entering the inner harbour, are at liberty to have on board every kind of merchandize, not excepting those which, by Article II of the Convention of Commerce and Navigation, are declared to be monopolies, without search being made to know what they contain, but a guard may be placed on board by the Custom-house officers to prevent illegal traffic.

"2. Any British vessel entering the inner harbour will be subject to search on her arrival and departure, and a guard may be placed on board by the Custom-house officers to prevent illegal traffic.

"3. Any persons detected in landing or transhipping from a British vessel within the Bay of Tangier, without the permission of the Custom-house officers, obtained through Her Majesty's Consulate, merchandize not entered on the manifest as destined for Tangier, will be liable to be proceeded against for the offence of smuggling, and all merchandize so landed will be liable to seizure. The master and crew of any British vessel which shall receive such merchandize will also be liable to be proceeded against for the offence of smuggling."

Sir J. D. Hay observed that, should it be thought that still more stringent measures might be taken, he should be fully prepared to carry out any instructions which the Secretary of State might be pleased to give him on the subject.

The Board of Trade, however, as well as the Commission of Customs, were of opinion that the Notice proposed to be issued with a view to check the smuggling transactions then complained of was well suited to obtain the object proposed (see letter from Board of Trade, March 23, 1868).

Sir J. D. Hay's proceedings in the matter were accordingly approved.

Mr. White is disposed to think that these Rules have been lost sight of at the Tangier Legation, and Lord Kimberley therefore proposes to call Mr. Satow's attention to them, and to ask if it would not answer the present purpose that they should be made applicable to Tetuan and other Moorish ports.

I am to inquire whether the Board of Trade concur in this course.

It will be seen from Mr. Satow's despatch No. 72 of the 14th July that he has in the meantime instructed Mr. Morant at Tetuan that he may proceed to issue search-warrants for contraband on board vessels flying the British flag, or suspected of carrying contraband, upon the sole application of the Spanish Consul, and without waiting for the intervention of the Moorish authorities, and he expresses a hope that his action may be approved, in view of the urgency that generally arises on these occasions.

I am to inquire whether the Board of Trade have any observations to offer upon this point. In connection with it I am to observe that section 108 of the Morocco Order in Council of 1889, which deals with the case of smuggling by British subjects, makes no mention of the necessity for the intervention of the Moorish officials, and that, consequently, it is a question whether in exceptional cases, such as the one more immediately under consideration, it might not be deemed justifiable, on grounds of public policy, to dispense with it, and to take immediate action with a view to prevent the inevitable delay which might frustrate the objects of an intended search.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

List of Papers.

Señor del Mazo	January	1, 1894.
To Mr. Satow .. .. (No. 2)	January	9, „
To Señor del Mazo	January	9, „
Mr. Satow .. .. (No. 8)	January	20, „
Ditto .. .. .. (No. 15. Very Confidential)	February	1, „
Ditto .. .. (No. 42)	May	17, „
Colonial Office	June	25, „
General Treaty with Morocco	December	9, 1856.
Commercial Treaty with Morocco	December	9, „
Morocco Order in Council	November	28, 1889.
Rules and Orders for regulating the Practice in Her Britannic Majesty's Court for Morocco		1890.
Mr. Satow .. .. (No. 72)	July	14, 1894.

No. 68.

Foreign Office to North-West African Company.

Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 3, 1894.

WITH reference to my letter of the 19th ultimo, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to inform you that a despatch has been received from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid reporting that the Spanish Government refuse to relax the Regulation against the passage of arms in transit for the coast of Africa, and that they decline, therefore, to release the consignment destined for Cape Juby which has been detained by the authorities at Las Palmas.

In view, however, of the assurance contained in your letter of the 27th ultimo, that the whole of the ammunition and arms hereafter shipped by the North-West African Company shall be solely for the use and defence of their station at Cape Juby, Lord Kimberley has instructed Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires to make a further representation on the subject, and to urge the Spanish Government not to persist in prohibiting the passage in transit through their territory of such an amount of warlike stores as the Company may find it necessary to transmit for defensive purposes.

Lord Kimberley trusts that the difficulty, in the present case at all events, will thus be removed; but as objections may possibly be raised to future consignments, I am to suggest that the Company might consider arrangements for the conveyance to Cape Juby through some other channel of the arms and ammunition which may be absolutely indispensable.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 69.

Sir G. Bonham to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received August* 4.)

(No. 85.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, August* 4, 1894.

DESPATCH from your Lordship No. 102 of the 25th of last month.

Following communication has been made to me by Señor Moret: No further negotiations with a view to combined action to put down illegal traffic in arms in Morocco will take place at present, but at a later period of this year he will undertake direct negotiations with the Powers—not at Tangier, where the Spanish authorities, in his opinion, have greatly mismanaged the affair.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs also said that the Spanish Representative would be replaced.

No. 70.

Foreign Office to Consul Harford.

(No. 1. Confidential.)

Foreign Office, August 4, 1894.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit, for your confidential information, copies of correspondence with the Spanish Ambassador, as marked in the margin,* relative to the proceedings of Sir A. Kirby and his sons, who are the promoters of an English Company said to have established a trading factory on the West Coast of Africa to the south of Cape Juby.

Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier, to whom this correspondence was referred, reports, from information received through Mr. Johnston, Vice-Consul at Mogador, that two sons of Sir A. Kirby were recently at Palmas, together with some civil engineers. They had twice visited a point of the coast known to the Spaniards as Santiago, near which place there are supposed to be some rich mines. The engineers had not seen the mines, but small samples of ore had been brought to them by the Moors. Native reports, which were, however, to be accepted with caution, stated that some Europeans had lately landed at a spot called Dokhwaela, about two days' journey north of Cape Juby, and entered into trade on a small scale. Arms would probably be the main article dealt in. The Sheikhs of the Ait Bu Amran had given notice that any goods bought from these foreigners would be confiscated. Dokhwaela seems to lie somewhere about the mouth of the Wad Assaka, in the neighbourhood of Aougelmin, within the boundaries of Morocco.

Mr. Satow adds that communication between the region mentioned and Mogador being very uncertain, earlier and better information might be obtainable by way of Las Palmas.

I am therefore to request that you will instruct Vice-Consul Miller to watch, as far as he may be able, the proceedings of the Messrs. Kirby, and to report any information which may come to his knowledge.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 70*.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 78. Confidential.)

Foreign Office, August 6, 1894.

Sir,

I LEARN from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid that Señor Moret is so dissatisfied with the manner in which the Spanish Representatives at Tangier have conducted the negotiations for common action amongst the Powers with a view to prevent the contraband trade in arms in Morocco that the Spanish Minister will be replaced.

In the meantime, the negotiations will be suspended, but later on in the year his Excellency will submit certain proposals, which he will negotiate directly with the Powers, and not at Tangier.

I am, &c.

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 71.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

Foreign Office, August 6, 1894.

Sir,

WITH reference to my letter of the 1st instant respecting the case of a British vessel recently attacked and plundered by Arabs off the Moorish coast, I am directed

* See Part 9, Nos. 274 and 332.

by the Earl of Kimberley to state that a similar communication was addressed to the Board of Trade, who, in reply, have expressed a wish to be furnished with any details or further information which may be received by Her Majesty's Government in regard to this matter.

His Lordship would therefore suggest that any reports received on this subject from the Governor of Gibraltar should be communicated to the Board of Trade as well as to the Foreign Office.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 72.

Sir G. Bonham to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received August 7.)

(No. 199.)

Madrid, August 4, 1894.

My Lord,

THE outrage on a British vessel which recently occurred on the Riff Coast has been duly noticed in the Spanish press.

On my alluding to the subject yesterday Señor Moret said he had no official information respecting it; that it was a clear case of piracy; and that in a similar one which had also recently occurred with regard to a French vessel, the Government of the Republic had made representations at Tangier.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. F. BONHAM.

No. 72*.

Sir G. Bonham to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received August 8.)

(No. 86.)

(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, August 8, 1894.*

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 106 of the 3rd of this month, I have the honour to report that Señor Moret has assured me of the entirely satisfactory character of the explanations which I have afforded him. The authorities at Las Palmas will receive orders for the delivery of the arms, and the Spanish Consul at Liverpool instructions with regard to the gunpowder.

In compliance with his Excellency's request, I am sending the Minister for Foreign Affairs a Memorandum to facilitate the dispatch of the matter through other Departments.

No. 73.

Foreign Office to North-West African Company.

Foreign Office, August 9, 1894.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to state, for the information of your Directors, that Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid has reported that Señor Moret is now quite satisfied with the explanations offered respecting the arms, &c., destined for the factory at Cape Juby, and that orders will be sent to Las Palmas for their release. The Spanish Consul at Liverpool will also receive instructions respecting the shipping of gunpowder.

It is possible, however, that some little delay may occur, as the matter has to pass through several Departments.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 74.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.—(*Received August* 11.)

Downing Street, August 10, 1894.

Sir,

WITH reference to the letter from this Department of the 2nd instant, I am directed by the Marquis of Ripon to transmit to you, to be laid before the Earl of Kimberley, a copy of a despatch from the Governor of Gibraltar regarding the recent case of piracy off the Riff Coast; and I am to request that you will move Lord Kimberley to bring the matter to the notice of the Government of Morocco should his Lordship entertain no objection to this course.

I am, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD WINGFIELD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 74.

Governor Sir R. Biddulph to the Marquis of Ripon.

Gibraltar, August 1, 1894.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my telegram of this day's date relative to the plundering of the British schooner "Mayer" off the Riff Coast, I have the honour to transmit herewith copies of the Reports of the Captain of the Port and of the master and crew of the "Mayer." The Captain of the Port has been directed to obtain a statement showing the property stolen and its value, which will be forwarded when received.

2. I received this morning a telegram from Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier stating that a British vessel had been attacked by Arab tribes, and I have sent him a copy of the Reports which are now forwarded to your Lordship.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT BIDDULPH.

Inclosure 2 in No. 74.

Memorandum from Captain of the Port to Colonial Secretary.

I BEG to report that Mr. Fermino Soarez, master of the British schooner "Mayer," which left this port on the 26th instant with a general cargo bound to Melilla, returned to this port this morning under the conditions stated in the attached declaration, which has been duly signed by the master and crew of the said vessel.

I beg also to state that the master and boatswain present the appearance of having been severely assaulted, and, from inquiries which I have made of the master, I have no reason to doubt but that the statement which has been made by him and his crew as to the seizure and plunder of his vessel is entirely correct.

(Signed) F. BAKER,
Captain of the Port.

Gibraltar, July 31, 1894.

Inclosure 3 in No. 74.

Declaration by the Master and Crew of the British Schooner "Mayer."

(Translation.)

THE Undersigned, master and crew of the British schooner "Mayer," of Gibraltar, declare as follows:—

We left Gibraltar on the 26th July, bound to Melilla, laden with coal and other

goods. The wind was from the north-east light. We passed Europa Point at 11 A.M. On the 27th the weather was calm and foggy. On the 28th, about 10 A.M., we sighted the coast of Riff distant about 10 miles, and 12 to the westward of Peñon de la Gomera. All the day the weather was calm, and smooth sea, and as the current was sweeping the ship towards the land a boat was lowered and took the vessel in tow, heading out to sea. Notwithstanding our efforts, at sunset we were about 6 miles distant from shore, from which direction we saw a craft pulling. At 9 P.M. we heard shots and the bullets whizzing over the ship; also many Moors shouting, ordering us to lower down the sails, to which we complied with great alacrity, as we could not defend ourselves; the weather was then calm. Immediately after they came alongside with a large boat manned by twenty Moors. The greater number of them jumped on board armed with rifles and daggers, assaulting the master and boatswain, and pushing them towards the stern. They then got into the cabin and asked what nation the vessel belonged to. We answered that she was a British ship, and we showed them the British ensign and ship's papers. They tore up and trampled upon the ensign and all the documents and commenced to spit on them. They did not respect anything. They all said that it was the same for them whether it was a British or a Spanish vessel. They then commenced to pillage the ship, and they struck the master with a stick and put a dagger to his throat, threatening him that if he did not give up all the money he had they would kill him. The boatswain and rest of the crew then advised the master to give up the key of the trunk where he kept the money and important documents. The master gave up the key, stating that that was all the money he had on board. The master asked the Moors to return him the papers he had in the trunk, but they took no notice. They removed the trunk to the lighter, and they ransacked every part of the ship to such an extent that they left them only with the clothes they were wearing. They took away all the stores, part of cargo, and equipment of the ship, an inventory of which will be prepared hereafter. We reckoned that it was about midnight when they were getting ready to leave the ship. Some of the Moors caught hold of the master in the roughest possible manner, and endeavoured to take him on shore by force. The crew begged hard for the master to be left on board, and the majority of the Moors acceded to our request, and the master was allowed to remain on board, thanking God that we had not to mourn the loss of any of the crew. These pirates imposed the condition that we were not to hoist sail until one hour had elapsed since they shoved off from the ship, otherwise they would return on board and slaughter the whole crew.

On the 28th we were still close to the coast, about 12 miles west of the spot where we had been boarded. As we were in want of everything, we unanimously agreed to put back to Gibraltar and report the occurrence to the proper authorities.

And in faith thereof we subscribe our names on board the British schooner "Mayer," on the 29th July, 1894.

(Signed) FERMINO SOAREZ, *Master.*
ENRICO LOCATI, *Boatswain.*
DIEGO GIL, *A.B.*
JOSÉ MACINO BOZ, *A.B.*
JOSÉ PEREZ, *A.B.*
GIUSEPPE DISGIORNO, *A.B.*, his × mark.
MANUEL SOAREZ, *Master's son* (*boy*).

No. 75.

Sir G. Bonham to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received August* 13.)

(No. 201.)

Madrid, August 9, 1894.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my telegram No. 86 of yesterday's date, I have the honour to report that I called on Señor Moret yesterday by appointment, and carefully explained to him, in the terms of your Lordship's despatch No. 106 of the 3rd instant, the views held by Her Majesty's Government with regard to the necessity which exists for the introduction of arms at Cape Juby for the defence of the North-West African Company's Settlement, and the appeal which I was accordingly instructed to make that the Spanish Government would not interfere with the transmission of such an amount of warlike stores as would be necessary for the purpose.

I at the same time handed to his Excellency a copy of the letter from the North-West African Company, containing a formal engagement that the arms to be imported by them will be solely for the use and defence of their station at Cape Juby. I was further careful to point out the difference attached by Her Majesty's Government to the importation of arms for the North-West African Company and that for the North-West African Mining Concession Company, whose proceedings are not countenanced.

His Excellency at once answered without any hesitation that this explanation was entirely satisfactory, and that orders would be sent to Las Palmas for the removal of the restrictions. He could do this all the more readily, as he had recently heard that Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier had given very stringent instructions to the English Consuls with a view to the prevention of the illicit introduction of arms into Morocco, adding, with reference to his formal refusal, that the Spanish Government could hardly take the measures she had taken to prevent the introduction of arms and ammunition on one side of Morocco, and at the same time grant facilities for their introduction from another quarter.

I then, in pursuance of your Lordship's further instructions, pointed out that, according to existing Regulations, shipments of arms cannot be made without the consent of the Spanish Consul, and that there was a case of gunpowder at present detained at Liverpool in consequence, asking that instructions might be sent to the Consul authorizing his permission. His Excellency did not appear to be prepared for this request, but expressed his readiness to comply with it.

On Señor Moret asking me if I was about to write to him officially on the subject, I said I had not been instructed to do so. He then said he would be glad if I could send him a Memorandum, as it would facilitate the communications he would have to make with the Ministries of Marine and Finance.

I have accordingly sent him a Memorandum, of which I have the honour to inclose a copy, in a private letter (copy also inclosed), in which I have suggested the advisability of sending the instructions by telegraph.

With a view to obviating further difficulties of this nature, I would venture to suggest that the North-West African Company should restrict as far as possible the number of their applications for the passage in transit of munitions of war, including as much as possible in one consignment.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. F. BONHAM.

Inclosure 1 in No. 75.

Sir G. Bonham to Señor Moret.

Mon cher Ministre, *Ambassade d'Angleterre, Madrid, le 9 Août*, 1894.

COMME c'était convenu hier, je vous remets ci-inclus un Mémorandum relatif à la transmission des munitions de guerre pour l'établissement Anglais au Cap Juby.

Vu la distance de Las Palmas et le délai qui a déjà eu lieu pendant lequel cet établissement a été privé de ses moyens de défense, j'espère bien qu'il n'y aura pas d'inconvénient à envoyer les ordres nécessaires par télégraphe.

Veuillez, &c.
(Signé) G. F. BONHAM.

Inclosure 2 in No. 75.

Memorandum relating to Detention at Las Palmas of Arms and Ammunition for the North-West African Company's Station at Cape Juby.

SINCE the date of the last application from this Embassy respecting the detention at Las Palmas, Canary Islands, of arms in transit for Cape Juby, Her Majesty's

No. 76*.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received August 14.)

(No. 78.)
My Lord, *Tangier, August 2, 1894.*

AS the present political condition in Morocco appears to justify the expectation of tranquillity, I have the honour to suggest that I should take advantage of the cooler weather during the coming autumn to proceed to Fez in order to present my credentials to the Sultan Mulaï Abdul Aziz.

I should propose to leave Tangier on or about the 28th September, and I estimate that, allowing ten days for the journey each way, and a fortnight's stay at Fez, I should be back here by the end of October. I have accordingly the honour to inclose an estimate of the cost of the Mission, which has been framed in the hope that the actual expenditure will not exceed the sum of 530*l*. I should state, however, that if the Moorish Government provide tents and baggage animals, as has been the custom hitherto, the total cost of the Mission will be reduced by about 200*l*.

The Mission would consist of myself, Mr. Morant, Mr. de Vismes, Mr. Reader, and a Medical Officer.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure in No. 76*.

MISSION TO FEZ. THIRTY-FOUR DAYS, FIVE MEMBERS.

Estimate of Cost.

	£	s.	d.
Medical Officer, 1*l*. a-day	34	0	0
Wages of servants, camp followers, &c.	40	0	0
Provisions	30	0	0
Soda-water	5	0	0
Wine	20	0	0
Hire of tents	50	0	0
,, mules, horses, &c.	160	0	0
Camp equipage repairs	25	0	0
Gratuities to escort, guard, &c.	150	0	0
Unforeseen expenditure, say	16	0	0
	£530	0	0

Government have been in further communication with the North-West African Trading Company.

The Directors of that Company formally engage, in a letter, a copy of which, by instructions from my Government, I had the honour to leave with your Excellency yesterday, that the whole of the arms and ammunition to be hereafter shipped by them shall be solely for the use of their station at Cape Juby.

In handing to your Excellency a copy of this letter, I stated that Her Majesty's Government cannot remain indifferent to the safety of a British Company, which has now been established on the coast for a considerable time, and that they must appeal to the Spanish Government not to interfere with the transmission of such an amount of arms and ammunition for the station at Cape Juby, as they themselves admit—in the case of the Spanish Company on the Rio de Oro—to be necessary for the protection of European establishments from the attacks of Arab tribes.

I further informed your Excellency that no representations have been or will be made on account of the seizure of warlike stores belonging to the North-West African Mineral Concession Company, whose proceedings are not countenanced by Her Majesty's Government.

As your Excellency was good enough to assure me that these explanations were entirely satisfactory, and that instructions would be sent to Las Palmas to the effect that the arms and ammunition for the North-West African Trading Company at Cape Juby should no longer be detained, I mentioned that, as shipments of arms cannot be made without the consent of the Spanish Consul at the port of shipment, and that as a difficulty had lately arisen at Liverpool with regard to a consignment of gunpowder for the North-West African Company, Her Majesty's Government would be obliged if your Excellency would give the necessary instructions to the Spanish Consul to enable such stores destined for the North-West African Company to be shipped.

This your Excellency was good enough to say should be done.

No. 76.

Sir G. Bonham to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received August 13.)

(No. 202.)
My Lord, *Madrid, August 9, 1894.*

WITH reference to my despatch No. 198, Confidential, of the 4th instant, I have the honour to report that Señor Moret informed me, in the course of conversation yesterday, that he had heard from Señor Mazo that I was about to make some communication to him with respect to Morocco.

I told him that I had no instructions to communicate anything beyond what I had already done in our interview of the 4th instant.

His Excellency said it was probably that to which Señor Mazo referred. He went on to say that, although future negotiations would be carried on with the Powers directly, it had, meanwhile, become necessary to explain the misunderstanding which had arisen in consequence of his previous instructions not having been properly carried out; that he had accordingly written at length to the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier in the sense of what he had previously told me, that the views of all the Powers interested in Morocco would be consulted.

His Excellency further intimated that the Marquis de Potestad-Fornari would probably be transferred to Constantinople.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. F. BONHAM.

No. 77.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received August 14.)

(No. 79.)
My Lord, *Tangier, August 2, 1894.*

WITH reference to my despatch No. 67 of the 5th July, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith, under flying seal, a letter which I have addressed

to the London Joint Stock Bank,* inclosing a further remittance in cheques of 1,900*l.* on account of the fourth instalment of the indemnity due from the Moorish Government to the North-West African Company (Limited).

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 78.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received August* 14.)

(No. 81.)
My Lord, *Tangier, August* 6, 1894.

WITH reference to my telegram No. 63 of the 31st ultimo, reporting the intelligence that had reached me of an act of piracy committed by Moors belonging to the Bocoya tribe, between Alhucemas and Peñon de la Gomera, I have the honour to add that I am informed that this "kabila" is well noted for its hostility to foreigners, which it pushes so far as to refuse to enter either of the Spanish Settlements in its neighbourhood.

Señor Galicia, the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires, having offered to procure from the Governor of Melilla any information that I might desire, I have requested him to be so good as to ascertain whether the British schooner "Mayer" was actually consigned to any house of business at that Settlement.

In all cases of this kind the suspicion not unnaturally arises that those who complain of acts of piracy were themselves engaged in smuggling when they were attacked, perhaps by another tribe than that for which the contraband goods were destined.

It appears that on the 25th instant the "Saint-Vincent," a French coasting-vessel from Nemours, manned by Spaniards naturalized in Algiers, was similarly attacked and plundered by the Bocoya tribe, and Count d'Aubigny has informed me that he has ordered a close investigation to be made with a view to ascertaining whether the "Saint-Vincent" was not bound on a smuggling expedition at the time she fell into the hands of the pirates.

I am sending a copy of this despatch to the Governor of Gibraltar.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 79.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received August* 14.)

(No. 82.)
My Lord, *Tangier, August* 7, 1894.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 81 of yesterday's date, I have the honour to inclose translation of a telegram from the Governor of Melilla, which Señor Galicia, the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires, has obligingly communicated to me, stating that the "Mayer" had on board 100 tons of coal for a Melilla house of business, and thirty sacks of chickpeas for a merchant of Malaga.

These facts would go to show that she was engaged in a legitimate trading voyage, and not in carrying contraband to the Riff.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

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* Mr. Satow to London Joint Stock Bank, August 2, 1894.

Inclosure in No. 79.

The Governor of Melilla to the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier.

(Translation.)
(Telegraphic.) *Melilla, August* 6, 1894.

ENGLISH schooner was carrying 100 tons coal for the house of Salamá, of this place, and thirty sacks of chickpeas for Don Mariano Cuni, of Malaga.

No. 80.

Board of Trade to Foreign Office.—(*Received August* 15.)

Sir, *Board of Trade, London, August* 14, 1894.

I AM directed by the Board of Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, transmitting certain documents with reference to the alleged smuggling of arms and ammunition into Morocco by vessels flying the British flag, and asking to be furnished, for Lord Kimberley's information, with the observations of this Board upon the points raised in your letter.

In reply, I am to state that, having fully considered the documents which you forwarded, the Board see no objection to the Rules relating to Tangier issued by Sir J. D. Hay in 1868 being revived and made applicable to Tetuan and other Moorish ports.

The Board are further of opinion that, in view of all the circumstances of the case, his Lordship might approve Mr. Satow's action in instructing Her Majesty's Consular Agent at Tetuan to issue search-warrants for contraband on board vessels flying the British flag on the application of the Spanish Consul at that place, and without waiting for the intervention of the Moorish authorities, it being, of course, understood that searches are to be always carried out by, or under the superintendence of, a member of the British Consular staff. The trade in arms and ammunition in this quarter, especially in view of the Convention of December 1856 with Morocco, is one with which Her Majesty's Government need entertain little sympathy, and it would seem desirable, for several reasons, among which the present Anglo-Spanish Commercial Treaty negotiations may be mentioned, to make concessions of this kind to Spain in cases where Her Majesty's Government can properly do so.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. E. BATEMAN.

No. 81.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 81.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 15, 1894.

WITH reference to your telegram of the 31st ultimo, I have to inform you that I have received, through the Colonial Office, a Memorandum by the Captain of the Port at Gibraltar respecting the attack made on the 28th ultimo upon the British schooner "Mayer" by natives of the Riff Coast, and a declaration by the master and crew of the vessel.

Copies of these papers have, I understand, been forwarded to you.

The Captain of the Port has been directed to obtain a statement showing the property stolen on this occasion and its value, and a copy of this document will also be transmitted direct to you.

I have to request that, on receiving this statement, you will bring the case without delay before the Moorish Government, and demand that due compensation may be made for the losses incurred. You will also urge that such steps as are practicable may be taken for the punishment of the offenders.

The declaration states, as you will observe, that in addition to the pillage of the vessel the master and boatswain were ill-used, and the British ensign treated with gross indignity.

As far as the latter point is concerned, Her Majesty's Government have no doubt that the Government of the Sultan will be ready to express their regret in suitable terms.

With regard to the personal violence offered to the officers of the ship, some claim may be included on this account in the statement of losses which has been called for. The consideration of this matter must therefore be reserved, and telegraphic instructions will be addressed to you. But should you have any conversation with the Sultan's Agent before dealing officially with the question, you should state that Her Majesty's Government will not be satisfied unless the fullest reparation is given for this act of piracy committed by Moorish subjects upon a vessel flying the British flag.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 82.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Bonham.

(No. 110.)
Foreign Office, August 15, 1894.

Sir,

I HAVE to inform you that particulars having been received with regard to the attack recently made on the British ship "Mayer" by natives of the Riff Coast, Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier has been instructed to bring the case before the Moorish Government, and to demand proper reparation for the outrage.

You should take an opportunity of mentioning this to Señor Moret with reference to the allusion which his Excellency made to the question as reported in your despatch No. 199 of the 4th instant.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 83.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

Foreign Office, August 15, 1894.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 10th instant respecting the recent attack upon the British schooner "Mayer" by natives of the Riff Coast, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit, for the information of the Marquis of Ripon, the inclosed copy of a despatch to Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier,* instructing him to bring the case before the Moorish Government, and to demand proper compensation for the losses incurred, and an apology for the indignity offered to the British flag.

The question of claiming an indemnity for the personal violence to which the master and boatswain of the vessel were subjected is reserved until the statement with regard to the amount and value of the property stolen has been received. As it is necessary that the representations to the Moorish Government should be made with as little delay as possible, I am to request that the Governor of Gibraltar may be instructed to transmit the statement as soon as it reaches his hands, and to forward a copy direct to Mr. Satow.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 84.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

Foreign Office, August 16, 1894.

Sir,

YOUR letter of the 25th June last, relative to the measures necessary for preventing the illicit introduction of arms and ammunition into Morocco, was referred to Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier, and I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you, to be laid before the Marquis of Ripon, a copy of a despatch received, in reply, from Mr. Satow, together with copies of correspondence on the subject which has since passed with the Board of Trade.†

Lord Kimberley proposes, should Lord Ripon see no objection, to instruct Mr. Satow to revive the Regulations issued by Sir J. D. Hay in 1868, and to make

* No. 81.

† Nos. 51, 67, and 80.

them generally applicable. His Lordship is also of opinion that Mr. Satow's action in authorizing the British Consular Agent at Tetuan to issue search-warrants upon the sole application of the Spanish Consul, without waiting for the intervention of the Moorish authorities, should be approved, it being understood, as suggested by the Board of Trade, that searches are to be always carried out under the superintendence of a member of the British Consular staff.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 85.

Foreign Office to North-West African Company.

Foreign Office, August 16, 1894.

Sir,

WITH reference to my letter of the 21st ultimo, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to inform you that a further remittance of 1,900*l.*, in cheques, has been received through Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier on account of the fourth instalment due from the Moorish Government to the North-West African Company.

His Lordship has forwarded the letter containing the cheques to the London Joint Stock Bank.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 86.

Sir G. Bonham to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received August 17.)

(No. 197.)
Madrid, August 4, 1894.

My Lord,

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 102 of the 25th ultimo, inclosing copies of correspondence relating to proposals for the suppression of contraband trade in arms in Morocco, I have the honour to report that, at an interview which I had with Señor Moret yesterday, I informed his Excellency of the views held by Her Majesty's Government respecting certain proposals relating to the suppression of this traffic, which had been communicated to them by Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier.

I pointed out to him in the terms of your Lordship's despatch the objections which would be raised to any action emanating from three Powers only, Great Britain, France, and Spain, more especially with regard to a mandate of control to be given to Spain alone for the supervision of the coast of Morocco.

I told his Excellency that these views had been communicated unofficially by Mr. Satow to the Spanish Minister in Tangier, but he did not appear to be cognizant of Mr. Satow's letter of the 4th ultimo to the Marquis de Potestad.

His Excellency stated that I might answer your Lordship that the question would be allowed to drop for the present, but that he would bring it forward again later in the year, when, however, he would negotiate with the Powers concerned directly, not at Tangier.

I told him that in that case it would be well that he should know beforehand the views entertained by Her Majesty's Government, and pointed out the importance attributed by them to obtaining the co-operation of the other Powers, mentioning especially Germany, Austria, and Italy.

His Excellency expressed himself greatly dissatisfied with the manner in which the question had been treated by the Spanish Representatives in Morocco, adding that the Marquis de Potestad would be replaced by another Minister.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. F. BONHAM.

No. 87.

Sir G. Bonham to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received August 17.)

(No. 198. Confidential.)

My Lord, *Madrid, August 4, 1894.*

WITH reference to my immediately preceding despatch, I may mention that Señor Moret, in the course of conversation, distinctly disclaimed any intention of consulting only two Powers on the question of the illicit introduction of arms into Morocco, stating that instructions had been sent to the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier, in May last, to ascertain the views of all the Powers, which he had apparently not done, and he also said that Spain alone would not be able to carry out a mandate for the supervision of the coast.

This is, of course, entirely inconsistent with the bases laid down in the instructions to the Marquis de Potestad in June last, which his Excellency must know that I am acquainted with, as they formed the subject of my communication to him. He was not, however, disposed to discuss the question, confining himself to saying that it had been completely mismanaged at Tangier.

I may mention that some days ago the Italian Chargé d'Affaires told me that he had received instructions from his Government to ascertain how the matter stood, asking if I could assist him. I was at that time unable to do so, not having received your Lordship's despatch No. 102, and I have not since thought it advisable to inform him, as it appears in Señor Moret's bases that the co-operation of Italy was not to be asked for.

He has, however, since seen Señor Moret, who has, apparently, held language to him similar to that which I have had the honour to report to your Lordship, namely, the negotiations for suppressing the smuggling of arms into Morocco have not advanced since May last, that the Legation at Tangier had set about the matter badly ("mal emmanché l'affaire"), and that he does not propose to make any proposal on the subject until October.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. F. BONHAM.

No. 88.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.—(Received August 17.)

(Confidential.)

Sir, *Downing Street, August 16, 1894.*

WITH reference to the letter from this Department of the 25th June respecting the traffic in arms with the Moors, I am directed by the Marquis of Ripon to transmit to you, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, a copy of a Secret despatch from the Governor of Gibraltar reporting the result of the inquiries made as to the ownership of certain vessels alleged to be fraudulently registered at Gibraltar.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JOHN BRAMSTON.

Inclosure in No. 88.

Governor Sir R. Biddulph to the Marquis of Ripon.

(Secret.)

My Lord, *Gibraltar, July 31, 1894.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Secret despatch of the 25th ultimo, transmitting an extract from a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister in Morocco relative to the ownership of certain vessels registered in this port as of British nationality.

2. The vessels referred to are the faluchos "Herminia." "San Miguel," and "Joven Enrique," the two latter being reported as belonging in fact to the Spanish subject Miguel Diaz Roman or his wife. These vessels, all formerly sailing under the Spanish flag, are registered in Gibraltar as owned by British subjects, under terminable certificates, under "The Colonial Shipping Act, 1868."

3. The evidence of ownership required by the Captain of the Port before admitting such vessels to registry is a bill of sale from the former Spanish owner; and, of the three vessels named, the "Herminia" is registered as the property of Moses Abecasis, the "Joven Enrique," of L. Fava, and the "San Miguel," of A. Danino, all of whom are British subjects resident in Gibraltar. The man named above as supposed to be the effective owner of the "San Miguel," is her former owner and present master, and it is possible, therefore, that the bill of sale was a fictitious one, but, as it was duly executed and properly attested, there is no proof of this obtainable.

4. I have the subject of these terminable certificates under consideration and shall submit, in a separate despatch, suggestions which I trust may prevent their being obtained in future for vessels which are really the property of foreign owners, as there seems some reason to believe has happened in the past.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. BIDDULPH.

No. 89.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Bonham.

(No. 111.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, August 17, 1894.*

I HAVE received your despatch No. 201 of the 9th instant, reporting your interview with Señor Moret on the subject of the arms for Cape Juby which were seized by the Spanish authorities at Las Palmas, and I have to inform you that your proceedings are approved.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 90.

Foreign Office to North-West African Company.

Sir, *Foreign Office, August 17, 1894.*

WITH reference to my letter of the 9th instant, by which you were informed of the steps taken by Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid in regard to the arms for Cape Juby which were seized by the Spanish authorities at Las Palmas, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to communicate to you, for the consideration of the Directors, a suggestion which has been made by Sir G. Bonham to the effect that, with a view to obviate further difficulties of this nature, the number of applications for the passage in transit of munitions of war for the protection of the Company's Settlement at Cape Juby should be restricted, and that all the requirements of the Station should, as far as possible, be included in one consignment.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 91.

North-West African Company to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received August 18.)

My Lord, 132, *Cheapside, London, August 17, 1894.*

THE Directors of my Company instruct me to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 16th instant, informing them that the Sultan of Morocco has paid a further sum of 1,900*l.* on account of the fourth instalment due from him to the Company.

The Directors desire to thank your Lordship for the kind intervention of your Lordship in obtaining this further remittance.

I am, &c.
The North-West African Company (Limited),
(Signed) GEO. RAYNOR, *Secretary.*

No. 92.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Bonham.

(No. 112.)
Foreign Office, August 18, 1894.

Sir,

WITH reference to my despatch No. 110 of the 15th instant, I have to inform you that the Spanish Ambassador was instructed by his Government on the 2nd instant to inquire what steps Her Majesty's Government proposed to take with regard to the plundering of the British vessel "Mayer" off the Riff coast.

I stated to his Excellency, in reply, that I had as yet only received a brief telegraphic report on the subject from Tangier, to the effect that the vessel in question had gone on to Gibraltar, and that the crew, though stripped, were unharmed; and I added that Her Majesty's Government must await further information before deciding upon the course to be taken.

On the 17th instant Señor del Mazo renewed his inquiries, and was informed that details had now been received from Gibraltar, and that Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier had been instructed to bring the case before the Moorish Government, and to demand proper reparation for the outrage.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 93.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 82.)
Foreign Office, August 18, 1894.

Sir,

I HAVE received your despatch No. 78 of the 2nd instant, stating that, in view of the tranquillity which may be expected to continue in Morocco, you propose to proceed to Fez about the end of September next in order to present your credentials to the Sultan.

In reply, I have to inform you that I approve your suggestion, and will be glad to know whom you propose to leave in charge of Her Majesty's Legation at Tangier during your absence from your post.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 94.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received August* 19.)

(No. 64.)
(Telegraphic.) P.
Tangier, August 19, 1894.

I HAVE received reports of an alarming nature regarding the state of affairs at Mazagan, which is environed by insurgent tribes who threaten an attack upon the town. Already foreign subjects are taking their departure. I have been in consultation with my French, Spanish, and Italian colleagues, but have been unable to see the German Minister.

Their opinion coincides with mine, that the presence of a war vessel at Mazagan is desirable. Accordingly I have sent a telegram to the Senior Naval Officer at Gibraltar requesting him to send Her Majesty's ship "Bramble," calling at Tangier and Dar-el-Baida for despatches. I propose instructing Mr. Madden to proceed in her from Dar-el-Baida to Mazagan to report on the situation.

No. 95.

Señor del Mazo to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received August* 20.)

(Translation.)
London, August 17, 1894.

My Lord,

WITH reference to the matter of the confiscation of arms of the North-East Africa Company, carried out by the authorities of the Port of La Luz (Grand Canary), I

have the honour to inform your Excellency that the Government of Her Majesty the Queen, in view of the explanations given to the Minister of State by Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid, have decided that the arms in question should be delivered to the Company, and have given orders to that effect to the proper Department.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. DEL MAZO.

No. 96.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(*Received August* 20.)

(Confidential.)
Admiralty, August 20, 1894.

Sir,

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, decypher of a telegram, dated this day, from the Commander-in-chief, Mediterranean.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

Inclosure in No. 96.

Admiral Sir M. Culme-Seymour to Admiralty.

(Telegraphic.)
Malta, August 20, 1894.

AT the request of Her Majesty's Minister in Morocco, I have sent "Bramble" to Mazagan.

No. 97.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 33.)
(Telegraphic.) P.
Foreign Office, August 20, 1894.

THE action reported in your telegram No. 64 of yesterday is approved.

No. 98.

Consul Finn to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received August* 21.)

(No. 4.)
Malaga, August 16, 1894.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to report that the Spanish steamer "Isleño" touched here yesterday on her way to Cadiz, bringing back 350 men comprising the 1st battalion of the "Alava" Regiment.

They report that all is quiet at Melilla, but that contraband of war is being imported by the Moors through Nemours.

I have not yet been able to find out the calibre, but have been told that an attempt was made lately to mount four guns on the new fort of Aguariach, but that the walls were not strong enough to support their weight.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALEXANDER FINN

No. 99.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Bonham.

(No. 113.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 21, 1894.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 197 of the 4th instant, reporting the interview which you had with Señor Moret with regard to the steps proposed by the Spanish Minister at Tangier for the suppression of the contraband trade in arms on the Moorish coast, and I approve the language held by you on that occasion.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 100.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Bonham.

(No. 114.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 21, 1894.

WITH reference to your despatch No. 198, Confidential, of the 4th instant, on the subject of the contraband trade in arms with Morocco, I approve your proceedings as reported. I consider that you have acted judiciously in leaving the Italian Chargé d'Affaires to learn from Señor Moret himself the intentions of the Spanish Government with regard to this question.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 101.

North-West African Company to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received August 22.)

My Lord, 132, *Cheapside, London, August* 21, 1894.

REFERRING to your Lordship's letter of the 17th instant, the Directors instruct me to say that they will bear in mind the suggestion of Sir George Bonham in all future shipments of arms and ammunition required at Cape Juby, and will endeavour to arrange for an annual consignment on this account.

As mentioned in our letter of the 13th July last, we have a parcel of gunpowder (500 lbs.) now awaiting shipment at Liverpool. We will undertake not to dispose of this parcel for trade purposes, as originally intended.

I am, &c.
(The North-West African Company, Limited),
(Signed) GEO. RAYNOR, *Secretary.*

No. 102.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.—(Received August 22.)

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 22, 1894.

IN reply to your letter of the 15th instant respecting the piratical attack by Arabs on the British ship "Mayer," I am directed by the Marquis of Ripon to transmit to you, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, copies of a telegram and of a despatch which have been sent to the Governor of Gibraltar on the subject.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JOHN BRAMSTON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 102.

The Marquis of Ripon to Governor Sir R. Biddulph.

(Telegraphic.) *Downing Street, August* 17, 1894, 1·20 P.M.

REFERRING to your despatch No. 103, detailed claim for losses sustained and for personal injuries should be sent home as soon as possible, and copy sent direct to Satow. You should examine claim as far as practicable.

Inclosure 2 in No. 102.

The Marquis of Ripon to Governor Sir R. Biddulph.

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 22, 1894.

WITH reference to my telegram of the 17th instant, I have the honour to transmit, for your consideration, a copy of a letter and its inclosures from the Foreign Office respecting the piratical attack on the British ship "Mayer."

I request that you will carefully scrutinize any claims preferred, as Her Majesty's Government could not support any claim which was obviously exaggerated and improper.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RIPON.

No. 103.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received August 22.)

(Confidential.)

Sir, *Admiralty, August* 22, 1894.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the copy of a telegram, dated this day, from the Commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

Inclosure in No. 103.

Admiral Sir M. Culme-Seymour to Admiralty.

(Telegraphic.) *Malta, August* 22, 1894.

WITH reference to your telegram No. 66,* "Amphion" will leave for Gibraltar to-day. Arrange mails accordingly.

No. 104.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 34.)

(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, August* 22, 1894.

THE Admiral in command of the Mediterranean Squadron is sending Her Majesty's ship "Amphion" to Gibraltar in order to reinforce Her Majesty's ship "Bramble." She leaves Malta to-day.

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* Telegram No. 66 from Admiralty to Commander-in-chief, Malta (in cypher):—"In view of unsettled state of Morocco, it is necessary that another vessel should be at Gibraltar for the present. Arrange accordingly, reporting proposed action."

No. 105.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Bonham.

(No. 116. Confidential.)

Foreign Office, August 22, 1894.

Sir,

ON the 20th instant the Spanish Ambassador informed me that he had received a telegram from Señor Moret inquiring what instructions had been given to the Commanders of the British ships of war which had been dispatched to Tangier. His Excellency added that he was further instructed to express to me the surprise with which Señor Moret had heard of the dispatch of these war-vessels without any intimation of the fact having been given to the Spanish Government, as had previously been the custom on such occasions, with a view to arrange for action in common.

I replied to his Excellency that Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier had reported by telegraph on the 19th instant that alarming reports had reached him from Mazagan, that it was surrounded by insurgents, that an attack on it was feared, and that the foreign residents were leaving. Mr. Satow had consequently consulted with his Spanish, French, and Italian colleagues, who agreed with him that the presence of a man-of-war was desirable there. Mr. Satow had thereupon telegraphed to Gibraltar to request that a gun-boat might be sent to Tangier to take a British official on board, and, after calling at Dar-el-Baida for despatches, to proceed to Mazagan.

I added that I concluded that at the time of Señor Moret telegraphing to his Excellency he had not received the telegraphic report which the Spanish Minister at Tangier no doubt forwarded to Madrid after his interview with Mr. Satow.

I am, &c.

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 106.

Foreign Office to the North-West African Company.

Foreign Office, August 23, 1894.

Sir,

WITH reference to my letter of the 9th instant, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acquaint you, for the information of your Directors, that the Spanish Ambassador has notified to his Lordship that, in view of the explanation furnished by Sir G. Bonham, it has been decided to release the arms which were confiscated at Las Palmas, and that orders have been given to that effect.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 107.

Consul Harford to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received August 24.)

(No. 2. Confidential.)

Santa Cruz, August 16, 1894.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Sir Thomas Sanderson's despatch No. 1, Confidential, dated Foreign Office, 4th August, together with copies of Señor Mazo's despatch of 5th June, and your Lordship's reply.

I am acquainted with the Messrs. Kirby, who are said to be establishing a trade in gold-dust, ambergris, &c., with the Moors to the south of Cape Juby, but their transactions are enveloped with a good deal of mystery, and should it be of sufficient importance I should advise that I should be directed to proceed to the island of Lanzarote in my district, as the coast is only 50 miles from the island, and Arecife, the principal port, is the one through which the Messrs. Kirby are constantly communicating with Europe.

There is telegraphic communication from Lanzarote to Teneriffe.

I have, in accordance with your Lordship's instructions, directed Mr. Vice-Consul Miller to keep me informed of all he knows of the Messrs. Kirby's proceedings.

I have, &c.

(Signed) S. H. HARFORD.

No. 108.

Sir G. Bonham to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received August 24.)

(No. 211.)

Madrid, August 21, 1894.

My Lord,

THE unfavourable turn which affairs have lately taken in Morocco are, as might be expected, exciting considerable interest in this country, the feeling of satisfaction caused by the Sultan's favourable reception at Fez being much diminished by the news of the insurrection at Mazagan.

To-day's newspapers announce the departure from Algeciras of the Spanish war-ship "Isla de Luzon" for Tangier.

The effect which the insurrectionary movement may have as regards Spain is mainly connected with the payment of the indemnity, of which 400,000 dollars of the first instalment is still unpaid.

I have not yet had an opportunity of speaking to Señor Moret on the subject of Morocco since the first information respecting recent events reached him, but I gather that his Excellency's views are that no advantage would result from any attempt to put pressure on the Sultan at a moment when he is unable to fulfil his engagements, and that Spain, without abandoning her just rights, should give the new Sultan every facility for carrying out the stipulations entered into by his father, and that this policy should be maintained, unless it should appear that the nonfulfilment of these engagements was due to the Sultan's initiative rather than to the political crisis through which the Empire is now passing.

Meanwhile, the accounts published in the Spanish press respecting the attitude of the tribes on the Riff coast, although probably exaggerated, are far from reassuring, and recent events at Mazagan will not facilitate the Sultan's endeavours to restore order in that quarter.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. F. BONHAM.

No. 109.

Señor del Mazo to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received August 24.)

(Translation.)

Spanish Embassy, London, August 23, 1894.

My Lord,

WITH reference to the note which your Lordship was good enough to address to me on the 30th July last, I have the honour to inform you that the British Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid has had an interview with the Minister of State, Señor Moret, relative to the question of suppressing contraband of war in Morocco, and that the only declaration made by the Chargé d'Affaires was that in order to arrive at an understanding on the matter the Great Powers would have to be consulted.

Señor Moret informs me that that was his intention from the beginning, and that he so informed Sir G. Bonham. He adds that he proposes to take action accordingly by placing the question directly before the European Cabinets, and giving up the discussions at Tangier on account of the misunderstandings to which it gave rise.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) C. DEL MAZO.

No. 110.

Board of Trade to Foreign Office.—(*Received August* 24.)

Sir, *Board of Trade, August* 23, 1894.

I AM directed by the Board of Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, inclosing copies of despatches relating to the attack committed upon the British ship "Mayer" by Riff pirates on the Moorish coast.

The Board of Trade think that it would be desirable to issue a warning with regard to the dangers attending navigation on this coast; and they would propose, with the concurrence of the Earl of Kimberley, to publish a Notice in the "Board of Trade Journal," and otherwise to take steps for calling the attention of ship-owners to the case.

The Board of Trade would be glad to be informed whether Lord Kimberley sees any objection to this course being adopted.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. D. BERRINGTON.

No. 111.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.—(*Received August* 24.)

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 24, 1894.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Ripon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant respecting Mr. Satow's suggestion that the Consular Agent at Tetuan should issue a warrant for searching British ships for contraband on the application of the Spanish Consular authority.

The matter is one mainly for the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade, but Lord Ripon has referred to the form of Search Warrant No. 30, p. 63 of the Rules and Orders regulating the Practice of the Court for Morocco, and he presumes that the proposed warrant would be issued on sworn information.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JOHN BRAMSTON.

No. 112.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received August* 25.)

(No. 83. Confidential.)

My Lord, *Tangier, August* 16, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copy of a despatch from Mr. Macleod, reporting a conversation between Cid Emfadl Gharneet and himself with reference to the establishment of Vice-Consulates at Fez by the British and French Governments. The Vizir had sent for him to request a concession with regard to some rooms hired by a medical missionary some months ago, against the wish of the local authorities, and Mr. Macleod agreed to write to the British subject concerned. There was a Moorish visitor present, and the latter having mentioned the recent arrival of the French Vice-Consul, M. de Marcilly, Cid Emfadl burst out into a tirade against Vice-Consuls in general, stating that they had not been invited by the Sultan, who would consequently not recognize them, and that he himself would have nothing to do with them. Although the Treaties permitted the residence of Consuls at the capital, it was an unfriendly act on the part of foreign Governments to appoint them, when the Fez population was so unruly that at any moment they might be massacred.

Mr. Macleod replied temperately, testifying to the great improvement that has taken place in recent years in the bearing of the inhabitants towards Europeans, and especially to the fact that during the recent crisis the foreign residents had received numerous offers of assistance and hospitality from native friends; and he observed that in any popular commotion probably the Government officials, and not foreigners, would be the object of attack. The conversation then dropped.

From other sources also I hear that the Moorish Government are much ruffled at the appointment of a French Vice-Consul "de carrière" to reside at the capital. When

the Sultan was still at Rabat, Count d'Aubigny sent his Dragoman there to confer with Cid Emfadl, and among other things obtained a verbal promise that the Vice-Consul would be properly welcomed on his arrival. The Vizir seems to have since gone back from his word, and to have denied that he had given any undertaking of the kind.

In March last it was agreed, by means of an exchange of notes between Marshal Martinez de Campos and Cid Emfadl, that the Spanish Government should be at liberty to appoint Consular Agents at Fez and whatever other points of the Empire they might find necessary. It is scarcely reasonable, therefore, that the Moorish Court should so soon after raise objections to the French Government availing themselves of the similar right which they possess in virtue of the most-favoured-nation clause, especially as they gave notice some time back of their intention to exercise it.

It is possible that the Moorish Government may be under some misapprehension as to the nature of the functions to be discharged by foreign Consular officers at Fez, which is not unnatural in a country where the duties of Consuls often partake of a Diplomatic character. Certain Tangier newspapers have at times suggested that, as an alternative to the transference of the Legations to Fez, officers of Consular rank should be attached to the Sultan's Court as agents for the Heads of Missions, in order to expedite the settlement of questions, which, owing to the distance of Tangier from the capital, invariably drag out to an abnormal length. Hence, the Sultan's Ministers are apt to regard the appointments of Mr. Macleod in 1892 and of M. de Marcilly recently as the thin end of the wedge. It seems desirable, under the circumstances, to let the Vizir for Foreign Affairs understand that a Vice-Consul has, properly speaking, relations with local authorities only, and that his duties are confined to watching over the interests of his countrymen resident at his post. On the 27th June last, writing to him on other matters, I had begged him to receive Mr. Macleod with friendliness, as a person possessing my confidence, and to listen to any representations he might make to him on behalf of British subjects residing in Fez. He may perhaps have interpreted this language as expressing a desire that the Vice-Consul should have official relations with him, and I have thought it well to clear up this point in the inclosed note, in which, besides protesting against the language he is reported to have used on the subject of Consuls at Fez, I have explained to him the limitations of the purpose for which I had previously recommended Mr. Macleod to his good offices.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure 1 in No. 112.

Vice-Consul Macleod to Mr. Satow.

Sir, *Fez, August* 8, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Excellency that yesterday the Vizir, Cid Emfadl Gharneet, sent for me to ask whether I could not give up the rooms held by Dr. Churcher at New Fez.

They are still barred by the Nadir of the Mosque, and are stated to be wanted for artillery barracks.

The hirer had prayed him to get us to concede the rooms because he had, in consequence of his doing so, been dismissed from his employment by the Nadir, and would not get reinstated unless the rooms were given up.

I answered that Dr. Churcher demanded the fulfilment of the lease, and had declined an offer of 50 dollars to give the place up, but that I would write and ask whether he still required the premises.

The conversation then becoming general a Shereef present asked for the news, when the arrival of the French Vice-Consul was mentioned.

The Vizir immediately became excited, and in a long tirade stated that these Consuls, first myself, and now the French Consul, had come here entirely unbidden by the Sultan, who would not recognize them, and they could sit here as long as they liked.

He for one would have nothing to do with them, and they could try what they could do with the Governor of the town.

Further, while it was true the Treaties admitted the placing of Consuls here, it

was a very unkind thing of foreign Governments to send them, because the Fez populace was most unruly, and at any moment the Europeans might be massacred, and the most disastrous results follow to the Moorish Government.

Uprisings of the populace and even massacres had frequently occurred at Fez, the last being shortly after the accession of Mulaï Al Hassan, which revolt was directed against the Chief Collector of Taxes, the Amin Muckri's predecessor.

Pressed to answer that, if I could, I said I had known Fez for over five years, and that it was changing much for the better; that I remembered shortly after I first came that I was on one occasion spit at forty-three times in seven minutes in walking through the streets, whereas now such manifestations were very rare, the appearance of Europeans in the streets having gradually ceased to attract much attention.

Further, that during the recent crisis excellent order had been preserved; and all the Europeans had had numerous friendly offers of assistance and hospitality from these native friends, and that in any popular commotion native Government officials and not foreigners would be the first, if not the sole objects of attack, and that, therefore, if the Vizir's argument were sound, and the populace to have their way, neither Governors nor tax-gatherers should be placed in the city. However, I did not wish to discuss the matter at all, as it was out of my province, and the subject dropped.

I have heard on good authority that the Vizir is in a dilemma over this affair, the French alleging that during the Court's stay in Rabat he assured them that their Vice-Consul would be welcome here. Now he says he is only bound by what he wrote, which was to the effect that, on the Court's arrival at Fez, the matter would be attended to.

Throughout the Vizir manifested a very insolent air, his expressions being contemptuous, and little short of rude, although he was careful to use only amiable expressions towards me personally.

I did not raise the argument with him, and, but for the presence of the Shereef (who otherwise would have been sure to report to his friends, and thence to the public, that we had no right to be here), I would not have answered him at all.

In this case the Vizir's conduct has coincided exactly with his speech, for, since his return here, he has done absolutely nothing towards facilitating any of the cases I put before him.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. MacIVER MACLEOD.

P.S.—The absurdity of the Vizir sending for me to settle a case for him, and then affecting non-recognition, is characteristic.

J. M. M.

Inclosure 2 in No. 112.

Mr. Satow to Cid Emfadl Gharneet.

(After compliments.) *Tangier, August* 14, 1894.

MR. MACLEOD, the British Vice-Consul at Fez, has reported to me that on the 7th instant you sent for him to ask him to give up some rooms rented by a British subject at Fez, concerning which matter he returned to you an answer which I entirely approve. And he says that afterwards you spoke of the residence of Vice-Consuls at Fez, that the Sultan would not recognize them, that they could sit there as long as they liked, that you would have nothing to do with them, and they could try what they could do with the Governor of the town. And you said, moreover, that while it was true that the Treaties admitted the placing of Consuls at Fez, it was an unfriendly act of foreign Governments to send them, because the Fez populace is unruly, and at any moment these Europeans might be massacred, and the most disastrous results follow to the Moorish Government.

I regret very much that such things should be said, even were the speaker a person without responsibility, and much more so when it is the Sultan's Vizier charged with the conduct of foreign affairs. And you must know that Mr. Macleod has always conducted himself with great discreetness and in a friendly manner to all the Moors, and he is placed at Fez to look after the interests of British subjects who reside there

or do business with Fez merchants, and to try to settle claims and disputes instead of letting them drag out for many long years, which sort of thing you know has often been the cause of much friction in past times. And the placing of a Vice-Consul at Fez is a friendly act on the part of my Government, which desires to avoid the necessity of troubling the Sultan with these affairs, if by any means they can be settled. And I recommended Mr. Macleod to your friendly offices when you were at Mequinez for no other purpose than this, and that you might help him to get his affairs settled when there was any difference of opinion between him and the Basha. And I beg you, therefore, to tell the Basha to attend to the matters that Mr. Macleod brings before him. And as to the people of Fez, their attitude towards foreigners during the late crisis shows that they are well-disposed; and if they should change we shall know to whom to attribute that.

(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 113.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received August 25.)

(No. 84.)

My Lord, *Tangier, August* 19, 1894.

FOR a few weeks past there has been a growing feeling of uneasiness at the port of Mazagan in consequence of the revolt of some of the tribes of the interior against the Lieutenants left in charge by the local Governors when they joined the late Sultan's camp. After his death most of these Kaïds proceeded to Rabat to do homage to the new Sultan, and accompanied him to Fez, where they remained until the beginning of the present month.

In the meanwhile, on hearing of the Sultan's death, some of the tribes declined any longer to acknowledge the authority of the Lieutenants ("Khalifas"), and elected provisional Governors of their own. Order was maintained, especially during the barley and wheat harvest, by a sort of pact among the various groups of tribes, who established regulations with heavy penalties attached, so that caravans were able to pass along the public roads unmolested, and life and property were secured. But early in July the tribe of Oolad Furj rose against their Khalifa, killed him, and destroyed the house of the Governor. Shortly afterwards the Governor of Furj returned from Court to Mazagan on his way home, but on hearing of the disturbed state of his district considered that he would best consult his safety by remaining at Mazagan. On this becoming known in Oolad Furj, the tribe sent messages to the Governor of Mazagan demanding his surrender, and threatening to come and take him if he were not given up.

At the beginning of August the tribe of Buazza, in the immediate vicinity of Mazagan, also rose and expelled their Khalifa, who likewise took refuge with the Governor of the town, and an alarm was raised that an attack might be expected; but Mr. Redman having convened a meeting of the Consular Body, a joint representation was made to the Governor, who consented to send away the two obnoxious officials, and they left on the 4th instant for Dar-el-Baida under a strong guard, arriving there in safety.

Similar movements had been going on among tribes in the neighbourhood of Morocco city, of which the Rahamma is the most powerful. In common with the people of Misfiwa, Zemran, and Sraghna, they threw off the authority of the Khalifas and set up Governors of their own choice, taking care, however, to maintain order on the high roads. The large districts of Ducala and Abda next became infected, the Khalifas being expelled with scarcely an exception.

I have more than once sent a warning to the Court that if the Governors were not speedily dispatched to their districts serious consequences would of a certainty ensue, and that no time should be lost in taking steps for insuring the safety of Europeans at Mazagan. It is certain that the Grand Vizir did not at all realize the seriousness of the situation. At last, on the 31st July, a small expedition started from Fez under the command of Cid Mohammed-el-Amrani, brother-in-law of the late Sultan, who was accompanied by the Governors of the southern provinces, with large powers to effect arrangements with the insurgent tribes, and even to appoint other Governors if he should find it necessary. When this news reached the coast ports the prevailing anxiety was much allayed.

Passing through Rabat and Dar-el-Baida, El Amrani arrived on the 13th instant at the town of Azemour, a few miles north of Mazagan, where his further progress was barred by the tribesmen, who altogether declined to allow their old Kaïds to cross the river. Some of them, who were returning to the Sus, managed to cross it some miles further up, and it is reported that they had to pay blackmail to the Shiadma people for permission to proceed on their journey.

Mr. Redman states, in a private letter to Mr. Madden, that some fighting occurred between the insurgent tribes of Ducala and the escort of El-Amrani, but that the former were pacified on discovering that the obnoxious Governors were not with him, for they had returned to Dar-el-Baida.

On the 15th, whilst negotiations were proceeding for the appointment of other Governors who would be acceptable to the tribes, Mazagan was thrown into a state of excitement by the passage of the Sus Governors accompanied by a horde of horsemen from the insurgent tribes. The Governor himself had all his property moved into the town, and all the inhabitants of the suburbs crowded in likewise. Then the gates were closed, and all ingress and egress was stopped, while some of the foreign residents, taking the alarm, proceeded on board a steamer bound for Tangier, where they arrived to-day.

It seems to be the opinion of the most cool-headed of the British residents there that the danger has become imminent, and I think that the moment has arrived when some action becomes necessary for their protection.

My colleagues have received similar reports to those which have reached me, and they share my opinion that the presence of a man-of-war at Mazagan at the present juncture would produce a reassuring effect. After conferring with the French, Spanish, and Italian Chargés d'Affaires (my German colleague was out when I called) I telegraphed to the Senior Naval Officer at Gibraltar asking that Her Majesty's ship "Bramble" might be directed to proceed to Mazagan, calling here and at Dar-el-Baida for despatches. I propose to instruct Mr. Madden to proceed in her to Mazagan to report on the state of affairs, and I think it will be well that she should remain there until tranquillity is restored. The appearance of a man-of-war will give confidence to the inhabitants, both European and native, will prevent panic, and will also, I trust, be understood by the tribesmen as a warning that foreign Powers are not indifferent to their proceedings.

I should propose at the same time to acquaint the Moorish Government with the reasons for which this step is taken.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 114.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received August* 25.)

(No. 85.)
My Lord, *Tangier, August* 20, 1894.

WITH reference to my immediately preceding despatch No. 84 of yesterday's date, I have the honour to inclose copies of the instructions I have addressed to Mr. Madden with respect to his mission to Mazagan, and also regarding an assault committed by some country Moors on a British subject outside Dar-el-Baida. I have received no official report from him as to this occurrence, but it has been mentioned in a local paper, and he has written to me privately about it. I have thought it advisable, therefore, to authorize him to detain the "Bramble" at Dar-el-Baida on her return for a few days, in case he should be of opinion that the presence of a British man-of-war would strengthen his hands in dealing with the local authorities.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure 1 in No. 114.

Mr. Satow to Acting Consul Madden.

Tangier, August 19, 1894.

Sir,

IN consequence of the reports which have reached me from Mazagan, I have considered it desirable to request the Senior Naval Officer at Gibraltar to dispatch

Her Majesty's ship "Bramble" thither, in order to protect the lives and property of British subjects.

I have to request that you will proceed in her to Mazagan, and ascertain as far as may be practicable the state of affairs there and in the vicinity.

You should report to me the name of the person whom you leave in charge of Her Majesty's Consulate.

It is not desirable that Her Majesty's ship "Bramble" should remain long at Mazagan, and you will therefore inform the officer in command as soon as you consider tranquillity to be sufficiently insured to render the presence of a man-of-war no longer necessary.

You should take advantage of every opportunity of reporting to me the result of your inquiries and observations.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure 2 in No. 114.

Mr. Satow to Acting Consul Madden.

Sir, *Tangier, August* 19, 1894.

A PARAGRAPH in the "Moghreb-al-Aksa" of to-day's date states that an assault had been committed upon the Reverend Mr. Edwards by some country Moors.

If on your return from your mission to Mazagan, as to which instructions are conveyed to you in my despatch of this day's date, you should find that this affair has not been satisfactorily settled, and you should be of opinion that the presence of Her Majesty's ship "Bramble" at Dar-el-Baida for a few days would strengthen your hands, you are authorized to detain her.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 115.

Sir G. Bonham to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received August* 25.)

(No. 212.)
My Lord, *Madrid, August* 22, 1894.

IT appears that the statement contained in my despatch No. 211 of yesterday's date, which was made on the authority of the newspapers, respecting the departure of the "Isla de Luzon" for Tangier, was incorrect.

It is stated to-day that the "Isla de Luzon" is at present in dock at Cadiz, undergoing extensive repairs.

It is also stated that the "Temerario" is in an incomplete state, being under orders, moreover, to leave for Buenos Ayres early in September.

The cruizer "Navarra" has no artillery ready for service, and the "Gerona" is also stated not to be in a fit state to leave Cadiz.

In these circumstances it is thought that the Minister of Marine will either wait until one of these vessels is ready for sea, or that the "Marquis de Ensenada," at present at the Canary Isles, will be ordered to Mazagan.

Your Lordship will probably receive more certain information respecting the movements of Spanish war-ships from Her Majesty's Consuls.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. F. BONHAM.

No. 116.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received August* 25.)

(No. 65.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, August* 25, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to report the return at this moment of Her Majesty's ship "Bramble."

I have learnt from Mr. Madden's Report that the tribes surrounding Mazagan

have deposed their Governors, and that their state is practically one of anarchy. It is not anticipated that the town is in any danger of being attacked. The Shereef-el-Amrani is remaining at Azemur, being unable to march to Morocco.

I am detaining the "Bramble" here for a few days.

The Spanish cruizer "Reina Regente" is proceeding to Mazagan. The arrival of an Italian man-of-war is hourly expected.

No. 117.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 86.)

Foreign Office, August 25, 1894.

Sir,

WITH reference to my despatch No. 81 of the 15th instant, I have to inform you that the Governor of Gibraltar has been instructed by telegraph to send home a detailed claim for the losses sustained through the attack upon the British vessel "Mayer," and for the personal injuries to the master and crew.

The Governor has also been requested to examine the claim as far as may be practicable, and to furnish you with a copy of it.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 118.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Bonham.

(No. 119.)

Foreign Office, August 25, 1894.

Sir,

WITH reference to your despatch No. 201 of the 9th instant, I transmit to you copy of a letter from the North-West African Company,* stating that they will endeavour to arrange for an annual consignment of arms to their Settlement at Cape Juby, and also that they undertake not to dispose of the gunpowder, now awaiting shipment at Liverpool, for trade purposes.

You are authorized to communicate this information to Señor Moret, if you should consider it necessary to do so.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 119.

The Earl of Kimberley to Señor del Mazo.

Foreign Office, August 27, 1894.

Your Excellency,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 23rd instant, in which you were so good as to inform me of what passed at an interview which Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid recently had with the Minister of State, Señor Moret, in regard to the question of suppressing the contraband trade in arms on the Moorish coast.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 120.

Foreign Office to Board of Trade.

Foreign Office, August 27, 1894.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant, proposing that, in view of the recent attack upon the

* No. 101.

British ship "Mayer" by Riffian Arabs off the coast of Morocco, a Notice should be published by the Board of Trade and other steps taken to warn ship-owners of the dangers attending navigation in Moorish waters.

I am to inform you, in reply, that Lord Kimberley has no objection to offer to the course proposed.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. PERCY ANDERSON.

No. 120*.

Treasury to Foreign Office.—(Received August 28.)

Treasury Chambers, August 27, 1894.

Sir,

THE Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have had before them your letter of the 18th instant, submitting an estimate of the cost of the proposed visit of Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier to the new Sultan of Morocco at Fez, viz., 530*l.*, subject to reduction by 200*l.* if the Moorish Government provide tents and baggage animals.

My Lords agree with the Earl of Kimberley in thinking this estimate moderate, in comparison with the cost of similar previous Missions, and they sanction the proposed expenditure, including 1*l.* a-day to the Medical Officer.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. W. HAMILTON.

No. 121.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 87. Confidential.)

Foreign Office, August 28, 1894.

Sir,

I HAVE received your despatch No. 83, Confidential, of the 16th instant, and I approve the note which you addressed to Cid Emfadl Gharnit in regard to the unfriendly attitude assumed by him in conversation with Mr. Vice-Consul Macleod in the matter of the appointment of foreign Vice-Consular officers at Fez.

I have at the same time to request that you will inform Mr. Macleod that the language he held towards the Vizir on the occasion in question is approved.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 122.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 88.)

Foreign Office, August 28, 1894.

Sir,

I APPROVE your proposal to acquaint the Moorish Government with the reasons which have led you to apply to the Senior British Naval Officer at Gibraltar for a man-of-war to proceed to Mazagan, as suggested in your despatch No. 84 of the 19th instant.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 123.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 89.)

Foreign Office, August 28, 1894.

(Sir,

I APPROVE the instructions which you addressed to the Acting British Consul at Dar-el-Baida in regard to his mission to Mazagan, and with respect to an assault committed on a British subject by Moors, copies of which are inclosed in your despatch No. 85 of the 20th instant.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 124.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 90.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 28, 1894.

I HAVE had under my careful consideration your despatch No. 72 of the 14th ultimo, in regard to the measures necessary to prevent the illicit introduction of arms and ammunition into Morocco by vessels flying the British flag.

In view of the circumstances reported in that despatch, I approve your action in instructing the British Consular Agent at Tetuan to issue search warrants for contraband on board such vessels on the application of the Spanish Consul at that place, and without awaiting the intervention of the Moorish authorities. It must, however, be distinctly understood that search warrants shall be issued only on sworn information, and that searches are to be always carried out under the superintendence of a member of the British Consular staff.

In connection with this subject, my attention has been called to certain Regulations which were drawn up and issued as a Notice to British subjects by Sir J. D. Hay in the year 1868 in order to meet the complaints which were at that time made by the Moorish Government against the smuggling of prohibited articles which was carried on at the port of Tangier in British ve sels.

These Regulations were:—

"1. British vessels entering the bay of Tangier, and not entering the inner harbour, are at liberty to have on board every kind of merchandize, not excepting those which, by Article II of the Convention of Commerce and Navigation, are declared to be monopolies, without search being made to know what they contain; but a guard may be placed on board by the Custom-house officers to prevent illegal traffic.

"2. Any British vessel entering the inner harbour will be subject to search on her arrival and departure, and a guard may be placed on board by the Custom-house officers to prevent illegal traffic.

"3. Any persons detected in landing or transhipping from a British vessel within the bay of Tangier, without the permission of the Custom-house officers, obtained through Her Majesty's Consulate, merchandize not entered on the manifest as destined for Tangier, will be liable to be proceeded against for the offence of smuggling, and all merchandize so landed will be liable to seizure; the master and crew of any British vessel which shall receive such merchandize will also be liable to be proceeded against for the offence of smuggling."

It seems probable that, pending the result of the negotiations with the Powers concerned which the Spanish Government have in view for combined action to put down the illegal traffic in arms in Morocco, these Regulations would answer the present purpose; and I have to suggest, for your consideration, that it might be expedient to extend them, by Notice, to Tetuan and to other ports on the coast of Morocco.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 125.

Foreign Office to Consul Harford.

(No. 2.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 28, 1894.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 2, Confidential, of the 16th instant, suggesting that you should be authorized to proceed to the Island of Lanzarote for the purpose of making inquiries into the proceedings of the Messrs. Kirby.

In reply, I am to inform you that it will be sufficient if Mr. Vice-Consul Miller keeps you duly informed in the matter.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. PERCY ANDERSON.

No. 126.

Señor del Mazo to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received August 29.)

(Translation.)

My Lord, *Spanish Embassy, London, August* 28, 1894.

THE note from the Moorish Government relative to the question of Consular representation at Fez, which has been addressed to the foreign Representatives at Tangier, causes a complication which might have grave consequences. For this reason the Government of His Majesty the King wish to learn the opinion of that of Her Britannic Majesty before answering, in order to be able to act in harmony in so delicate a matter.

Your Lordship is aware of the right which Spain acquired by the Treaty of Wadras,* which forms the basis of the whole question, and for that same reason your Lordship will see how important is the question of deciding what answer shall be returned to the request contained in the Moorish note. Unless Morocco is made to keep her respect for Treaties, she would pass from one demand to another, and end by nullifying all that has been stipulated in the past, and returning to the old state of affairs, thus giving rise to very serious complications.

In the hope that your Lordship, with your well-known kindness, will furnish me with a reply which I might communicate to my Government, I have, &c.

(Signed) C. DEL MAZO.

No. 127.

Sir G. Bonham to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received August 30.)

(No. 213.)

My Lord, *Madrid, August* 27, 1894.

I HAVE not thought it necessary to report to your Lordship a series of disquieting rumours as to the state of affairs at Melilla which have recently been published in the Spanish press, and some of which have, I notice, been reproduced in Reuter's telegrams. Their tenour may, however, be gathered from the following telegram, dated the 24th instant, from the Governor of Melilla to the Minister of War, which has been made public:—

"Having regard to the persistency of the press in giving alarming information, I have to inform your Excellency that there is absolute tranquillity in the district; that there is not a single armed Moor in our territory, their cattle are not allowed to pasture in our territory; mounted guards, in pairs, patrol daily same line of frontier. The market is every day more frequented by the Moors, who come to sell their goods. The persons living in the neighbourhood of the fortress are in the habit of walking to the boundaries. The whole space is being constantly traversed by officers of all ranks alone, without any of them being subjected to any form of aggression. The Moors, on entering the Spanish lines, only do so by well-defined roads, and if any one of them transgresses the rules laid down, either by coming with arms or leaving the paths, he is immediately arrested and delivered over to the Prince for punishment.

"At present, I repeat to your Excellency, absolute tranquillity prevails here."

With reference to the subject of Melilla, I may mention that the German Military Attaché does not consider that the garrison is sufficiently large, having regard to the extent of boundary-line to be watched and the number of forts to be manned. The Minister of War, to whom he communicated this impression, replied that it is, at all events, twice as large as it was at the time of the disturbances last year.

The increase of the garrison at Ceuta should be taken into consideration with that of the garrison at Melilla, where, I understand, there is not accommodation for more men.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. F. BONHAM.

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* This is the Treaty signed at Tetuan on April 26, 1860. (See Sir C. Ford, No. 101, October 5, 1889.) Confidential No. 6085; Mr. Oakes' Memorandum of April 18, 1891.

No. 128.

The Earl of Kimberley to Señor del Mazo.

Your Excellency, *Foreign Office, September* 1, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 28th ultimo, and to inform you, in reply to your inquiry, that Her Majesty's Representative at Tangier has not as yet reported the receipt of any note from the Moorish Government on the subject of Consular representation at Fez.

Your request to be informed of the view taken by Her Majesty's Government will, however, be duly borne in mind in case such a communication is received.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 129.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received September 3.)

(No. 6. Treaty.)
My Lord, *Tangier, August* 25, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a letter addressed to Her Majesty the Queen by the Sultan of Morocco, asking that Mr. Macleod may be withdrawn from Fez, which has been handed to me for that purpose by Cid Mohammed Torres, His Shereefian Majesty's Agent at Tangier.

A copy of this letter having also been furnished to me for transmission to your Lordship, I beg to inclose it, together with a translation which has been made by Mr. de Vismes.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure in No. 129.

The Sultan of Morocco to Her Majesty the Queen.

(Translation.) *August* 15, 1894.

IN the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate. There is no power and no strength but in God the Exalted, the Glorious.

From the slave of God, who relies on God, who intrusts his affairs, secret and public, to Him, the Commander of the Faithful, son of the Commander of the Faithful, &c. (eight times).

(L.S.)

May God make his victory, glory, and magnificence to endure everlastingly.

To the beloved and great, the respected and illustrious, the cherished, the most perfect, the most honoured among people, the Queen of the Kingdom of Great Britain, and Empress of India, Queen Victoria, endowed with intelligence and perspicacity.

Now, after giving praise to God, the Generous (than whom there is no other God), the Exalted, the Glorious: the object of writing this note to your Gracious Majesty is to renew the vows of friendship by which our father (sanctified of God) was bound towards your State, vows of good relations and intercourse, and of true friendship and amity, which were so well known as to require no explanation, or proof, or evidence, and to declare to your Most Gracious Majesty that, with the help of God, we will maintain with your Majesty the same relations, and even, if possible, go further; and we earnestly desire that such friendship may increase in strength and firmness, and

may not be altered or disturbed. And in virtue of this, and of the good-will we bear to your Majesty, we desire to appeal to your Majesty in a matter which has brought upon us such disturbance and harm as you do not desire. We allude to the opening of a door for others by the residence of the merchant Macleod at Fez, until those others thought that he was Consul there for your Majesty, and wishing themselves to appoint a Consul at Fez on the principle of the most favoured nation, took example by him. And possibly other nations may follow in the footsteps trodden by your Government and them in this matter, although Mr. Macleod has only resided at Fez in a mercantile capacity, and for the sole purpose of carrying on trade. And none of the officials have cultivated any relations with him except as regards trade, either by receiving representations or referring matters to him. And when it became known that others harboured those intentions in consequence of the residence of Mr. Macleod at Fez, thinking he was there otherwise than in a commercial capacity, this gave rise to much talk and discussion among our subjects, and they began to speak of our Government in an unseemly manner, secretly and publicly, and they were very near breaking loose from their obedience. One of the things which our subjects proclaimed absurd—having heard them from the learned and aged men in their midst—was that though the appointment of Consuls to Fez and other places is provided for by Treaty, yet this provision was never acted upon, but it was the practice to appoint Consuls only at the coast towns, and it was adduced, in support of this practice, that the provision in question was introduced in the lifetime of our great-great-grandfather (sanctified of God), Sid Mohammed-ben-Abdallah, and was not acted upon in his time, nor afterwards in the time of the Kings, his descendants, because the Governments [*i.e.*, foreign Governments] were then convinced of the harm which would result therefrom. And how do they now wish to appoint such Consuls there, and think evil of our Government on that account?

[The meaning of this passage is involved, but it would seem to be this: "Is it because they have a bad opinion of our Government?"]

What we request of you is that you mend this breach by withdrawing Macleod from Fez, so that the others may take away the person whom they sent there in the desire to do as you did, and we have written to them on the subject. You will surely take into consideration the friendship of our late father for your State, and you will do this as an act of friendship on your part. For you know that these are not favourable times for putting such a provision into execution, for our Government is yet new, and is only beginning to calm the disturbances among our subjects, nor can it give its attention to its own rights, nor to the rights which others may possess against it, for fear our subjects should rise in rebellion. The appointment of a Consul to that city is without a precedent; and it may be that a horde composed of tribesmen inhabiting the mountain peaks and rough places, or proceeding from the far-off Berber tribes, may come here; and then there is danger that they may do something that would cause regret, and afterwards escape, and that it may not be known to what division they belong.

And we are convinced that you will act in this matter, as in all others, in the manner which we are taught to expect by our past experience of your endeavours for the good of this country, and for shielding it from the contrary for the sake of friendship. May this friendship ever endure and be renewed, and may your kingdom be preserved in lasting prosperity and well-being. And may you ever be regarded with the eyes of reverence, and respect, and consideration.

Written on the 12th Safer, 1312 (corresponding to the 15th August, 1894).

No. 130.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received September 3.)

(No. 87. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Tangier, August* 25, 1894.

IN September last a representation was made to me that Mulaï El Hadj Mohammed-ben-Saïd, the head of an important Shereefian family residing at Tamshloht, near the city of Morocco, had determined to seek foreign protection, and that if he could not obtain it from us he would apply to the French Legation.

Considering the great influence which has been acquired by France through the

grant of protection to the Grand Shereef of Wazan, the establishment of a second centre of the kind in the south appeared by no means desirable, and after referring the matter to your Lordship's predecessor by telegram on the 30th September (see p. 140 of Confidential Print), and receiving the necessary authority,* I sent a protection paper to the Shereef early in October in the inclosed form in English and Arabic. In due time I received his reply, suitably expressing his gratitude and offering to be of service.

I thought it better to refrain from giving formal notice at the time to the Moorish Government. They, on their part, never acknowledge such notices, even in the case of the appointment of semsars of British merchants. Nevertheless, the fact of the Shereef having taken British protection has not remained entirely a secret, as is shown by its being mentioned to Mr. de Vismes by a member of the Southern Morocco Mission whom he met at Saffi in May last.

I have recently received a letter, of which I have the honour to inclose a translation, purporting to come from the Shereef, and stating that on the occasion of a visit paid to him by the late Sultan, shortly before his death, he had imparted to His Shereefian Majesty the information of his having taken British protection. He now asks that I will inform Cid Mohammed Torres, and obtain from him letters to the two Governors of Morocco city acquainting them with the fact, to be forwarded to him through Cid Bubekir.

The peculiarity of this letter is that it is in the handwriting of the scribe ordinarily employed by Cid Bubekir, and that it does not bear the signature of the Shereef. There is no certainty, therefore, that it has been written with his knowledge, but even if it had been I should not have judged it advisable to comply with the request, since to apply to Cid Mohammed Torres for letters of the kind would be altogether useless. As I have no reason to suppose that any danger threatens the Shereef I have replied to him that I have asked a friend at Fez to be on the alert, and if need should arise to warn the Grand Vizir that he is under British protection. At the same time I have added a few words about the disturbed condition in the south, and urged him to use his influence on behalf of the preservation of order. This letter I have transmitted through a person on whose good faith I can safely rely.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure 1 in No. 130.

Certificate of Protection.

BE it known by these presents that the Shereef Mulaï El Hadj-ben-Saïd-ben-Mulaï Abdallah-ben-Husein is under British protection.

Witness my hand and seal this 4th day of October, 1893.

(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

(Seal in wax.)

Inclosure 2 in No. 130.

The Shereef of Tamshloht to Mr. Satow.

(Translation.)

(After compliments.) *July* 26, 1894.

I DESIRE to inform you that the late Mulaï Hassan, as were also his ancestors and the Kings before them, was in the habit on the day of his leaving Morocco to perform a pilgrimage to the tent of my ancestors at Tamshloht and to offer a sacrifice there, and it was customary for the Sultan with his Council to enter my house and spend about four hours there, and we received them, as was proper, with honour and with gifts, and entertained them with refreshments. This was the etiquette between us. And when this late Sultan was about to leave he came and entered my house, his children with him, and sat down for a while according to custom. And he was talking with me at the time of his

* Foreign Office telegram, October 2, 1893.

leaving, and among other things he asked me whether I knew anything of the French merchants, as he had heard that they had come to my place when he left the year before. I said, "It is true that I sold them a quantity of olives for use in their factory for themselves." He said, "And did you enter under their protection?" I said, "No." Then he said he had heard that I had received French protection. I replied that this was not true, although I had received the protection of the British Government from the foremost men of that Government, and that they come to me when they pass by my road, and spend the night at my place, and I entertain them hospitably, and so also some of the Bashadors. He was silent for some minutes; then he said, "You did well, for the British Government is very friendly to me." I then took my leave of him, and he left his son with me, Mulaï Abdel Aziz, and he spent the night at my place, and in the morning I took my leave of him.

As the Sultan is now dead, it seems to me good to ask your Excellency to inform El Hadj Mohammed Torres and to obtain from him two letters, the one to the Governor of the Kasbah of Morocco, Hadj Mohammed Widah, and the other one to the Governor of Morocco, Kaïd Abbas-ben-Daoud, acquainting them that I am under the protection of your illustrious Government, and to send these letters to me through Cid Bubekir-el-Ghanjawi, and also to inform the Vizir of His Shereefian Majesty through Torres. I have about 300 Firmans from former Sultans up to the present time, with the seals of all the Monarchs, ordering respect to be paid me, and the tribes from Wad Nun to Tafilelt are all obedient to my word and serve me.

I pray God that at some future time I may meet you and speak to you. And if there is anything I can do for you in these parts I shall do it with pleasure.

Friendship and peace.

This 22nd Muharrem, 1312.

By permission of the Shereef Mulaï El Hadj-ben-Mulai Saïd of Tamshloht (El Maslohi).

Inclosure 3 in No. 130.

Mr. Satow to the Shereef of Tamshloht.

(After compliments.) *August* 22, 1894 (*Safer* 19, 1312).

I HAVE received your letter of the 26th July informing me of what had passed between you and the late Sultan Mulaï-el-Hassan when he came to see you before leaving Morocco city, and you told him that you had received the protection of the British Government.

And you ask me to inform El Hadj Mohammed Torres, and to obtain from him letters to the Governors of Morocco city. And with regard to this, I do not think it advisable to say anything of this to Hadj Mohammed Torres, for in all matters of importance I communicate to the Government at Fez direct. And I have written to a friend of mine at Fez to keep his eyes and ears open, and if need should arise to warn the Grand Vizir that you have received the protection of the British Government, who assuredly will not let any harm come to you.

And I hear that many of the tribes around Morocco city, namely, the R'hamna, Sragna, Mesfiwa, and Zemran, have been making a disturbance, and they want to get rid of their Governors because they have oppressed them, and they wish to go back to the state of things when the Kaïds were fewer in number. And there is no harm in their protesting against injustice and oppression. But it will be a very great evil if they resist the Government, because that can only bring disaster upon them, and civil war would be the ruin of them all, for a kingdom divided against itself cannot stand, but must fall to pieces.

I beg you, therefore, oh, friend, to use your influence with the tribes in your neighbourhood, that they may distinguish well between these two things and be obedient to Mulaï Abdel Aziz.

Peace.

(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 131.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received September 3.)

(No. 88.)

My Lord, *Tangier, August 27, 1894.*

I HAVE the honour to state that Her Majesty's ship "Bramble" returned here from Mazagan and Dar-al-Baida on the 25th instant with the inclosed Report drawn up by Mr. Madden upon the proceedings of himself and Lieutenant-Commander Currey. After full inquiry, Mr. Madden has come to the conclusion that no danger exists at present for the lives and property of Europeans from outside attack. He considers that the probability of an attack on the town is slight, and that it can easily be defended. The only British subjects living outside are missionaries, who assured him that they were very friendly with the Arab population, and were confident of receiving timely notice of any impending danger.

At a meeting of British subjects convened to discuss the situation, Lieutenant-Commander Currey offered a passage to Tangier to any one who might feel that his safety was imperilled by remaining at Mazagan, but none of them wished to leave. They, however, expressed a decided opinion that in the disturbed state of the surrounding country the occasional presence of a man-of-war, no matter of what nationality, would be of great benefit in maintaining the prestige of the Europeans, and this view is shared by Mr. Madden.

As the Spanish cruizer "Reina Regente" proceeded to Mazagan on the 25th instant, the prestige of the foreign community at that port is already sufficiently provided for.

As throwing much light upon recent events in the southern part of Morocco, I have the honour to inclose copy of a despatch from Mr. Hunot. As already reported in my despatch No. 84 of the 19th instant, there has been a general uprising against the Governors of the tribes who inhabit the region extending from Morocco city to Azimour, and the official residences of eighteen of them have been pillaged and demolished, while three are yet holding out. Sid Mohammed-el-Amrani is still at Azimour, whence he has sent couriers to the coast reporting the state of affairs. It is hardly likely, I fear, that the Sultan will be able to restore order without dispatching a considerable armed force to the south, which he is not in a position to do at present, for disturbances are reported from the neighbourhood of Fez and Mequinez, and the harvest being over, they may be expected to recur wherever intertribal feuds of old standing exist. I am inclined to believe that, notwithstanding the affected unconcern of the Grand Vizier, he is beginning to feel real anxiety about the situation, and in that case the Sultan may perhaps move from Fez at no very distant date.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure 1 in No. 131.

Report by Mr. Madden.

State of Affairs at Mazagan.

I HAVE the honour to report that I arrived at Mazagan in Her Majesty's ship "Bramble" on Tuesday, the 24th August, at 2 P.M., when I immediately landed. That considerable alarm had lately been felt among the Europeans was instanced by the fact that on several occasions women and children had been sent away. This feeling of anxiety was at once evident by the presence of numerous armed soldiers (Maghazina) drawn up on the approaches to the Custom-house. Groups of soldiers were present also in various places outside the town. Nevertheless, after full inquiry, I am of opinion that no danger exists at present for the lives and property of Europeans from outside attack. It is undeniable that a state of anarchy exists in the

Province of Oolad Boaziz, which is adjacent to the town of Mazagan. This, however, does not affect the security of Mazagan, which is impregnable to an Arab attack by reason of the high and solid walls that surround it on all sides, entrance only being gained by one gate, which, in case of need, could be easily defended. My investigations were directed towards ascertaining the causes for alarm felt by the townspeople; when the alarm occurred; what organization for defence had been taken by the Governor of the town. Further, what was the state of affairs in the neighbourhood. I also held a meeting of British subjects, a résumé of the proceedings of which appears later on. On my departure, as on my arrival, perfect tranquillity prevailed. Business was evidently proceeding as usual. Cotton goods were being dutied at the Custom-house. The markets were busy and quiet. Fair supplies of grain were coming in from the interior. The Jews were seen in business relations with the Arabs. Such as this giving one an impression quite contrary to that of fear from outside attack. Hadj Mohammed Bel Hamdonia, recently appointed Governor of Mazagan, and formerly Administrator of Taxes there, committed certain indiscretions which have produced antagonism on the part of the tribes of Oolad Ferj and Oolad Boaziz. He permitted (1) his brother-in-law to go to Azimour to escort to Mazagan the outcast Governor of Oolad Ferj when warned off there by the Azimour authorities; (2) leaving his post as Governor of the town, ostensibly to bring in his two daughters, wives of the Kaïd and Khalifa of Oolad Boaziz, but allowing at the same time the Khalifa of Oolad Boaziz to come with him to Mazagan; also bringing with him a number of animals and loads of property; (3) leaving his post and accompanying the M'halla of the Governors as far as Tit at the time of the looting of the party close outside the gates of Mazagan.

The tribes want restoration of the aforementioned goods on the principle that the property of a Governor *non est* should revert back to the source whence obtained, viz., the tribe itself. The Governor is said, however, to have answered that he holds the property in the name of the Government, and that he has written to the Sultan to apprise him of this fact. He also offered to restore it if ten men would give him documents for it. This they refuse to do, as they say once they had the property it would have to be divided amongst the tribes, and the Government would hold them responsible for the amount.

In spite of these differences nothing has actually happened, though doubtless it has been the cause of the fears at Mazagan, alarms and reports of coming to attack the town being of almost daily occurrence.

I would here mention that Hadj Mohammed Bel Hamdonia, the Governor of Mazagan, is nevertheless very much esteemed, is honest, and decidedly brave. Access to his presence is easily obtained by all classes.

On account of the state of alarm in the town caused by the presence of these fugitive Kaïds, the various Consuls counselled the Governor in writing to remove them (the fugitives) from their midst, which he did under escort to Azimour, which place they reached in safety. They are now at Dar-al-Baida.

The population of Mazagan is largely Jewish, which people become panic-stricken at the slightest alarm. Up to the present three scares have taken place:—

1. On the 14th August, at 2 P.M., when Arab horsemen from Azimour, returning to their homes at Abda, passed over the hills.

2. On the 15th August, at 10 A.M., when an isolated party travelling with the Governor's M'halla was looted by Oolad Ferj people almost at the gate of Mazagan. In this loot one of the Governor's (of Mazagan) soldiers took part. He was imprisoned for one night, and made to give up his spoil. He is now on duty again. The Oolad Ferj people, however, forced the leaders of the looting party to remain in their midst; one took refuge at Mazagan, where he is at present at liberty.

3. On the 16th August. The greatest alarm was caused this day by the action of the Governor in bringing his things in from his house outside the town. The hut population did the same, and a state of the utmost consternation prevailed. Nothing happened, however. Shortly after arrival at Mazagan we had an interview at the Dar Maghzen with the Governor to question him about the organization for defence. He showed us guns, of which some 15,000 Sniders and 10,000 Winchesters are said to be in his possession, Mazagan being the depôt of the Moorish Government. He also said that fifty artillerymen were on the ramparts, besides others who were dispersed around the town. A private interview with the chief of the guard made me acquainted with the fact that there were only twelve artillerymen on the ramparts and eighteen in the streets. Men in the streets, from personal inspection, appeared unarmed, with the exception of "gimbreys."

From the same private information I understand there are outside the town 50 Maghazina (Moros del Ré), 36 armed lightermen, 170 Askaris (foot soldiers), and 100 armed tent people.

I may mention that the town wall is destitute of cannon, though impregnable to any outside assault without artillery.

The Governor assured me that there was no cause for alarm. In reply to Captain Currey's objection that untrained men are valueless, his answer was vague. We impressed him with his responsibility for the safety of British subjects and their property in the event of anything happening through want of precautions and want of organization. He explained, on the one hand, that if anything were to happen he would be liable to have his head cut off by the Sultan, and if there were no Sultan, he would have European frigates to settle with, "and he would not know how to receive them."

In a second interview with the Custom-house officials, in which the Governor took part (being one of that body also), with the Fez and Rabat Oomana and the Rabat and Azimour notaries, they reassured us that we could rely upon what they told us.

The danger to the town is very nominal—against a minimum defence entry to the town is impossible from outside, excepting through treachery. It seems that there are two parties in the town, one for and one against the Governor, and it is not known how these two parties will behave in the event of attack or danger from outside.

Probability of attack on the town is slight through want of union of tribes composing the Province of Oolad Boaziz, adjacent to the town. The Arabs object to close the market for their produce, and there is the fact also that many of the principal men of the province have their valuables deposited with friends resident in the town. The Arabs, also, have a wholesome dread of interfering with foreign subjects, and even in the event of union for concerted action, time would be required to amass together sufficient numbers to give them the courage to attack the place, allowing opportunities of due notice to reach the town for preparation for defence to be made; the assailants would be armed principally with stones and stolen European weapons, which they have not acquired the art of using.

According to the latest rumours, the two divisions of Oolad Boziz have agreed not to attempt the attack of Mazagan—this was told to me by the Governor's brother-in-law, Hadj Mohammed Ould Yusef—and that the Ferj people had offered to assist the Governor to repel any attack on the part of the Oolad Boaziz, as the Ferj people say they have compatriots in the town.

The only British subjects outside the town are missionaries, who, in all, number six. The Governor has supplied them with arms and ammunition. I went to see them, and advised them that if they heard of any danger being likely to arise they were at once to go into the town, where Mr. R. Spinney, a British merchant, has placed his house at their entire disposal. They assured me that, as they were very friendly with the Arab population near them, they would doubtless receive due notice of any impending danger. So far they have not removed into the town.

As to British property outside the town, which consists of stores only, if any damage occurred to these, claims could be made upon the Moorish Government. At present the Governor sleeps inside the town, leaving the charge of the outside defence in the hands of a substitute.

The town at night is perfectly tranquil, and the surrounding country appeared quite normal. At present I believe no cause for alarm exists. There is, nevertheless, always the possibility of something happening so long as the Moorish Government take no serious steps to restore law and order, and as the population of Mazagan is very sensitive and alarmist, I submit that the occasional visit of a war-ship is desirable, and even humane.

Meeting of British Subjects at Mazagan, August 23, 1894.

At a meeting of British subjects held at the house of Mr. Vice-Consul Redman I requested the Commander of Her Majesty's ship "Bramble" to state the object for which we had come. In compliance with my request, he informed the assembled company that he had been sent down to Mazagan owing to reports of an alarming nature having reached the British Minister at Tangier, and, under the circumstances, he was quite prepared to grant a passage to Tangier to any British subject who felt that his safety was imperilled by remaining at Mazagan. That, in conjunction with Her Majesty's Acting Consul, he had held two interviews with the Governor of the

town, and had emphatically declared to him that better measures should be taken for the organization of the defence of the town. That to this the Governor had answered that fifty artillerymen nightly kept watch upon the walls of the town, and that a further armed force was employed in safeguarding the streets. He further assured the British subjects assembled that he had done all in his power to impress upon the Governor the importance of training the men under his orders to the use of the weapons they were called upon to bear, as, in his opinion, "an untrained armed man was worse than useless."

In a subsequent conversation which was held by the Commander of the "Bramble" and myself with the British subjects, they appeared to be satisfied with what we had done, and none of them wished to leave the town.

They, however, expressed a decided opinion that in the undoubtedly disturbed state of the surrounding country the occasional presence of a man-of-war, no matter of what nationality, would be of great benefit in keeping up the prestige of the Europeans; and I would add that both I and the Commander of the "Bramble" are in accord with them with them with regard to this particular. Until some sort of Government is established, I would submit that it would be decidedly beneficial to show the revolting tribes that the European nations are not oblivious of the fact that they insist upon the rightful protection of their interests.

State of Affairs in the Vicinity of Mazagan.

The district surrounding the town of Mazagan is in a state of revolt, and mob law prevails. In the Province of Oolad Boaziz, adjacent to the town, every Governor is deposed. The reason is purely personal animosity to the late Governors through acts of oppression during many years, but at the same time, in view of indebtedness to Jewish usurers, the present situation suits the Arabs very well. Still, it is possible that a large proportion of respectable Arabs are getting tired of this present state of anarchy.

Some caravans of produce from Morocco city are coming in, and Jews are now complaining that they cannot get out to the country markets, which shows that they are no longer under any scare. As to the state of the various tribes, I give the following details, gleaned from personal conversations with Arabs, and from reliable information:—

Oolad Boaziz.—Previously mentioned.

Oolad Ferj.—Self-government fairly satisfactory as regards roads and markets.

Oolad Boozeree.—Same as Oolad Ferj.

El Ownat.—Governor Emsudduck holding out in his house against insurgents, but reported to be desirous of capitulating.

Oolad Amran.—Successful in demolishing Governor's house. Kaïd escaped to sanctuary at Saffi. Attitude probably not aggressive to strangers.

Rahamna.—All probability that roads will be kept safe and open for all strangers.

Hewzeer.—With Shiadma and Shtooka, has accepted Governor of Azimour as their Chief, and await confirmation from Central Government, the rule of a town Governor being always more lenient than that of an Arab from amongst themselves, on the principle that it is "only the Moor who knows the Moor."

Nothing but the religious prestige of some high Shereefian authority, such as the Sultan himself, will suffice to settle these tribes. The Shereef Sid Mohammed-el-Amrani is still at Azimour, unable to see his way to getting on to Morocco.

(Signed) A. MACLEAN MADDEN.

British Consulate, Dar-al-Baida,
August 24, 1894.

Inclosure 2 in No. 131.

Vice-Consul Hunot to Mr. Satow.

Saffi, August 21, 1894.

Sir,

I BEG to bring under your Excellency's notice the very serious state of the country around this Vice-Consular district, owing to the rising of the tribes against their Kaïds and Khalifas.

Almost immediately after the death of the Sultan discontent began to show itself among the Rahamna tribes surrounding Morocco. At first they appeared to acquiesce in the Proclamation of the Sultan—Moulay Abdelaziz—but demanded that their Kaïds should be removed, and the octroi tax ("mix") taken off. This discontent rapidly spread, and soon resulted in open rebellion, not only on the part of Rahamna, but embracing also the tribes of Zimmeran, Seraghua, Misfiwa, Duqualla, Shiedma, and Abda. They began to attack their Kaïds' houses, and one after another these have been destroyed, until at the present time there remain standing only two in Abda and that of Shiedma. The last mentioned is surrounded with rebels, and the tribe of one of these Abda Governors, Kaïd Aisa-ben-Omar, is wavering.

On the 15th instant this Kaïd Aisa arrived at his house (which is only 10 miles from Saffi), and with him thirty-two Kaïds of provinces to the south of the Azimour River. After a severe engagement with the rebels at that river they had to fight their way through from Azimour all the way till they reached the Province of Abda—a two days' journey. At Walydea two of the Kaïds separated themselves from the main body and made an attempt to proceed to their houses. They were the Kaïds of Oolad Amran and Boozirary, both in Duqualla. On their way they were attacked, badly wounded, and robbed of all their baggage. The Boozirary was left naked at a place called Dar Ben Allell Ghundory; the Amrany managed to escape dressed as a woman, and entered Saffi two nights ago, and he is now in the sanctuary here.

After spending a day at Kaïd Aisa's house, the Kaïd of Shiedma started for his own province, where serious fighting is going on. He intends, if possible, to break through the rebels and enter his house. He is accompanied by a neighbouring Kaïd, that of Oolad Busbaa.

The Kaïd of Hummer is still at Kaïd Aisa's house, unable to proceed to his own house, which is completely surrounded by the rebels, and has been so for nearly a month past. As I write I hear that the rebels have at last entered this house, and killed the Khalifa, but the report lacks confirmation. The Kaïd has written to the Governor of Saffi, asking for a house here, but his request has been refused, though probably he would be allowed to take refuge in the sanctuary. Three of Rahamna Kaïds have also left Kïad Aisa's house for Morocco.

The house of the Kaïd of Oolad Amran (Duqualla), after having stood out for five weeks, was entered by the rebels of his tribe, assisted by those of Rahamna. The Khalifa and an ex-Khalifa were badly wounded and then burned alive, and there was a complete massacre of all those with him—men, women, and children—numbering eighty-six in all. Not a single member of this Kaïd's family is left alive, the Kaid himself excepted.

Kaïd Shaffay of Abda's house was entered and pillaged, and all the women outraged. The Khalifa escaped and made for Azimour. On his way there he was attacked and robbed of all that he had. He ultimately reached Azimour, but wounded and perfectly destitute. He met his uncle the Kaïd there, and it is said they are proceeding to Fez.

Kaïd Ben Durkowy, of one of the Duqualla provinces, is said to be dead in Mazagan.

The Kaïd of El Aunat (Duqualla) is still besieged, but the Rahamna tribes and the tribes in league with them have sworn to demolish his house, as well as the houses of all the other Kaïds that remain. The remainder of the Kaïds who were with Kaid Aisa have left his house for their various districts.

Up to the present time, to my knowledge, eighteen Kaïds' houses have been demolished and pillaged,* and at present there are three besieged.† There is no longer any order in the country; complete anarchy prevails. Kaïd Aisa's house is being fortified, and his tribe is at present loyal. He has applied to the Governor of this town for gunpowder, but this cannot be given him without a Sultan's order. As I have mentioned, his house is only two hours distant from Saffi, and should it be attacked and demolished, as is threatened, the town itself would be in serious danger.

*		No.	†		No.
Duqualla	.. .. ..	7	El Aunat	.. .. ..	1
Rahamna	.. .. ..	7	Hummer	.. .. ..	1
Seraghua	.. .. ..	2	Shiedma	.. .. ..	1
Abda ..	.. .. ..	1			
Misfiwa ..	.. .. ..	1			
Demolished	.. ..	18	Besieged	.. .. ..	3

The Kaïds coming into the sanctuary of Rabat here will also be a source of great danger to Saffi, should their tribes follow them here, which is not improbable, and I have pointed this out to the Governor of the town.

Cid Mohamed Mrany, who accompanied those Kaïds to Azimour, journeyed so very slowly that they took fourteen days on the journey from Fez to Azimour. Had he been more expeditious, several of the Kaïds would have reached their districts in time to save their houses. His mission when he started was to pacify the two Duqualla tribes, then known to be rebelling, by appointing them new Governors in place of those rebelled against; but when he reached Azimour, and saw the severe fighting, and the extent to which the rebellion had spread, he got alarmed and determined to stay in Azimour. He wished the Kaïds to encamp with him between Azimour and Mazagan, but on account of the danger they refused to do so, and ultimately got his sanction to fight their way through to their respective districts with Kaïd Aisa.

This state of affairs has caused a severe loss to the merchants here, who can neither get their contracts fulfilled nor their debts recovered. The bulk of their capital is lying out unrecoverable, and its non-recovery must mean the ruin of their business. It is impossible to foretell the issue.

We hear no rumour of assistance coming from head-quarters, and this delay is taken as a sign by the rebels that there will be none forthcoming. Only to-day a Shereefian letter has arrived announcing the Sultan's entry into Fez. For this a Royal salute has been fired, but the rebels simply jeer at the firing. It is certain that the Rahamna tribes are the originators of this rebellion, their ultimate aim being to proclaim and support Moulay Mohammed as Sultan. Orders were received last week from Fez to shackle him with irons, and to remove him to a place of stricter confinement, which was done. The Rahamna Chiefs, it is reported, have been in communication with Moulay Mohammed's mother, and it is very probable that, unless an adequate force soon reaches this, some desperate attempt will be made to release Moulay Mohammed and proclaim him Sultan before Moulay Abdelaziz can arrive. On the other hand it is reported that Kaïd Uida, in whose charge Moulay Mohammed is, has orders to kill him rather than he should escape from the place of his confinement. The only chance the Rahamna tribes now have to escape vengeance for what they have done (and this they well know) is the release of Moulay Mohammed before Moulay Abdelaziz can arrive; and they say that Moulay Mohammed has promised to have them as his body-guard. The Rahamna prisoners now confined are to be his "Askars;" every mounted man is to get 1 dollar, and every foot man half-a-dollar, per day, to be paid from the Treasury. They are excited at this prospect, and they have sworn to demolish all the remaining Kaïds' houses, even to the Haha people.

Their plan of action is to confer with the Chiefs of the tribes, and to request them to rebel and attack their Kaïds' houses—threatening the tribes themselves with immediate attack in case of refusal. The tribes, who are seldom, if ever, favourably attached to their Kaïds, seize the opportunity to rebel with avidity, and the rebellion soon spreads. The only authority obeyed in the interior is that of the Rahamna rebellious Chiefs. They have their own laws, and the roads, so far, are seldom infested with highwaymen, but how long this state will last is very uncertain.

They have fifteen couriers running between Fez and Morocco.

They were apprehensive when they heard of El Mrany's coming lest he should bring a force of "Askars," but now that they know he had none with him the rebels are for a time secure, and their attention will be given to matters other than the attack on El Mrany and the Kaïds, which they had contemplated with a view of extinguishing them.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE P. HUNOT.

P.S.—Since writing the foregoing, Kaïd El Ghoty (Boozirary) mentioned herein has arrived here destitute and wounded, and has gone into the sanctuary. I am very anxious to learn whether the Kaïds of Shiedma and Hummer have broken through the rebels surrounding their respective houses. It is likely that all the remaining Kaïds' houses will follow the fate of those already demolished. There is terrible fighting going on between the besieged and the besiegers in both the above provinces.

I am in constant communication with many people from the various tribes with whom my firm has commercial relations.

G. P. H.

No. 132.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received September* 3.)

(No. 89.)
My Lord, *Tangier, August* 27, 1894.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 6, Treaty, of the 25th instant, transmitting a letter addressed to Her Majesty the Queen by the Sultan, I have the honour to add that a letter of similar tenor, asking for the withdrawal of M. Marcilly, the recently-appointed French Vice-Consul at Fez, has been sent through the French Chargé d'Affaires to the President of the French Republic. At the same time letters have been written to the other Crowned Heads diplomatically represented at Tangier, and to the President of the United States, dwelling upon the inconvenience of Consular officers being appointed to reside at the capital, and asking them to use their good offices with the Queen and the President of the French Republic in order to obtain the withdrawal of Mr. Macleod and M. Marcilly.

The Sultan's letter was handed to me by Cid Mohammed Torres on the 23rd instant, at an interview which I had sought with him for other purposes. He commenced by saying that he had instructions to deliver to the foreign Representatives a Circular note protesting against the appointment of Consuls at Fez, and understanding from the manner in which he spoke that the Circular in question was addressed to my colleagues in common with myself, I endeavoured to dissuade him from delivering it until he should have had time to refer again to the Moorish Government. I said that I had already some days back had occasion to write to Cid Emfadl Gharnit, remonstrating with him about the language he had used on the subject of Vice-Consuls at Fez to Mr. Macleod, and I thought he would be doing his Government a good service by delaying its transmission. On his replying that he had already communicated it to my colleagues I consented to hear the contents, and then for the first time became aware that what he had styled a Circular was a letter to the Queen. I thereupon observed to his Excellency that my only duty under the circumstances was to transmit it to its destination, and that he must regard my previous remarks, made under a different impression as to the character of the document, as not having been uttered.

M. Souhart, the French Chargé d'Affaires, while carefully reserving the decision of his Government on this question, has stated that in his personal opinion they are not likely to make any concession on this point. Up to the present they had maintained an Algerian Consular Agent at Fez, but the Moorish Government having complained that he was unable to exercise due authority over the French subjects resident there, who number about 150, he had now been replaced by a Vice-Consul de Carrière, possessing extremely limited powers of criminal jurisdiction, and exercising functions entirely devoid of political character. The French subjects alluded to are almost entirely Algerians.

With regard to Mr. Macleod's position at Fez, the correspondence in this Legation does not show that his appointment has ever been formally recognized by the Sultan, but in actual fact he has always been treated as a British official, and questions affecting British subjects have constantly been discussed with him. It is not exact, therefore, to assert, as the Sultan is made to do, that he has "only resided at Fez in a mercantile capacity, and for the purpose of carrying on trade; and none of the officials have cultivated any relations with him, except as regards trade, either by receiving his representations or referring matters to him."

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 133.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received September* 4.)

(No. 66.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, September* 4, 1894.

I HAVE received the following in a letter from Kaïd Maclean:—

"I have seen Sultan to-day. He looks very ill. Going and returning to the Mosque he drove in his carriage. The women of the Palace were crying about him.

"It is rumoured that the Berber tribes, dissatisfied with the severity of the Governor, have surrounded Mequinez."

The air is full of reports, which lack confirmation as yet, of atrocities committed by tribesmen upon Jews of Demnat and other places near Morocco city.

I am doubtful whether I shall be able to go to Fez, as the Moorish Government have not replied to my letter of the 6th August, in which I proposed to visit the Sultan, and I believe they are withholding their reply until they can feel sure of the tribes on the road between Tangier and Fez.

No. 134.

Señor del Mazo to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received September* 5.)

(Translation.)
My Lord, *Spanish Embassy, London, September* 4, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's note of the 1st instant relative to Consular representation at Fez, and I beg to inform you that I shall be much obliged if you will communicate to me the decision of Her Majesty's Government as soon as it is arrived at.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) C. DEL MAZO.

No. 135.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.—(*Received September* 5.)

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 5, 1894.

WITH reference to the letter from this Department of the 22nd ultimo, respecting the piratical attack by Moors on the British ship "Mayer" off the Riff coast, I am directed by the Marquis of Ripon to transmit to you, to be laid before the Earl of Kimberley, a copy of a despatch with its inclosures upon the subject of the claims connected with this case.

I am to request that the inclosures to the Governor's despatch, which are forwarded in original, may be returned to this Department.

I am, &c.
(Signed) R. H. MEADE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 135.

Governor Sir R. Biddulph to the Marquis of Ripon.

My Lord, *Gibraltar, August* 27, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith statement of claims arising out of the attack on the British schooner "Mayer" off the Riff coast on the 28th ultimo, which was reported by my despatch of the 1st instant. I also inclose a copy of a despatch addressed by me to the British Minister at Tangier forwarding copies of these claims, as desired by your Lordship's telegram of the 17th instant.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. BIDDULPH.

Inclosure 2 in No. 135.

Governor Sir R. Biddulph to Mr. Satow.

Sir, *Gibraltar, August* 27, 1894.

IN continuation of my letter of the 1st instant, I have the honour to transmit herewith statements of claims presented in connection with the seizure of the British schooner "Mayer" by Moors off the Riff coast on the 28th ultimo.

The statements showing the value of the property stolen appear to be properly

substantiated, and the claims for loss of profit on the voyage are not unreasonable, except that of A. Piri and Co., who put the loss of profit and damage to their business at more than the whole value of the goods shipped by them.

The personal claims are very exorbitant. The owner claims 7,500 pesetas for "trespass;" though if he recovered the value of the property stolen, and had the profit of the voyage made good, he would not have suffered any damage through the trespass. The master was severely beaten, and attaches a certificate from the Port Surgeon showing the nature of his injuries; but his claim of 100,000 pesetas on this account is excessive, as is also that of 7,500 pesetas by the boatswain, who alleges that he was severely beaten, but produces no proof. The apprentice, a boy of 13 years of age, claims 5,000 pesetas on the ground of being "put in great bodily fear," and the four remaining members of the crew claim 2,500 pesetas each, alleging that they were "knocked about," which is probably true; but in all these cases a very much smaller sum would be ample compensation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. BIDDULPH.

No. 136.

Sir G. Bonham to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received September* 6.)

(No. 214.)
My Lord, *Madrid, September* 3, 1894.

AS it appears from the letter of the North-West African Company, of which a copy was inclosed in your Lordship's despatch No. 119 of the 25th ultimo, that the Spanish Consul at Liverpool has not received instructions to authorize the shipment of a package of gunpowder destined for the Settlement at Cape Juby, I took advantage of the opportunity afforded by having to send to Señor Moret copy of a Report which he had asked for on behalf of the Minister of Finance, to allude to the matter in a private letter, of which I have the honour to inclose a copy.

I also inclose a copy of his Excellency's reply, in which he alludes to the doubts caused by the muzzle-loading flint-lock muskets which formed part of the consignment.

A copy of my reply, in which I have endeavoured to explain the circumstance, is also inclosed.

The question now arises, however, whether, unless the case of gunpowder at Liverpool, which, as the Company state, was originally intended for trade purposes, can be shown to be intended for their artillery at Cape Juby, it would not be advisable for them to withdraw it, and send instead the proper ammunition for guns to be used for the defence of the Settlement.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. F. BONHAM.

Inclosure 1 in No. 136.

Sir G. Bonham to Señor Moret.

(Extract.) *Madrid, August* 31, 1894.

AS I do not like to trouble you with unnecessary interviews, I take this opportunity of reminding you that, when you were so good as to inform me that orders were being sent to Las Palmas to release the arms and ammunition for the North West African Company's establishment at Cape Juby, I also mentioned that there is a case belonging to the Company awaiting shipment at Liverpool which cannot be shipped unless the Spanish Consul receives instructions.

Might I ask you to send the necessary instructions? The Company, in a letter which has been forwarded to me by Lord Kimberley, undertake not to dispose of the case (which contains 500 lbs. of gunpowder) for trade purposes. In order to save trouble, they will endeavour in future to arrange for sending their stores in a single consignment.

Inclosure 2 in No. 136.

Señor Moret to Sir G. Bonham.

(Translation.)
(Private.)
My dear Sir, *Madrid, September* 1, 1894.

IN my own name, and in that of the Minister of Finance, I have to thank you for your Report on Spanish finance which you have been so good as to send me, and which is, I know already, "perfectamente hecho."

The question of arms at the Canaries presents some rather remarkable aspects. According to the communications which I have received from the Minister of War, it appears that the guns detained were muzzle-loaders; that the ammunition accompanying them were for modern arms and breech-loaders, there being also some fuses for cannons. It therefore appears difficult for the authorities in the Canary Islands to believe that the guns can serve for the defence of the Company and not for traffic with the Moors.

This will in no way affect the decision of the Ministry of State, which, as I informed you some days ago, is in favour of the surrender of the arms, and which has thus been communicated to the Company.

I take note of the declaration which the Company have made to Lord Kimberley, and of which you have been so good as to inform me.

Yours, &c.
(Signed) S. MORET.

Inclosure 3 in No. 136.

Sir G. Bonham to Señor Moret.

(Private.)
My dear Señor Moret, *Madrid, September* 2, 1894.

I WILL take measures to make the North-West African Company acquainted with the criticisms to which my application for the release of their arms and ammunition has given rise. Without, however, waiting for an answer, I think I can give a satisfactory explanation of the points you mention, which I might perhaps have done when I made the application.

Muzzle-loading flint-lock guns used formerly, as I understand from a letter from the Manager of the Company at Cape Juby, to be considered legitimate articles of trade with the Arabs, and those detained at Las Palmas were shipped before the Company was aware of the arrangements which are being made for putting a stop to this traffic.

It appears, moreover, that there are only four of these guns, and that, as your Excellency is aware, the Company have never carried on but a very limited trade in these arms, which they are now about to abandon.

The cartridges for modern breech-loading guns are undoubtedly intended for the guns which have already been introduced into Cape Juby for the defence of the Settlement, and the fuses for firing cannons are doubtless for the same purpose.

I need hardly point out to your Excellency that, apart from the engagements now entered into, recent events in that country will not make any Europeans wish to place better arms in the hands of the Arabs than they themselves possess.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) G. F. BONHAM.

No. 137.

Sir G. Bonham to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received September* 6.)

(No. 215.)
My Lord, *Madrid, September* 3, 1894.

WITH reference to my immediately preceding despatch of to-day's date, I have the honour to transmit herewith translation of a telegram, described as "official,"

which has been published in to-day's newspapers relating to a conflict between Englishmen and Arabs to the south of Cape Juby.

It is not stated if the Company alluded is the North-West African Company.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. F. BONHAM.

Inclosure in No. 137.

Newspaper Extract.

(Translation.)
(Telegraphic.) *Las Palmas, September 2, 1894.*

THE master of the vessel "Adan," chartered by the English Company, which arrived to-day from the Santiago factory south of Cape Juby, states that on the 31st August, on discharging his cargo, the (crew) were surprised by shots from some 300 natives, one seaman being captured and another wounded, both belonging to Lauzarote; the English interpreter of the said factory being also seriously wounded, the vessel being detained in quarantine, not having come from a properly constituted port.

No. 138.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 94.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, September 6, 1894.*

I HAVE received your despatch No. 88 of the 27th ultimo, inclosing Reports upon the state of affairs at Mazagan and in the southern parts of the Moorish Empire.

I have to request that you will inform Mr. Madden that his proceedings on the occasion of his recent visits to Mazagan and Dar-al-Baida are approved.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 139.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received September 7.)

(No. 67.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, September 7, 1894.*

KAÏD MACLEAN reports, in a letter dated 3rd instant, that the Sultan is troubled with boils, but that although he is better, he does not regain his strength. Cid Gharnit informed Kaïd Maclean that the reason they did not accept my proposal to go to Fez was the state of His Shereefian Majesty's health, which has caused them much anxiety. In his own mind, Kaïd Maclean believes that the real reason is that they do not feel that their position is secure.

No. 140.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 95. Confidential.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, September 7, 1894.*

I HAVE had under my consideration your despatch No. 87, Confidential, of the 25th ultimo, inclosing copies of a correspondence which has recently taken place between yourself and the Shereef of Tamshloht in regard to his request that you should communicate to the Moorish Government the fact of his having been granted British protection.

In the circumstances of the case as reported by you I approve your decision in the matter, as well as your appeal to Mulaï-el-Hadj to use his influence with the tribes in his neighbourhood with a view to the preservation of order in the south of Morocco.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 141.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received September 8.)

(No. 91.)
My Lord, *Tangier, September 1, 1894.*

IN reply to the inquiry contained in your Lordship's despatch No. 82 of the 18th August, I have the honour to state that, if your Lordship approves, I propose to leave Mr. H. E. White in charge of Her Majesty's Legation during my absence from Tangier on a visit to the Sultan.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 142.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received September 8.)

(No. 92.)
My Lord, *Tangier, September 1, 1894.*

WITH reference to the latter portion of my despatch No. 85 of the 20th ultimo, reporting that I had authorized Mr. Madden to detain Her Majesty's ship "Bramble" at Dar-al-Baida if he thought that her presence would strengthen his hands in obtaining redress for an assault committed on a British subject by country Moors, I have now the satisfaction of reporting that the affair has been settled.

Mr. Madden, in a despatch of which I have the honour to inclose a copy, states that Mr. Edwards' assailants appeared at Her Majesty's Consulate and made a suitable apology, which was accepted by the offended party.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure in No. 142.

Acting Consul Madden to Mr. Satow.

Dar-al-Baida, August 27, 1894.

Sir,

WITH reference to your Excellency's despatch of the 19th August, and to my despatches of the 20th and 24th instant respectively, regarding an assault by country Moors on the servants of Mr. J. Edwards, a missionary of Dar-al-Baida, on the 15th instant, outside the town, I have the honour to report that one of the aggressors was found yesterday afternoon in a store belonging to Mr. G. H. Fernau, and was at once brought to this Consulate by that gentleman.

As the man humbly begged pardon for the share he had taken in the affair, and as Mr. Edwards declared himself satisfied with the apology, he was allowed to go away on condition that he would bring the two other aggressors to the Consulate.

The three men came before me this afternoon, and after having apologized to Mr. Edwards were permitted to depart.

Under these circumstances, I beg leave to say that I consider the incident to be terminated.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. MACLEAN MADDEN.

No. 143.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received September* 8.)

(No. 93. Confidential.)

Tangier, September 1, 1894.

My Lord,

THE German Minister, in the course of conversation some days back, said that, on thinking over the Sultan's note respecting Vice-Consuls at Fez, he had come to the conclusion that the question of foreign protections lay at the bottom of the reluctance of the Moorish Government to receive European Consular officers. He understood, of course, that the opinion I had previously expressed to him on this subject, namely, that Her Majesty's Government would have some difficulty in withdrawing Mr. Macleod, was personal to myself, and it had occurred to him that a solution of the existing difficulty might be found if the Powers were to agree among themselves not to appoint any but "Consuls de Carrière," with adequate salaries, so that there might be no question of Consular officials procuring an income by selling protections. He added that he felt certain the German Government would cordially support any negotiations with that object in view.

I replied to Count Tattenbach that there was often an obstacle to the appointment of paid Consuls, namely, the want of funds, and that there would seem to be something anomalous in the existence of a Consular Corps at the capital, when the Legations themselves were fixed at the coast. In regard to the desirability of restricting the abuses of protection as far as might be practicable I was entirely, I said, in accord with him.

The American Consul-General, in conversing on the same subject, informed me recently that an application had been addressed to him for the appointment of United States' Vice-Consul at Fez, to which, of course, no salary is attached, by a medical gentleman without private means, and who has not hitherto given any proof that he can maintain himself by the practice of his profession. He had referred the gentleman in question to the Department of State. He added, with great frankness, that Captain Cobb, the United States' Consul at Dar-al-Baida, had stated to a member of his family that what with semsars and agents, he made an income considerably larger that the salary of the Consul-General himself.

It would not be surprising if the Moorish Government had been moved by fear that fresh developments of the protection system would take place if Consular officers of all the Powers, without distinction, were to be established at Fez. I am informed that inhabitants of that city have been heard to say that so far from objecting to Consuls they would not mind being taxed to pay their salaries, if by their means a check could be placed on the nefarious doings of the native officials.

In spite of the somewhat blustering language which Cid Emfadl Gharneet is reported to have made use of with regard to the French Vice-Consul, and his assertion that the Moorish Government would not recognize him, I am informed that though meeting with opposition to the demands he has had on more than one occasion to make he has successfully obtained the redress he had to ask for, whether it was for acts of rudeness directed against himself or for the release of French protégés whom the Basha of Fez had wrongfully imprisoned.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 144.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received September* 8.)

(No. 94.)

Tangier, September 1, 1894.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith copies of a despatch, with its inclosures, which I have received from Mr. Madden, reporting the death of a Moor who was unfortunately injured, it is supposed, by a pellet of powder during the firing of a salute on the occasion of the recent visit of Her Majesty's ship "Bramble" to Mazagan.

From the report of Dr. Muir, which forms Inclosure 3 to this despatch, it appears certain that his death was caused by the injuries thus received.

The case was at first placed in charge of a local Spanish practitioner, who received 50 pesetas (about 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*) for his attendance, and was then transferred to the care of Dr. Muir, of the South Morocco Mission. The deceased leaves a widow and one child.

On the receipt of a further report from Mr. Madden as to the amount of compensation which he considers would be adequate under the circumstances, I propose to ask your Lordship's sanction for the necessary expenditure.

I am also sending copies of Mr. Madden's despatch, with its inclosure, to the Senior Naval Officer at Gibraltar, for his information.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure 1 in No. 144.

Acting Consul Madden to Mr. Satow.

Dar-el-Baida, August 30, 1894.

Sir,

I REGRET to have to report to your Excellency that during a salute fired by Her Majesty's ship "Bramble," at Mazagan, on the 21st August, a Moorish boatman employed in the sanitary boat was severely wounded and burnt about the back by one of the guns, the impact being such that the poor man was knocked into the sea.

I now transmit copy of a despatch which I have received from Mr. Vice-Consul Redman, showing that the case has terminated fatally, and inclosing (in original) the report of Dr. Muir, M.B., who attended the case.

I desire also to report that Mr. Redman obtained the assistance of a private Spanish doctor, who has been paid for his services in the case.

On leaving Mazagan on the 23rd August, on my return to Dar-el-Baida, I left the case in the hands of Dr. Muir.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. MACLEAN MADDEN.

Inclosure 2 in No. 144.

Vice-Consul Redman to Acting Consul Madden.

Mazagan, August 29, 1894.

Sir,

WITH reference to my despatch of the 25th instant reporting to you of the accident that had happened to a Moor from the firing of a gun during a salute from Her Majesty's gun-boat "Bramble" at this port.

I regret now to inform you that yesterday this poor man died from the effects of the accident that had occurred to him, leaving a widow and one child to mourn his loss.

Inclosed herewith I beg to transmit to you a certificate which has been handed to me by the doctor who attended to the Moor on this occasion.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALFRED REDMAN.

Inclosure 3 in No. 144.

Report as to fatal Accident to Mohammed Rubage, who died on August 28, 1894.

ON the 22nd August, in company with the Surgeon of Her Majesty's ship "Bramble," I saw the above-mentioned Moor, who was suffering from injuries by one of the guns of the aforesaid war-ship. He had a circular wound in the back of the neck about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an-inch broad and an inch deep. This wound was about 1 inch to the right of the middle line, on the level of the sixth cervical vertebra. Some of the nerves in this region were also apparently injured, producing partial paralysis of the right arm. On the left shoulder was a superficial burn about 5 inches by 3 inches,

constituting a burn of the third degree. These wounds had previously been attended to, but in the circular wound there remained the mark of gunpowder.

At the request of the Surgeon with whom I saw the case I undertook to attend the patient. For the first few days the symptoms were favourable, but after this Œdema of the neck appeared, forming a hard, brawny swelling around the circular wound. This gradually advanced towards the middle line in front, constituting a difficulty in swallowing and breathing. On the 27th August this swelling suddenly increased, and in a few hours caused his death by suffocation.

(Signed) J. KERR MUIR, *M.B.C.M.*

Mazagan, August 29, 1894.

No. 145.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received September 8.)

(No. 95.)

My Lord, *Tangier, September* 3, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to report the arrival, on the 1st instant, of the new Spanish Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Don Emilio de Ojeda, on board of the cruizer "Reina Mercedes."

I have, &c.

(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 146.

Sir S. Montagu, M.P., to Foreign Office.—(Received September 8.)

South Stoneham House, near Southampton, September 5, 1894.

Dear Sir Edward,

I HAVE just received the inclosed telegram from Abensur, of Pariente, Tangier. I trust that something will be done to protect non-Mahommedans in Morocco.

Yours, &c.

(Signed) SAML. MONTAGU.

Inclosure in No. 146.

Abensur to Sir S. Montagu, M.P.

(Telegraphic.) *Tangier, September* 4, 1894.

INFORM Sir Samuel, Moors plundered Demnat, other towns, massacring number Jews, selling girls public markets as slaves, 7 dollars each. Marakesh Mellah alarmed.

No. 147.

Señor del Mazo to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received September 8.)

(Translation.)

My Lord, *Spanish Embassy, London, September* 7, 1894.

THE note which the Moorish Government has addressed, in the form of a Circular, to the Representatives of the Powers, and the special note addressed to France and England, raise a question very grave in itself, and of the greatest interest to Spain, on account of the form in which it appears.

The note of the Moorish Government, of which I have the honour to transmit the substance herewith, asserts that the right of sending Consuls to Fez had its origin in the Treaty of Commerce of 1861, the IInd Article of which confers this right.

By the most-favoured-nation clause the other Powers *ipso facto* acquired the same right, although England alone has made use of it, by making an English merchant its Consular Representative.

When General Martinez de Campos negotiated the last Treaty at Marakesh, he arranged with Sultan Muley Hassan that Spain should avail herself of the right conferred by the Treaty of Commerce of 1861, by appointing Vice-Consuls at Fez and Morocco; but the Sultan was given to understand that natives would be selected, so that foreigners would not have to establish themselves in those towns.

Such being the state of things, the French Government decided to send a regular Consular Agent, and, notwithstanding the confusion created in Morocco by the death of the Sultan, did not hesitate to present him at Fez a few days after the coronation of Abd-el-Aziz.

France made no communication to Spain on this subject, and it was only through the public press that His Majesty's Government heard of what had been done. If the French Government had thought fit to consult the Spanish Government before taking this important step, they would not have failed to point out to them the expediency of deferring it, at any rate, until the power of the new Sultan and of his Government had been consolidated, and they would have urged them in any case to come to a previous understanding with them.

Otherwise, religious feelings being very much excited, and the new Government being already accused by its enemies of leaning towards the foreigners and of seeking the support of the "unbeliever," it was much to be feared that the presence in the Holy City of Fez of a foreigner invested with a Consular office would not only provoke hostile manifestations on the part of the population, but would even force the Government, harassed by the fanatical party, to refuse to receive him, a state of things which would create a situation which would have grave and far-reaching consequences.

It is because it considers the situation so grave, that the King's Government are anxious before all things to ascertain exactly what are the views of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, who are certain not to express an opinion without previous consultation with the Powers most directly interested in Morocco.

In view of the gravity of the matter, I venture, in accordance with instructions from my Government, to call your Excellency's special attention to the circumstance, that the Moorish Government consider the Treaty of 1861 to be the origin of the right of sending Consular Agents to Fez, whence it is concluded that, if Spain thought fit to give up that Treaty, the right claimed by the other Powers would cease.

Your Excellency will understand that this attitude places the King's Government in a very delicate position, since it tends to make them the arbiters of the question, and accordingly responsible for the consequences which may ensue. Such a situation is exceptionally grave for Spain, in view of the position which she occupies in Morocco, and which is different from that of any other European nation.

Spain has a Treaty which has not been carried out, and which contains clauses of the greatest importance, as, for instance, those which relate to the delimitation of the Neutral Zone around Melilla, and to the punishment of the persons who have violated her rights, both questions which, again, involve the execution of the Treaty of Wad-Rás,* the foundation of Spanish policy in Morocco.

Apart from these considerations, the fact that Spain has forts inclosed in Moorish territory, and consequently exposed every day to the attacks of the neighbouring tribes, a position different from that of the other European Powers, makes her situation still more exceptional, and obliges her to rule her conduct by reasons and motives which cannot be the same as those of other nations, a circumstance which will, no doubt, be taken into consideration by the Great Powers.

In calling your Excellency's attention to the exceptional position in which Spain is placed in regard to this question, a position which not only makes her very anxious to learn the views of the Governments friendly to her, but also encourages her to bring to their notice, without delay, the peculiar situation in which she finds herself, I am confident that, in judging of the position created by the Moorish Government, your Excellency will fully appreciate the importance and gravity of this question when you are good enough to communicate to me the decision of Her Majesty's Government in this delicate matter, for transmission to the King's Government, which desires to act in agreement with England, and that the Spanish Government will be considered in any action which may be taken for settling the question.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) C. DEL MAZO.

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* *i.e.*, of Tetuan.

Inclosure in No. 147.

Note addressed by the Moorish Government to foreign Representatives.

(Translation.)
(After introductory compliments.)

AFTER thanking Allah, the author and creator of all that exists, and the doer of that which pleases him, it behoves us to address this letter to your Majesty, to whom be all praise, in order to assure you that harmony of aims and sincere friendship and affection existed between you and our father, the sanctified by Allah. This was so evident and so well known and proved, that there can be no doubt on the subject. As regards ourselves, we would have you know that we shall not cease to follow the same road in future, and that our aim will be to develop those cordial relations and to consolidate them, so that nothing may interrupt them, in view of your being so near us, and because we consider that you and ourselves are naturally one in the good and evil which we encounter.

Hence our desire to inform you of a matter from which may arise difficulties which you would be anxious to prevent, a matter which had its rise in the action of the friendly Government of England, which opened a door to another, by the fact of that Government having fixed the residence of the British merchant, Macleod, at Fez, thus causing another Government to suppose that he was performing the duties of a Consul, and, on this supposition, to follow its example by appointing a Consul on its part in the same way in the aforesaid city. This proceeding, which might serve as a precedent for other Governments to imitate, on the strength of the agreement of equality and equity, is the subject of complaints on the part of the Moorish subjects against the Majzen; they do not even keep their complaints secret, but openly oppose the Majzen, asserting that there have never been Consuls at Fez or in the other towns, with the exception of the ports, in spite of the existence of the agreement mentioned, and this is proved by the fact that although there was such a clause in the Treaty concluded during the life of our ancestor, Sidi Mohammed Ben Abdelah, the Sanctified of Allah, it was never carried out, nor was it carried out in the time of the Sanctified Sultans, his successors, because till now the Governments have been convinced that the carrying out of it would do much harm. How then is it that it has been decided to appoint Consuls now, and thus increase the unpopularity of the Majzen?

We are anxious that you should not decide to do the same as the two Governments referred to, to whom we have written asking them to withdraw from Fez the merchant, Macleod, and the man who has been appointed to perform similar duties.

If you wish to earn our gratitude and to do a good work, assist us to induce the two Governments to revoke their decision in the matter which has been carried through in a difficult and unsettled period—in consideration of the friendship between our father, the Sanctified of Allah, and your Government, in the interest of well-being, and as a proof of your friendship.

You must certainly be aware that the moment is most unfavourable for carrying out the stipulation, because the Majzen is new, and is entirely occupied in calming the minds of the people, and because the city of Fez is not accustomed to the presence of Consuls, and, moreover, is visited by great numbers of Kabyles, who live amongst wild mountains, and other Berbers from distant places, who are capable of committing some outrage, and then taking to flight, no one being able to ascertain afterwards whence they came.

We therefore trust that you will relieve us of this and of other matters of the same kind, in view of the position which you occupy, and on account of the friendship and affection which you profess for us, and the interest which you have always taken in the welfare of this Empire and its Government, and that you will endeavour to ward off with tact what is being attempted by the two nations.

(Final compliments.)

No. 148.

Consul Harford to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received September 8.)

(Telegraphic.) P. *Teneriffe, September 7, 1894.*

THE expedition sent by Messrs. Kirby to the African coast has been attacked; two persons were wounded, and another, a Spaniard, was taken prisoner by the Moors.

No. 149.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received September 9.)

(No. 68.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, September 9, 1894.*

I HAVE just been informed by the Italian Chargé d'Affaires that he has received the instructions of his Government to start for Fez to-morrow or the next day, in order to arrange various matters with reference to the cruizer being built in Italy, arms factory at Fez, &c. M. Gentile expects to be absent about one month.

Should your Lordship approve, I propose to inform Moorish Government of my intention to proceed to the Court as soon as I have completed my preparations.

(Secret.)

Kaïd Maclean has been informed by Gharnit that the Italians have promised in writing not to appoint any Consular officers in the interior, and that they will do their utmost to help the Moorish Government to attain their wishes in that respect.

Considerable comment here is bound to result from M. Gentile's sudden mission.

No. 150.

Sir G. Bonham to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received September 10.)

(No. 216.)
My Lord, *Madrid, September 5, 1894.*

ALTHOUGH your Lordship will have received the note addressed by the Sultan of Morocco to the European Powers on the question of the establishment of Consulates at Fez, I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy and translation of the letter addressed to the Spanish Government in the form in which it has been communicated to the press.

I have not myself had any conversation with Señor Moret on the subject, but I understand that he has placed himself in communication with the Powers interested in the question, and that he is somewhat surprised at not having received their answers.

His Excellency has, I believe, alluded to the fact that it is by the Treaty of Wad Ras in 1860 that the right to appoint a foreign Representative to reside at Fez was first granted in favour of Spain.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. F. BONHAM.

Inclosure in No. 150.

Newspaper Extract.

Letter from the Sultan of Morocco to Alfonso XIII.

(Translation.)

THE Sultan commences by invoking the memory of his father, the great friendship shown by the King of Spain, and his intention to promote the cordial relations between the two countries.

He states that an incident has occurred which may lead to difficulties, and as it is certain that Spain cannot wish for them he hastens to express himself.

In consequence of the English Government having authorized a merchant of that nationality, named Macleod, to reside in Fez, the French Government believed that he was exercising the functions of Consul, and on this supposition they proceeded to follow the example by appointing a French Consul in that city.

This may serve as a precedent for other nations, since they all possess equal rights, and as it has been very ill received by the Moorish populace, which censures the Government severely, accusing it of not respecting traditions, according to which Consuls have never been permitted to reside in Fez or any other town of the Empire with the exception of the sea-ports.

The Government of Morocco believe that, although the Agreement was made, great evils would ensue (if it were acted upon) if that is done now which in the course of many years has never been done before, thus casting discredit on the Government of the new Sultan.

The Government of Morocco therefore begs that neither Spain or other friendly nations (as the note is a Circular one) will send Consuls to Fez, stating that she has asked England to withdraw Macleod and France the newly-appointed functionary. She begs, moreover, that Spain will employ her good offices with these two Governments in order that they may not insist on maintaining their Consuls, and points out that the present has been a most inopportune moment for carrying it out.

The Government of the Sultan is a new one. It wishes to occupy itself exclusively with internal questions, and as the Kabyles of the desert and of the mountains are continually coming to Fez, besides others from remote districts, some very grave disaster might occur, which it might be impossible to assign to its proper origin, but for which the Government of the Sultan would be held responsible.

For all these reasons the Government of the Sultan hopes that its representations may meet with due attention, based as they are on so serious and complicated a situation.

No. 151.

Sir E. Malet to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received September 10.)

(No. 142.)
My Lord, *Berlin, September 8, 1894.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose a Memorandum by Mr. Gosselin on the subject of the appointment of European Consuls at Fez.

I have, &c.
(For Sir Edward Malet),
(Signed) MARTIN GOSSELIN.

Inclosure in No. 151.

Memorandum on the Question of appointing European Consuls at Fez.

I HAVE the honour to report that the Spanish Ambassador, Señor Mendez Vigo, asked me two days ago whether we had received any information as to the intention of the German Government to follow the example set by Her Majesty's and the French Governments, and to appoint a Consular Representative at Fez.

His Excellency said that the Shereefian Court had asked the good offices of the Spanish Government in order to induce the Powers to refrain, for the present at all events, from doing so in view of the strong opposition which such nominations were likely to cause at Fez itself.

The Spanish Government had fully intended to name a Consul, and a Vote for that object was asked for in this year's Estimates; but as the Cortès had separated without sanctioning the appointment it had been allowed to stand over. His Excellency did not know what answer Señor Moret proposed to give to the request addressed to the Madrid Cabinet by the Sultan of Morocco,

I informed his Excellency that Her Majesty's Embassy had no knowledge of the

views of the German Government on this matter; but I took an opportunity of asking Baron von Marschall to-day what course he intended to adopt.

Baron von Marschall replied that the German Government had no intention of appointing a Consul at Fez, adding, that while Her Majesty's Government had merely nominated Mr. Macleod as a trading Vice-Consul, the French Government had appointed a "Consul de Carrière."

(Signed) MARTIN GOSSELIN.

Berlin, September 7, 1894.

No. 152.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Bonham.

(No. 121.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, September 10, 1894.*

I HAVE received your despatch No. 214 of the 3rd instant inclosing copies of your recent correspondence with Señor Moret on the subject of the arms and ammunition required for the North-west African Company's Settlement at Cape Juby.

I approve the terms in which you explained to Señor Moret the circumstances of the case, and I have caused your despatch to be communicated confidentially to the Directors of the Company for their consideration.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 153.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Phipps.

(No. 391.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, September 10, 1894.*

I HAVE received, through Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier, a letter which the Sultan of Morocco has addressed to the Queen, requesting the withdrawal of Mr. Macleod, the British Vice-Consul at Fez.

Mr. Satow informs me that a similar communication has been addressed by the Sultan to the President of the French Republic in regard to M. Marcilly, the recently-appointed French Vice-Consul at Fez, and that identic notes have also been forwarded to the Crowned Heads who are diplomatically represented at Tangier, as well as to the President of the United States, asking them to use their good offices with the Queen and the President of the French Republic in order to obtain the withdrawal of the above-mentioned Consular officers.

I inclose, for your information, copies of Mr. Satow's despatches on the subject,* which is one of considerable difficulty.

On the one hand the position of the new Sultan and of his Government does not seem altogether secure, and it would be undesirable to take any steps at this juncture which should rouse against him opposition on the part of his subjects. The moment seems inopportune for any new appointments which could be interpreted as an attempt at increased European intervention in the interior of Morocco. On the other hand, it seems impolitic that anything should be done in the nature of a retrograde measure, and the withdrawal of Mr. Macleod's appointment could scarcely fail to bear that appearance.

I am disposed to advise Her Majesty to answer the Sultan to the effect that Mr. Macleod's appointment was made two years ago with the concurrence of his predecessor the late Sultan, and under the provisions of the General Treaty between Great Britain and Morocco of the 9th December, 1856; that the position of our Vice-Consul at Fez has given rise to no trouble, and has, on the contrary, facilitated the settlement of small questions to the advantage of good relations between the two Governments; that Her Majesty's Government would, therefore, be unwilling to recall the appointment, but that Mr. Satow will, on the occasion of his approaching visit to the capital to present his credentials, be instructed to discuss the question with the Sultan and his Ministers and endeavour to arrive at a satisfactory settlement.

* Nos. 129 and 132.

Her Majesty's Government are desirous of acting in the matter in agreement with the Government of the French Republic, and before an answer is returned to the Sultan's communication, I should be glad to know what course the French Government are disposed to adopt, and whether they concur in the views stated in this despatch. I should wish you to take an early opportunity of consulting M. Hanotaux upon the subject.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 154.

Foreign Office to North-West African Company.

(Confidential.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 10, 1894.

WITH reference to your letter of the 21st ultimo, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you, for the confidential information and consideration of the Directors of the North-West African Company, the accompanying copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid,* with copies of his recent correspondence with Señor Moret, the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, in regard to the arms and ammunition required for your Settlement at Cape Juby.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 155.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 35.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, September* 11, 1894, 11·50 P.M.

YOUR telegram No. 68.
I authorize you to make proposed intimation to Moorish Government.

No. 156.

Foreign Office to Sir S. Montagu, M.P.

Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 11, 1894.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant to Sir E. Grey, forwarding a telegraphic report that outrages are being committed by Moors upon the Jewish population at Demnat and other towns in Morocco, and requesting that steps may be taken for the protection of non-Mahommedans in that country.

In reply, I am to state that Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier has reported by telegraph that rumours are current as to atrocities committed by tribes incensed against the Jews of Demnat and other places near Morocco, but that these as yet lack confirmation. Both Mr. Satow and Her Majesty's Consular officers in Morocco will certainly continue to do what is in their power for the protection of non-Mussulmans from any outbreak of fanaticism, but their means of exercising influence for this purpose in the interior are necessarily limited.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

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* No. 136.

No. 157.

Mr. Phipps to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received September 12.)

(No. 73.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Paris, September* 12, 1894.

THE views expressed in your Lordship's despatch No. 391 are entirely shared by M. Hanotaux, who would wish to hold similar language. The maintenance of a French Vice-Consul at Fez is very important owing to the considerable Algerian colony existing there, and to make a retrograde step would be equally contrary to his wishes. The Spanish Chargé d'Affaires, who had made an inquiry on the subject, had been told that until Her Majesty's Government had been consulted no reply could be given.

No. 158.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 98.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 12, 1894.

I HAVE received your depatch No. 91 of the 1st instant, and I approve your proposal to leave Mr. H. E. White in charge of Her Majesty's Legation at Tangier during your absence on the occasion of your visit to the Sultan of Morocco.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 159.

The Earl of Kimberley to Señor del Mazo.

Your Excellency. *Foreign Office, September* 12, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your notes of the 4th and 7th instant, inquiring what course Her Majesty's Government are disposed to adopt in regard to the request of the Sultan of Morocco for the withdrawal of the British and French Consular officers at Fez.

In reply, I have the honour to state to you, for the information of your Government, that Her Majesty's Government consider that, under Article II of the General Treaty of the 9th December, 1856, between Great Britain and Morocco, they possess the right to appoint Consular officers at Fez and other cities of Morocco.

Before they come to any decision as to the answer which shall be returned to the Sultan, they think it desirable to consult the Government of France, who have presumably received a similar communication in regard to the recent appointment of a French Consular officer at Fez.

As soon as the views of the French Government have been ascertained, I shall not fail to make a further communication to your Excellency.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 160.

Foreign Office to Admiralty.

Foreign Office, September 13, 1894.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the accompanying copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier* in regard to a fatal accident to a Moorish subject which occurred during the salute fired by Her Majesty's ship "Bramble" on the occasion of her recent visit to Mazagan.

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* No. 144.

It appears that the deceased man leaves a widow and one child, and Mr. Satow proposes, on the receipt of a further Report which he has called for on the subject, to pay them such a sum by way of compensation as may appear to him to be adequate under the circumstances of the case.

I am to request that their Lordships will favour Lord Kimberley with their observations in regard to the proposed expenditure.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 161.

Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company to the Earl of Kimberley.—
(Received September 14.)

My Lord, *Liverpool, September 13, 1894.*

MY Company insured the cargo of beans valued at 4,530*l.* per steamer "Benalder" recently wrecked on the coast of Morocco.

Lloyd's agents at Gibraltar, Messrs. Smith, Imossi, and Co., were instructed to protect the Company's interests with regard to salvage, &c., and those gentlemen in turn directed their sub-agents at Larache and Tangier, near which places the wreck lay, to do all they could to save cargo.

The results of the combined efforts of these sub-agents are now reported to us. Out of a total of 4,980 quarters of beans on board the vessel only 230 quarters were secured, 130 at Larache and 100 at Tangier. Had this large loss been attributable wholly, or in chief part, to the action of the sea, we should not have had to trouble your Lordship about the case. But Messrs. Smith, Imossi, and Co. report that the loss largely arose from pillage—pillage that, by proper precautions on the part of the authorities, might have been prevented, or, at any rate, materially checked; and I have to respectfully submit to your Lordship that the case is one that merits your Lordship's consideration, with a view to bringing the hardship we, as Underwriters, have been made to suffer, to the notice of the Moorish Government.

The facts of the case will be made clear to your Lordship by two documents, which I beg to inclose herewith.

1. Copy of captain's protest, narrating the story of the wreck.
2. Copy of a letter addressed by Messrs. Smith, Imossi, and Co. to Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary at Tangier.

We venture to hope that your Lordship will decide that the facts thus stated warrant your Lordship's intervention, with the object of obtaining from the Moorish Government such compensation as may fairly be shown to be due to us for a serious loss sustained through the failure of their local authorities to safeguard our property.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. KIDMAN,
Secretary.

Inclosure 1 in No. 161.

Declaration of Mr. J. Harney.

ON this 13th day of August, 1894, before me, Henry Morales, Notary Public at Gibraltar, personally appeared James Harney, master of the British steam-ship, or vessel, the "Benalder," which sailed from Saffi (Morocco) on the 6th at 6 P.M., bound to Gibraltar for orders, laden with a cargo of beans, and he declared that, during a dense fog at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 8th instant, the vessel grounded about 45 miles south of Cape Spartel, on the Morocco coast. A boat was immediately sent for assistance to the nearest telegraph station. On the morning of the 10th two steamers arrived on the scene of the casualty; both said steamers worked all day and night of the 10th and morning of the 11th endeavouring to tow the ship off, but failed to float her. At 5·30 P.M. on the 11th the appearer considered no longer safe to remain on board, the masters of the two salvage steamers having given up all hopes of floating her, and intending to abandon her, he, the said appearer and his two engineers, left the ship, as the sea was then breaking heavily on board and darkness coming on,

and arrived at this port yesterday evening on board the steam-ship "Gibel Tarik," together with part of the crew, the boat's crew having been picked up by the steam-ship "Svityer," arrived here also the same day at 11 P.M. Wherefore the said master hereby gives notice of his intention of protesting, and causes this note or minute of all and singular the premises to be entered in this register.

(Signed) J. HARNEY, *Master.*

These are to certify that the foregoing is a true and faithful copy of the original minutes of protest extracted from my notarial register thereof, which I attest under my hand and seal of office this 15th day of August, 1894.

(Signed) HENRY MORALES,
Notary Public, Gibraltar.

Inclosure 2 in No. 161.

Messrs. Smith, Imossi, and Co. to Mr. Satow.

Sir, *Gibraltar, September 6, 1894.*

WE regret to have to inform your Excellency that it has come to our knowledge that the villagers in the vicinity of the scene of the wreck of the British steamer "Benalder," which stranded on the morning of the 8th ultimo five miles south of Larache, have been allowed to plunder the wrecked vessel, which has been stripped of every movable portion of her gear and fittings, a large portion of the sound cargo remaining on board also having been stolen.

These reports have been confirmed by Lloyd's sub-agent at Larache, Mr. Lewis Forde, and are borne out by the fact that upon the wreck being put up for sale by auction on the 3rd instant, only 150 dollars could be obtained for her, although she was an iron steamer classed A1 in Lloyd's Register.

Mr. Forde, who was through ill-health absent at the time, informs us that his representative wrote, through the Basha of Larache, to the Governor of the neighbouring province, protesting against the plundering of British Underwriters' property, and requesting that sufficient guards might be stationed at the site of the wreck.

Although the Governor, in reply, promised to send guards, our sub-agent informs us that this was not done.

On becoming aware of this, Mr. Forde again addressed the Governor, asking for an explanation, and requesting to be informed what steps had been taken to recover the stolen property, and to this the only reply vouchsafed was that on receipt of his (Mr. Forde's) letter, certain officials had been sent to the spot to inquire as to what remained on board the steamer, but no allusion was made to the recovery of the stolen property.

As representing the Corporation of Lloyd's, whose appointment as agents for the district which includes Larache we have the honour to hold, it is our duty, in the interests of the Underwriters, both of the steamer and of her cargo, to bring the facts of the case to your Excellency's notice. Mr. Forde being Her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul as well as Lloyd's agent, it was to have been expected that the Moorish authorities, to whom he appealed in proper time, should have sent the necessary guards to the coast, to take charge of any property landed from the wreck, and that, when they were informed that the vessel had been plundered, proper steps should have been taken by them to recover the stolen property.

Mr. Forde, however, seems to be helpless in the matter, and at his suggestion we take the liberty of approaching your Excellency, in the hope that you will be good enough to cause inquiry to be made into the matter, with a view to obtaining either the restoration of, or compensation for, the stolen property from the Moorish authorities, who, we take it, are responsible for the plundering of the ship, the more so, as Mr. Forde had appealed to them for protection and assistance.

Trusting that your Excellency will pardon our troubling you in this matter, we have, &c.

(Signed) SMITH, IMOSSI, AND Co.,
Lloyd's Agents.

No. 162.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received September 14.)

Sir, *Admiralty, September 13, 1894.*

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request that you will move the Secretary of State to cause them to be informed whether the necessity still exists for the retention of a second ship of war at Gibraltar, or whether the state of affairs in Morocco will now admit of the "Amphion" rejoining the flag of the Commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean.

I am, &c.
(Signed) R. D. AWDRY.

No. 163.

Mr. Phipps to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received September 15.)

(No. 350.)
My Lord, *Paris, September 12, 1894.*

ON receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 391 of yesterday's date relative to the question of the British Vice-Consulate at Fez, I communicated its substance to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

His Excellency said that he was about to speak to me on that very subject, as he was most desirous to act entirely in accord with Her Majesty's Government. The views I had expressed were entirely shared by him. Owing to the considerable Algerian community at Fez, it was most important that France should be represented there by a Vice-Consul of French nationality. The previous Vice-Consul, an Algerian, had not been above reproach, and had received payment from the community for such services as he had rendered. It was consequently necessary to replace him by M. de Marcilly, and his Excellency said that he would be entirely opposed to any notion of withdrawing the appointment, especially as the position of the French and British Vice-Consuls had been ameliorated of late years.

I mentioned to his Excellency Mr. Satow's opinion that the Vice-Consuls should in no respect act as delegates of the Legations at Tangier, but should restrict themselves to the settlement of local questions; in which M. Hanotaux entirely concurred.

He said that he had waited until he had seen me to give a reply to the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires, who had, under instructions from his Government, spoken to him on the subject yesterday; but M. Hanotaux added that he did not think that the Spanish Government held very much to appointing a Vice-Consul of their own, and undoubtedly any fresh appointment might offer chances of complication.

His Excellency also referred to M. Gentile's impending mission to Fez, which I told him was, I understood, for definite objects, especially to obtain payment for a vessel ordered by the late Sultan. He said that one of the Italians attached to M. Gentile was, he learnt, likely to be a disturbing element; he did not, however, anticipate the Italian Government venturing in any way to obstruct French policy in Morocco, which, he was glad to think, was so entirely in consonance with that of Her Majesty's Government.

I have sent M. Hanotaux privately, at his request, a Memorandum as to the views of Her Majesty's Government on this question.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. C. H. PHIPPS.

No. 164.

North-West African Company to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received September 15.)

My Lord, 132, *Cheapside, London, September 14, 1894.*

I AM instructed by the Directors of this Company to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 10th instant, indorsed Confidential, and covering copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid, in regard to arms

and ammunition required for our station at Cape Juby, and to thank your Lordship for same.

The gunpowder awaiting shipment at Liverpool would be used by us, if shipped to Cape Juby, for practice with muzzle-loading cannon, and for blasting purposes.

If your Lordship is of opinion that it would be preferable to cancel this shipment, we are prepared to take that course.

I am, &c.
(The North-West African Company, Limited),
(Signed) GEO. RAYNER, *Secretary.*

No. 165.

Mr. Gosselin to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received September 15.)

(No. 19.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Berlin, September 14, 1894.*

THE Imperial Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has been informed, from a good source, though not an official one, that the French have secretly dispatched an expedition to occupy the Tuat Oasis.

No. 166.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received September 15.)

(No. 69.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, September 15, 1894.*

MR. MADDEN, Her Majesty's Acting Consul at Dar-el-Baida, together with three other British subjects and two Germans, were made the subjects of an attack on the 9th instant by three armed Moors of the Znata tribe, who stripped and robbed them, but did not otherwise harm them. The Znata tribe is located on the coast in close proximity to Dar-el-Baida to the north.

Cid Mohammed Torres informs me that the Governor of Dar-el-Baida is powerless in the matter of affording redress, and that the inference to be drawn from the incident is that the tribes in that neighbourhood are on the eve of revolting.

France and Italy have each a war-ship on the coast, and I would suggest the advisability of sending Her Majesty's ship "Amphion" there also, after she has visited Tangier for despatches.

No. 167.

The Earl of Kimberley to Señor del Mazo.

Your Excellency, *Foreign Office, September 15, 1894.*

IN continuation of my note of the 12th instant, I have the honour to state to you that I have consulted the French Government on the subject of the communication received from the Sultan of Morocco with regard to the appointment of Consular officers at Fez, and I find that their views agree with those held by Her Majesty's Government on the subject.

The question is one of considerable difficulty. On the one hand, the position of the new Sultan and of his Government does not seem to be altogether secure, and it would be undesirable to take any steps at this juncture which should rouse against him opposition on the part of his subjects. The moment seems inopportune for any new appointments which could be interpreted as an attempt at increased European intervention in the interior of Morocco.

On the other hand, it would be impolitic that anything should be done in the nature of a retrograde measure, and the withdrawal of the British and French Vice-Consuls which the Sultan has requested could scarcely fail to bear that appearance.

Her Majesty's Government propose, therefore, to answer the Sultan to the effect that the appointment of the British Vice-Consul was made two years ago with the concurrence of the late Sultan, and under the provisions of the General Treaty

between Great Britain and Morocco of the 9th December, 1856; that the position of the Vice-Consul has given rise to no trouble, and has, on the contrary, facilitated the settlement of small questions to the advantage of good relations between the two Governments; that Her Majesty's Government would, therefore, be unwilling to recall the appointment, but that Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier will, on the occasion of his approaching visit to Fez to present his credentials, be instructed to discuss the question with the Sultan and his Ministers, and endeavour to arrive at a satisfactory settlement.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 168.

Foreign Office to Admiralty.

Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 15, 1894.

I HAVE laid before the Earl of Kimberley your letter of the 13th instant, inquiring whether the retention of a second man-of-war at Gibraltar is still considered to be necessary, and I am directed by his Lordship to request that you will inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that, in view of the unsettled state of affairs in Morocco, he does not think it advisable that Her Majesty's ship "Amphion" should be removed from Gibraltar at present.

I am, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS BERTIE.

No. 169.

Sir S. Montagu, M.P., to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received at Foreign Office, September 16.)

South Stoneham House, near Southampton,
Dear Lord Rosebery, *September* 11, 1894.

PRAY excuse my troubling you to read the inclosed letter from the leading Jew in Tangier, Mr. Abensur. When I received his telegram I sent it to Sir Edward Grey, but have as yet received no reply.

The desperate condition of the Jews in the interior of Morocco will induce you, I hope, to support the proposal of Moret, the Spanish Foreign Minister, for a Conference of the Great Powers at Madrid for the protection of the non-Mahommedan residents in Morocco. I communicated with the Foreign Office respecting that proposal the beginning of the year.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) SAMUEL MONTAGU.

Inclosure in No. 169.

Mr. Abensur to Sir S. Montagu, M.P.

Dear Sir Samuel, *Tangier, September* 4, 1894.

I HAVE much pleasure in receiving your valued letter of the 23rd August, and I think you are quite right in saying it is not wise to create a precedent, and besides, the present state of affairs here, specially as regards our brethren, are not encouraging.

I regret very much to have to communicate to you very sad, indeed horrid, news, just received from Morocco city. My news are under date about the 20th August last, others have also the same news, viz.:—

That at the town of Demnat and others near Morocco city (Marakesh) the Moors attacked the Mellahs, plundered them, and robbed everything the poor Jews possessed, and made horrible massacres of men, women, and children, and all the young girls were taken to the interior markets, and sold at public auction as slaves, for 5, 6, and 7 dollars each; children were killed just for pleasure.

The scrolls of the law Sefarim and Sefibir were brought by the Moors to Morocco city, and sold for 1*s.* or so each scroll, and the Morocco city authorities are

powerless to arrest these Moors. The above scenes took place at Demnat, at Rhal, and at other towns near Morocco city. The Morocco city Mellah is in great alarm, and they write begging and begging us to protect them, but, unfortunately, what can be done? Nothing; the rebellion and state of excitement is due to the change of Sultan, and the Sultan is powerless to suffocate this rebellion; however, I took the liberty to send you a telegraph for your information, and to see dear Sir Samuel, if the Foreign Office could intercede and instruct Mr. Satow to impress upon the Sultan the necessity of protecting those poor Jews of Marakesh, which is the capital of the Empire.

What an unfortunate fate of our brethren at this country!

My uncle and cousin, Messrs. Pariente, give you their kind regards, and hoping you are all enjoying good health, and that the Almighty will bestow upon you every prosperity and happiness, yours faithfully.

(Signed) J. V. ABENSUR.

No. 170.

Mr. Gosselin to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received September 17.)

(No. 149. Confidential.) *Berlin, September* 14, 1894.

My Lord,

BARON VON MARSCHALL told me to-day that the German Government had learnt from a good, though not an official, source that the French Government had secretly equipped an expedition to occupy the Oasis of Tuat, which he believed was within striking distance of that place.

He feared that this news would create much agitation in Spain; the non-payment by the Moors of the war indemnity had already shaken the position of the Liberal Ministry at Madrid, and the news of the occupation of Tuat, if confirmed, would render their position still more difficult.

Baron von Marschall added that, in his opinion, the state of affairs in Morocco was the "black point" at the present moment in European politics.

I have, &c.
(Signed) MARTIN GOSSELIN.

No. 171.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received September 17.)

(No. 70.) *Tangier, September* 17, 1894.
(Telegraphic.) P.

HER Majesty's ship "Amphion" leaves here this evening for Dar-el-Baida, where she will arrive to-morrow morning.

The German Minister and myself presented yesterday notes in identic terms to the Sultan's Agent, in which we demanded—

1. The arrest and imprisonment of the offenders.
2. Restoration of the stolen articles.
3. A visit from the Governor to our Consuls to express his regrets.

In accordance with our demands Cid Mohammed Torres has sent satisfactory instructions to the Governor of Dar-el-Baida.

Her Majesty's ship "Amphion" will remain at Dar-el-Baida over the 20th to support Mr. Madden in his representations.

No. 172.

Mr. Phipps to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received September 17.)

(No. 74.) *Paris, September* 17, 1894.
(Telegraphic.) P.

REFERRING to your Lordship's telegram No. 66, I have the honour to report that it is merely stated in the "Matin" that a squadron of Spahis had suddenly left

for Goleah on the 14th instant and should arrive at the end of the month at its destination.

This squadron had been intended to form the advanced guard of the proposed Tuat expedition last year.

No. 173.

Foreign Office to Admiralty.

Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 17, 1894.

WITH reference to my letter of the 15th instant, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to inform you that Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier has reported by telegraph that the Acting British Consul at Dar-el-Baida and three other British subjects and two Germans have been stripped and robbed there on the 9th instant by armed Moors belonging to the Znata tribe.

In view of the evidence of the danger to British subjects from the disturbed state of the town and neighbourhood and of the impotence of the Governor of Dar-el-Baida to maintain order, Mr. Satow suggests that Her Majesty's ship "Amphion" should be sent there, calling at Tangier on the way. He adds that one French and one Italian ship of war are on the coast.

I am to request that you will move the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to cause instructions in the sense suggested by Mr. Satow to be sent by telegraph to the Officer Commanding Her Majesty's ship "Amphion," should they see no objection, and that Lord Kimberley may be informed of the same at their early convenience.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. PERCY ANDERSON.

No. 174.

Consul Harford to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received September 18.)

(No. 3.)
My Lord, *Santa Cruz, September* 7, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Sir Percy Anderson's despatch No. 2, dated Foreign Office, 28th August.

A despatch from the Vice-Consul, just arrived, informs me that the Kirby Expedition has been attacked; two men wounded, and one (a Spaniard from Lauzarote) made prisoner by the Moors.

Considering the news of sufficient importance, I have telegraphed it to your Lordship.

The wounded men have been landed at Puerto La Luz, and I have directed Mr. Vice-Consul Miller to visit them, and obtain for me all the information he can.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. H. HARFORD

No. 175.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received September 18.)

Sir, *Admiralty, September* 17, 1894.

WITH reference to your letter of this day's date, requesting that Her Majesty's ship "Amphion" may be sent to Dar-el-Baida, calling *en route* at Tangier, in consequence of the lawlessness of the Moors in that neighbourhood, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request that you will inform the Secretary of State that a telegram, of which the following is a paraphrase, has been sent to Gibraltar accordingly:—

"Send Her Majesty's ship 'Amphion' to coast off Dar-el-Baida in order to protect British interests, calling on her way at Tangier for Captain to see Her Majesty's Minister."

I am, &c.
(Signed) R. D. AWDRY.

No. 176.

Mr. Phipps to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received September 18.)

(No. 75.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Paris, September* 18, 1894.

THE necessity of preventing interference with caravans in South Algeria seems to account for the rumours current of an alleged Tuat expedition.

The German Chargé d'Affaires has been confidentially assured by M. Hanotaux that no interference with the *status quo* in Northern Africa was contemplated by the French Government.

No. 177.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 100.) *Foreign Office, September* 19, 1894.

Sir,

I INCLOSE copy of a letter from the Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company,* complaining that the cargo of the British vessel "Benalder," recently wrecked on the Moorish coast, was pillaged owing to the want of proper precautions on the part of the local authorities. The Company request the intervention of Her Majesty's Government with the object of obtaining compensation for the serious loss they, as underwriters, have sustained.

I shall be glad to receive from you a report on this subject.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 178.

Foreign Office to North-West African Company.

Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 19, 1894.

THE Earl of Kimberley has received your letter of the 14th instant respecting the gunpowder for the Settlement at Cape Juby which is awaiting shipment at Liverpool; and I am directed by his Lordship to inform you, in reply, that, in his Lordship's opinion, it would be desirable that, in view of the arrangement which has been made with the Spanish Government in regard to consignments of arms and ammunition for Cape Juby, the shipment of the gunpowder in question should be cancelled, as suggested by Sir G. Bonham.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. PERCY ANDERSON.

No. 179.

Foreign Office to Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company.

Foreign Office, September 19, 1894.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant with regard to the pillaging of the British steamer "Benalder," which was recently wrecked off the coast of Morocco.

His Lordship has referred your letter to Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier for a report upon the subject of your complaint that the local authorities did not afford protection to the cargo of the vessel.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. PERCY ANDERSON.

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* No. 161.

No. 180.

Lloyd's to Foreign Office.—(*Received September* 20.)

Sir, *Lloyd's, London, September* 19, 1894.

I AM instructed by the Committee of Lloyd's to beg that you will be so good as to bring the following matter under the consideration of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:—

It is alleged that when the British steamer "Ben Alder" stranded on the morning of the 8th August, south of Larache, the villagers in the vicinity plundered the wrecked vessel, and that the wreck has been stripped of every movable portion of her gear and fittings. It is also stated that a large portion of the sound cargo which remained on board has been stolen. When the wreck was put up for sale by auction on the 3rd September in consequence, only 150 dollars could be obtained for her, although she was an iron steamer classed A1 in Lloyd's Register.

An application was made by Lloyd's sub-agent at Larache to the Governor of the province for guards to prevent the plundering, but the Governor, although he promised to send guards, did not do so; nor were any steps taken by the Moorish authorities to recover the stolen property.

My Committee instruct me to beg that you will be so good as to move the Earl of Kimberley to allow inquiry to be made into this matter, with a view to obtaining from the Moorish authorities either the restoration of the stolen property or compensation for the loss which Underwriters have suffered.

I am, &c.

(Signed) H. HOZIER, *Secretary.*

No. 181.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received September* 21.)

(No. 96.)

My Lord, *Tangier, September* 6, 1894.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 84 of the 19th August, reporting the reasons which had induced me to apply to the Senior Naval Officer at Gibraltar for the dispatch of Her Majesty's ship "Bramble" to Mazagan, I have the honour to inclose copies of the note which I addressed to the Vizier Cid Emfadl Gharnit, acquainting him with the grounds on which this step had been taken, and of a translation of his reply.

His Excellency states that he had laid my note before the Sultan, who thanks me for having called his attention to the state of things in the south. At the same time, he is instructed to remind me that turbulence is a normal characteristic of the tribes of Morocco even during the lifetime of a Sovereign, and that it increases on his death. On previous occasions of the demise of the Crown they had conducted themselves far worse than in the present instance, but, nevertheless, had been reduced to obedience without delay, and so they would be now. He suggests that I should not allow myself to be guided by what I hear, but wait till I see the result which he promises, adding a hint that the Governor of Mazagan is quite able to defend that town unaided.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure 1 in No. 181.

Mr. Satow to Cid Emfadl Gharnit.

(Translation.)

(After compliments.) *August* 20, 1894 (*Safer* 17, 1312).

DURING the past month and more various alarming events have occurred in the vicinity of Mazagan, first the Oolad Furj expelled their Khalifa, then those of El Annat besieged their Kaïd, and about eighteen days ago those of Buaziz put their Khalifa to flight, and he came to Mazagan for refuge, and also the Kaïd of Oolad Furj stopped there on his way from the Court. Then the Sbtooka and Shiadma people joined these turbulent tribes, and there was much alarm at Mazagan. But the Khalifa of Oolad Buazza and the Governor of Oolad Furj left and went to Dar-el-Baida.

And on the 13th August (10 Safer) Cid Mohammed El Amrani arrived at Azemour with the Kaïds of Ducala, and the people refused to let them cross, and there was fighting. And only the Kaïds of the Sus were allowed to cross after they had paid for permission.

And on the 16th August (13 Safer) the Governor of Mazagan, Ben Hamdunia, brought all his property into the town, and the inhabitants of the huts came in also, and they shut the gates, not letting any one go in or out.

And information has come to me that it is not safe for foreigners at Mazagan, and some have already left. Therefore, I am sending a gun-boat there with the Acting Consul of Dar-el-Baida on board to protect British subjects, and to report to me as soon as tranquility is restored.

But I thought it was incumbent on me to inform you of this, in order that you may understand the reason of it. For I regret, on your behalf, that rumours should fly about the world that Morocco is in a state of anarchy, and I wish to ascertain the truth. And it is very well to change those Kaïds who oppress their people and commit shameful crimes; but let firmness go hand in hand with justice.

Peace.

Inclosure 2 in No. 181.

Cid Emfadl Gharnit to Mr. Satow.

(Translation.)

(After compliments.)

I HAVE received your letter explaining the manner in which the tribe of Ducalla behaved towards the Khalifas of their Governors on the date indicated, which led to their taking refuge at Mazagan and the destruction of the Governor's houses, and fighting at the river between the tribes and their Governors, who were prevented from crossing it, and that this caused alarm to the inhabitants of Mazagan, and that on this account you sent a gun-boat to that port, having on board the Acting Consul at Dar-el-Baida for the protection of British subjects, and you suggested that speedy measures should be taken to remedy this state of things.

I laid your letter before His Majesty the Sultan, and His Majesty has taken cognizance of its purport, and approves of your having called his attention to this, and thanks you for doing so.

And His Majesty has commanded me to reply to you that turbulence is usual among the tribes of Morocco during the lifetime of the Kings, and much more so when they die. And their behaviour was far worse at the death of the Sultan's hallowed ancestors and the accession of their successors, but their rebellion was put a stop to and was dispelled immediately; and you know this. So it will be now with the help of God. The Government is not heedless of them, but has been endeavouring to pacify the tribes of the Gharb, and to set the affairs of the kingdom in order.

And now the Government is directing its earnest endeavours and energy to the pacification of the tribes of the Hauz by all the means in its power. The truth of the matter is not what you hear, but what you will see.

The Governor of Mazagan is doing his duty in guarding the town by all the means in his power.

Finished the 26th Safer, 1312 (28th August, 1894).

(Signed) MOHAMMED-EL-MUFADDAL-BEN-MOHAMMED GHARNIT.

No. 182.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received September* 21.)

(No. 97.)

My Lord, *Tangier, September* 8, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 90 of the 28th August, approving my having instructed the British Consular Agent at Tetuan to issue search warrants for contraband on board vessels flying the British flag, on the application of the British Consul at that place, and without awaiting the intervention of the Moorish authorities, and instructing me that search

warrants are to be issued only on sworn information, and that searches are always to be carried out under the superintendence of the British Consular staff.

I have accordingly addressed fresh instructions to Mr. Morant in a despatch, of which I have the honour to inclose a copy.

Your Lordship's despatch under reply reached me on the evening of the 4th. Earlier in the day my Spanish colleague informed me that the Spanish Consul at Rabat, who is acting for Mr. Frost during his absence, had reported that the British *falucho* "Isabel" had landed at that port a good many rifles, but that he had done nothing in the matter, having had no instructions from me. Señor Ojeda also added that another small craft, either Portuguese or British, was expected at Rabat from Gibraltar, which would very likely touch here on her way.

I lost no time in telegraphing this information to the Governor of Gibraltar, requesting him at the same time to acquaint me if any such vessel cleared for Tangier *en route* for Rabat.

Simultaneously I replied to Señor Ojeda that, as regards the case of the "Isabel," I feared the arms were now beyond the reach of pursuit, but that I would authorize Señor Salas y Sichar, as Acting British Vice-Consul, to search any British vessel on board of which he may have reason to think that arms are concealed, and to take possession of such as he might discover, pending reference to this Legation. These instructions I embodied in a despatch, of which I have the honour to inclose a copy. In taking this step I acted upon the presumption derived from a perusal of the letter of the Board of Trade of the 14th August, and the Foreign Office letter of the 16th August to the Colonial Office, included in the Confidential Print, that your Lordship would eventually approve my similar action at Tetuan. On the receipt, however, of your Lordship's despatch, I lost no time in addressing modified instructions to Señor Salas, in the inclosed despatch.

Although the approval conveyed in your Lordship's despatch relates only to the port of Tetuan, the only one where search has hitherto been asked for, I have ventured to assume that the procedure thereby authorized might be extended to other ports in similar cases.

With regard to the necessity of a sworn information being laid before a search warrant can be issued, I beg leave to draw your Lordship's attention to Rule of Procedure 83, under the Morocco Order in Council, which provides that when the alleged offence in respect of which a search warrant is to be issued is one within sections 107 and 108 of the principal Order, a search warrant may be granted by the Court on its own motion, without a sworn information. Of these two sections, the former seems intended to deal with the attempted smuggling of goods of which the importation is prohibited, such as arms and ammunition of war, as well as with that of ordinary merchandize. It would seem an invidious distinction to make a sworn information necessary in cases where the intended smuggling was denounced by a colleague, and not to require it on other occasions.

The Regulations framed by Sir John D. Hay in 1868, the text of which is given in your Lordship's despatch under reply, might, I think, be usefully extended to other ports, with the necessary modifications, and with an understanding that the word "search" means search by order of the Consular officer.

I am convinced from experience that unless the necessary search is carried out by ourselves, none will ever be made, owing to the apathy and other characteristics of Moorish officials.

I propose to report in another despatch on the question of adapting the Regulations to present circumstances.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure 1 in No. 182.

Mr. Satow to Acting Consul Morant.

Sir, *Tangier, September* 6, 1894.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 9th July, instructing you that, on any future occasion when you were asked to authorize the search of a British vessel suspected of having contraband arms on board, you might make out the search warrant without waiting for a formal application in writing from the Basha or any other official person, I have to acquaint you that, the point having been referred

by me to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, his Lordship has approved the instructions I had given you. He adds that it must be distinctly understood that search warrants are to be issued only on sworn information, and that searches are to be always carried out under the superintendence of a member of the British Consular staff.

It would appear, therefore, that if the Spanish Consul should apply to you in a case similar to that reported by M. Hilleb Nahon in his despatch of the 2nd July last, you might proceed at once to issue a search warrant on sworn information laid by any person possessing knowledge of the facts.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure 2 in No. 182.

Mr. Satow to Acting Vice-Consul Salas y Sichar.

Tangier, September 4, 1894.

Sir,

THE Spanish Minister has communicated to me information that you had furnished to him regarding the landing of arms at Rabat from the British *falucho* "Isabel." You added that you had done nothing in the matter as you had no instructions from me on this head.

I presume that the arms have passed beyond the reach of the Custom-house authorities, and may already be in other hands, so that you might have some difficulty in impounding them. But in any future case, should you have reason to believe that a British vessel has arms on board intended to be smuggled, I authorize your issuing a search warrant, and then proceeding to search the vessel for the contraband arms. Should you find any arms, you should take possession of them, and deposit them for safe custody with the Custom-house authorities pending reference to me for further proceedings.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure 3 in No. 182.

Mr. Satow to Acting Vice-Consul Salas y Sichar.

Tangier, Septemoer 7, 1894.

Sir,

WITH reference to my despatch of the 4th instant, informing you that in any future case where you have reason to believe that a British vessel has arms on board intended to be smuggled you might issue a search warrant and then proceed to search the vessel for arms, I have further to add that, according to instructions since received from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, such search warrants for contraband are to be issued only on sworn information, and that searches are always to be carried out under the superintendence of a member of the British Consular staff.

When the holder of the post of Vice-Consul is present in Rabat these words would imply his personal presence on board, and during his absence on leave, that of his *locum tenens*.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 183.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received September* 21.)

(No. 99.) *Tangier, September* 8, 1894.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to report the arrival here on the 6th instant of Count de Moubel, the newly accredited Minister Plenipotentiary of France in Morocco. He was conveyed to Tangier in the French cruizer "Tage," which left again yesterday.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 184.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received September* 21.)

(No. 100.)

My Lord, *Tangier, September* 15, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copies of two despatches from Mr. A. M. Madden in which he reports two acts of highway robbery committed on the 9th instant by some men of the Znata tribe on two parties of Europeans, consisting of British and German subjects. This occurred on the sea-beach close to the town of Dar-el-Baida, whither the foreign community is in the habit of resorting for exercise, Mr. Madden himself was of the second party, but I am glad to say was only threatened and not robbed.

Cid Mohammed Torres, in reply to my inquiry whether he had heard of the occurrence, stated that he had received a report from the Governor of Dar-el-Baida that the Znata tribe, to which the marauders belonged, was in full revolt against its Kaïd, and that he looked upon the incident as an indication that the whole of the province of Shaonia would rise in revolt against the Governors in the same manner as those of Ducala, Rahamna, and others in the neighbourhood of Mazagan and Morocco city.

The French cruizer "Forbin" and the Italian cruizer "Etruria" arrived at Dar-el-Baida a day or two afterwards, and I am informed that they were acting in accord for the protection of the foreign residents. Looking, however, to the facts that four of the persons attacked were British subjects, that the Governor of Dar-el-Baida had up to the 14th instant taken no notice of the protest addressed to him by Mr. Maclean, and to the apprehensions of a general rising, I telegraphed yesterday to your Lordship asking that Her Majesty's ship "Amphion" might be sent down to that port to reassure British subjects against a repetition of such outrages. I may mention that not long since a British subject was warned not to let the ladies and children of his family take their usual exercise on the beach, as there was a rumour that an attempt would be made to kidnap them.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure 1 in No. 184.

Acting Consul Madden to Mr. Satow.

Sir, *Dar-el-Baida, September* 10, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to report to you that at about 6 P.M. yesterday I was on the beach near Dar-el-Baida in company with Messrs. Butler (Danish Vice-Consul). Dellegana, and Joel, when a sudden descent was made upon us by three mounted and armed Arabs leading a horse with an European saddle on, the men calling on us to stop and at the same time aiming at us with their Winchesters.

The men singled out Mr. Joel for attack and seized hold of his coat near the neck. I then went to assist him and one of the men pointed his rifle to my face and kept it there, although I said I was the English Consul. Owing to my not understanding Arabic very well I did not know what he wanted from me, although I am told the man required me to give up my coat, so I continued expostulating with him.

Mr. Joel's coat was pulled off him and he had to give up his waistcoat also, while Messrs. Butler and Dellegana had also to hand theirs over. I made no semblance of taking my things off, and the men galloped away with the spoils from my friends.

The horse I referred to as being led by the men had just previously been forcibly seized from a gentleman named Cracke, who was riding quite close to the town.

As we were totally unarmed and on foot it was not deemed advisable to try conclusions with the Arabs.

The affair caused very great excitement in this town; and, on its becoming known, two Europeans were insulted in the market place outside the town close to its gate; but the offenders were taken to the Kaïd and put in prison.

I beg respectfully to inclose, for your information, copy of a protest which I have addressed to Kaïd Bargash, Governor of Dar-el-Baida.

I trust you will see fit to give me support to obtain redress for the insults offered to myself and other British subjects.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. MACLEAN MADDEN.

P.S.—I beg to add that Mr. H. Griffin, a British subject, has also complained to me that the same men threatened him with death previously when riding with Mr. Cracke before mentioned, but that he managed to escape without losing his horse.
A. M. M.

Inclosure 2 in No. 184.

Acting Consul Madden to Kaïd Bargash.

Dar-el-Baida, September 10, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that a very serious affair, and one that may have much more serious consequences, happened yesterday evening early close to the town walls, and, consequently, under your own jurisdiction. I myself and two Englishmen were stopped at the Emsallah, insulted and threatened with death by three armed men on horseback, and the clothes of the two Englishmen, with their watches and valuables, taken from them. Besides this, another of my fellow-subjects has complained that they stopped him when riding, but, in spite of their threats of death, he escaped. I hold you entirely responsible for this affair, which could not possibly have taken place had you used proper precautions always necessary in times of unquiet. I must immediately complain to the British Minister in Tangier; and I request you to take immediate steps to discover and bring to punishment the perpetrators of the outrage and to insure the safety of the lives and property of British subjects.

(Signed) A. MACLEAN MADDEN.

Inclosure 3 in No. 184.

Acting Consul Madden to Mr. Satow.

Sir, *Dar-el-Baida, September* 10, 1894.

WITH reference to my despatch of this day's date, in which I informed you that two Europeans had been insulted in the market place outside the town after the news of the attack on my party had taken place, I now have the honour to state more fully what occurred, as the affair was for a time most serious.

Mr. Cracke, who had been dismounted by the Znata thieves, the same who attacked my party, was returning on foot to town by the Soko gate with M. Grundemann, when he was insulted by a crowd of Moors. Mr. Cracke seized the chief one of the offenders, and a desperate attempt at release was made by the Moors. Some young Europeans on horseback came up, however, and with their help the prisoner was sent through the town gate, a large crowd following. At the corner of the market square a shopkeeper came and advised the prisoner to go quietly; but the man offering the advice was at once knocked down. After great efforts Mr. Cracke, with the ultimate assistance of the Kaïd's soldiers, got his captive securely lodged in gaol, as well as the man who knocked down the shopkeeper.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. MACLEAN MADDEN.

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No. 185.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received September* 21.)

(No. 71.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, September* 21, 1894.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatches Nos. 81 and 86, in connection with the Riff piracy, I have received detailed statements from the Governor of Gibraltar of losses and claims on account of personal violence, which seem to me exorbitant. I am refraining from presenting the claims officially to the Moorish Government until I receive your Lordship's instructions as to the latter.

No. 186.

Mr. Edwardes to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received September* 21.)

(No. 58. Very Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Rome, September* 21, 1894, 11·15 A.M.

MOROCCO. I have been asked by Baron Blanc to call upon him to-morrow afternoon at 3, as he wishes to explain to me the object of the visit paid by the Italian Chargé d'Affaires to Fez, viz., to find out whether any chance exists of carrying out a former project, which was half concluded by Signor Crispi with the late Sultan in 1890, for the establishment of an Italian naval station of some kind.

Baron Blanc hardly thinks that this scheme can be realized.

Signor Cantagalli, the Italian Minister in Morocco, has just started for his post from here.

If the British Representative is working alone or with the German Representative, Signor Cantagalli is to act in concert with him. Under any other circumstances, and especially in the event of any Anglo-French concerted action, the Italian Minister will hold aloof.

No. 187.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Bonham.

(No. 127.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 21, 1894.

HER Majesty's Minister at Tangier reported by telegraph on the 15th instant that the Acting British Consul at Dar-el-Baida and three other British subjects, besides two Germans, had been stripped and robbed there on the 9th instant by armed Moors belonging to the Znata tribe, which is situated on the coast in close proximity to the north of the town. Mr. Satow added that a French and an Italian man-of-war were already on the coast.

In view of the evidence of the danger to British life and property arising from the disturbed state of the town and neighbourhood, and of the acknowledged impotence of the Governor to maintain order, the Commander of Her Majesty's ship "Amphion," which was stationed at Gibraltar, was, in accordance with Mr. Satow's suggestion, instructed to proceed at once to Dar-el-Baida, calling at Tangier on the way.

I have to request that you will take an opportunity of communicating this intelligence to the Spanish Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 188.

Mr. Edwardes to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received September* 22.)

(No. 59. Very Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Rome, September* 22, 1894, 5·15 P.M.

WITH reference to my telegram No. 58 on the subject of Morocco, Baron Blanc told me this afternoon that he wished to give me, for communication to Her Majesty's

Government, whom he desired to make cognizant of his action, the following information.

Signor Crispi, when in power in 1890, entered into communication with the late Sultan of Morocco with the view to the establishment of an Italian naval station at Mehedia, under Italian protection.

The Sultan had, about that time, given a commission for the building at Leghorn* of a small ship of war, and it is possible that the cost of this vessel might have been taken into consideration had the negotiation for the concession of a naval station being concluded according to Signor Crispi's wishes.

Baron Blanc informed me that the concession of the station would only have been concluded after Her Majesty's Government had been informed of the arrangement.

It appeared from the progress made as if the Sultan might agree to the proposal, but when Signor Crispi went out of office nothing had been definitely concluded, nor had any document been signed. The matter then dropped; but Signor Crispi, Baron Blanc went on to say, was now anxious to learn whether the progress made in 1890 was to be considered as entirely lost, and, with this view, the Italian Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier received instructions to take an opportunity, on the occasion of his visit to Fez—the ostensible reason for which was the delivery to the Sultan of the reply of King Humbert to the announcement of His Shereefian Majesty's accession to the Throne—to sound the Sultan on the question of the naval station. Baron Blanc added that he was himself in no way keen to see the realization of the project, but he had deferred to the Premier's wishes.

In conclusion, his Excellency repeated to me, with great emphasis, his assurances as to the instructions he had given to Signor Cantagalli, the Italian Minister at Tangier. I had the honour to report these instructions in my telegram No. 58 to your Lordship.

No. 189.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received September* 23.)

(No. 72.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, September* 23, 1894.

HER Majesty's ship "Amphion" returned here yesterday. The Governor of Dar-el-Baida called on the Consular officers of Great Britain, Germany, and Denmark to express his regrets, but he is unable to secure the restoration of the stolen property or the arrest of the brigands. The Znata tribe was fighting with the tribes of Ulad Zian, Medinna, and Ziaida.

Both the German Minister and myself are addressing the Court on the subject. I doubt the ability of the Sultan, in the present disturbed state of the country, to punish the assailants.

Her Majesty's ship "Amphion" will remain here for the present.

No. 190.

Consul Harford to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received September* 24.)

(No. 4.)
My Lord, *Santa Cruz, September* 12, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a letter, just received through Mr. Vice-Consul Miller, of Las Palmas, containing details of the attack on the Kirby expedition.

As the homeward mail is leaving directly, I forward your Lordship the letter itself, there being no time to make a copy.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. H. HARFORD.

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* See Mr. Edwardes' No. 197, Very Confidential, September 23, 1894.

Inclosure in No. 190.

Mr. Talhook to Vice-Consul Miller.

North-West African Mineral Concession (Limited),
Las Palmas, September 7, 1894.

My dear Sir,

AS requested by you during my interview with you yesterday, I now beg to place in your hands the following notification, which I shall be pleased if you will convey to the proper authorities in London with as little delay as possible.

You are already aware that I, as representative of the above-named Company, have for the past six months been carrying on trading operations with the Arabs on the North-West Coast of Africa, at various points between Saket-el-Hamra (north) and Cape Bojador (south), that is to say, within the territory over which my Company hold Concessions from the tribal Sheikhs to trade and work mines, viz., from a point known as Wad Dra in the north to the afore-mentioned Cape Bojador in the south.

The said Concessions held by my Company were given in proper and solemn form, and duly signed by the Head Sheikhs representing the various tribes claiming to hold the territory covered by the Concessions.

Our relations with the said parties have been of the most friendly character, and there has been no attempt to force our operations upon the Arabs in any way.

Not having as yet built any trading depôts on shore, our operations have been carried on by means of steamers or sailing-vessels, such vessels being used as trading depôts coming to and from shore, being maintained by surf-boats worked by Spanish seamen.

On the 31st August operations were being carried on as usual, when an unexpected and most outrageous attack was made by a party of Arabs upon the Company's principal surf-boat, manned by my son, Mr. M. Talhook, and five seamen (Spaniards).

The attack took place at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at a point named by the Arabs "Taruma," and known to the Spaniards as "Santiago," viz., a part of the coast midway between Cape Juby and Cape Bojador.

The boat had been sent ashore to land a quantity of goods and two Arabs (Sheikhs), and the Arabs and goods had just been landed, and the boat was about to return to the Company's chartered schooner "Adan" (Spanish), when several shots were, without warning, fired by the Arabs at the boat, Mr. Talhook, junior, being badly shot in the face.

To defend himself and the unarmed crew under his protection, Mr. Talhook, junior, was compelled to return the fire, which he did, employing his Winchester rifle loaded with twelve cartridges.

The fire from shore was continued for some time, and during such firing Mr. Talhook, junior, received a further shot, viz., in the right arm, and one of the crew was badly shot in the left knee. It has since been found necessary to amputate the leg of the Spaniard last named.

At the outbreak of hostilities one of the surf-boat crew was on shore in charge of the boat's rope (a Spaniard), who was immediately seized by several Arabs, overpowered, and made prisoner.

Our trading operations were at the time in question being carried on in a sailing-vessel, owned in Las Palmas, and named the "Adan," carrying (but not flying) the Spanish flag, and under charter of this Company.

The vessel was lying about three-quarters of a mile distant from the shore.

On hearing the firing, myself and the rest of my staff immediately put off in the schooner's boat to the rescue of the surf-boat party.

As soon as we came within range we were compelled to open fire upon the Arabs, and in this manner succeeded in covering the retreat of the wounded.

We (myself and rescuing party) were under fire for some fifteen minutes, viz., until the surf-boat and we were able to put ourselves out of range; but I am glad to be able to say that beyond the wounded already notified no further damage was done to us during the attack.

I regret that it was quite impossible to render any assistance to the prisoner on shore, as the Arabs holding the shore numbered between 200 and 300 armed men.

I am also unable to say whether the unfortunate man was killed by the Arabs, or has since been carried to Fort Juby for ransom; but I am strongly inclined to regard his life as safe, as he was seen to be led away from shore by the Arabs, who are accustomed to kidnapping for ransom.

As soon as the boats regained the schooner sail was immediately set for this port with the wounded, and Las Palmas (Puerto de la Luz) was reached at 4 A.M. on Sunday, the 2nd instant.

The Sanitary authorities, however, placed the ship in quarantine, allowing the wounded, myself, and a hospital attendant on my staff to go into the quarantine lazaretto at this port, where the wounded were kept without surgical treatment for three days. Meanwhile, they were attended by the official medical men, that is, the doctors attended twice daily at the *window* of the lazaretto, but did not enter the building.

Immediately upon our release from quarantine at 8·30 A.M. on the 5th instant, and after seeing to the proper disposition of my son and the wounded Spaniard, I called at your office to apprise you, in your official capacity as the Vice-Consul of the British Government, of the above-named outrage.

Proper representations will be made to the British Foreign Office by my Company as soon as I can attend in London for the purpose. I expect, should my son then be fit to undertake the journey, to leave here in a fortnight or three weeks' time for England.

Meanwhile, I beg to hand you this preliminary statement, so that your Government may be acquainted that an outrage has been committed upon British interests by a party of Arabs owning to be subjects of the Sultan of Morocco.

I am, &c.
(Signed) A. C. TALHOOK.

No. 191.

Mr. Phipps to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received September* 24.)

(No. 364.)
Paris, September 22, 1894.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my despatch No. 350 of the 12th instant, I have the honour to inclose copy of a Memorandum on the subject of the French Vice-Consulate at Fez, which M. Hanotaux read to me this afternoon, and communicated to me for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. C. H. PHIPPS.

Inclosure in No. 191.

Memorandum.

LES pourparlers engagés au sujet de l'établissement d'un Vice-Consulat à Fez remontent à l'époque du Sultan Mouley Hassan, et n'ont provoqué, de la part de ce Prince, la moindre difficulté.

Le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères du Sultan a reconnu, notamment dans une communication écrite, adressée au Représentant de la République à Tanger, que le droit de la France d'avoir des Consuls à l'intérieur reposait sur les Traités.

Ce n'est cependant qu'après qu'un Agent de Sa Majesté Britannique a été installé à Fez que le Gouvernement de la République, après s'être assuré de nouveau de l'assentiment du Gouvernement Chérifien, a proposé aux Chambres Françaises, au cours de la dernière Session législative, la création du Vice-Consulat de Fez.

Avant même d'autoriser le départ de son Agent, le Gouvernement Français, préoccupé des changements que la mort du Sultan Mouley Hassan pouvait entraîner, a tenu à prévenir le Maghzen, et, à ce moment encore, le langage des autorités Chérifiennes n'a fait prévoir aucune difficulté. Le Gouvernement Français, en réponse à la lettre de Sa Majesté Chérifienne, rappellera les faits qui précèdent. Il fera observer également que la nombreuse colonie, composée de Français d'Algérie, qui réside à Fez, et y fait d'importantes transactions coloniales, ne peut rester plus longtemps privée d'un Agent capable de lui rendre les services qu'il est permis d'attendre d'un Consul.

Le Gouvernement de la République indiquera qu'il lui paraît préférable conformément aux échanges de vues qui ont lieu avec le Gouvernement Chérifien, de persévérer dans une mesure qui ne peut qu'assurer la bonne entente des Puissances et du Gouvernement Chérifien, en évitant les malentendus qui peuvent se produire dans le réglement des affaires locales.

Il fera connaître, d'ailleurs, que le Ministre de France à Tanger a reçu pour instruction de s'entretenir au besoin de la question avec les Ministres de Maghzen lors de son prochain voyage à Fez.

Le 22 Septembre, 1894.

No. 192.

Foreign Office to Lloyd's.

Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 24, 1894.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant in regard to the pillage of the British steamer "Ben Alder," which was wrecked off the Moorish coast on the 8th ultimo.

A similar representation has been received from the Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company of Liverpool, and Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier has already been instructed to furnish his Lordship with a Report upon the subject.

A further communication will be made to you on the receipt of Mr. Satow's Report.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. PERCY ANDERSON.

No. 193.

Sir G. Bonham to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received September 25.)

(No. 227.)
My Lord, *Madrid, September* 21, 1894.

I TOOK an opportunity yesterday of speaking to Señor Moret about affairs in Morocco. He expressed himself in favour of strong measures with regard to the repression of outrages, as he said leniency was a mistaken policy, as the Moors took advantage of it, and, like other half-civilized people, regarded it as an indication of weakness. He was therefore sending a Spanish ship to Casablanca, which would be there at the same time as the "Amphion."

With regard to Melilla he was less explicit, but he recently told my German colleague, who questioned him respecting the announced visit of General Martinez Campos to that fortress in connection with the delimitation of the neutral zone, that it was useless to insist on the Sultan carrying out the stipulations of the Treaty of Marrakesh until he was in a better position to do so than he is at present, and that if General Martinez Campos' visit to Melilla takes place it will be entirely of a peaceful nature.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. F. BONHAM.

No. 194.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Edwardes.

(No. 60.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, September* 25, 1894.

IN thanking Baron Blanc for the information forwarded in your telegram No. 59 of the 22nd instant, you should say that it appears to Her Majesty's Government that the time is unsuitable for the revival of an application to the Moorish Government of such a nature that complications with other Powers could scarcely be avoided.

No. 195.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received September 25.)

(No. 73.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, September* 25, 1894.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegrams Nos. 37 and 38, I have the honour to report that to no one at Tangier did the Italian Chargé d'Affaires state that the King's reply was in his possession for presentation.

The Grand Vizir, as I have heard, is unwilling to receive Mr. Gentile before seeing the letters he says he holds.

The Vizir says they will not know what to do with the man-of-war.

No. 196.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received September 25.)

(No. 74.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, September* 25, 1894.

WITH reference to my telegram No. 72, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that Kaïd Maclean had been requested by me to speak to the Moorish Government in strong terms regarding the Dar-el-Baida affair, and to point out the Governor's inefficiency.

Kaïd Maclean now informs me that a reprimand will be administered to the Governor, and that orders have been given for the immediate punishment of the men.

No. 197.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Phipps.

(No. 412. Confidential.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 25, 1894.

THE Italian Chargé d'Affaires called at this Office on the 22nd instant, and stated that he had received a telegram from his Government to the effect that a French force was advancing on Tuat, but the despatch gave no details.

In reply to Signor Paulucci di Calboli's inquiry whether Her Majesty's Government had received a similar report, he was informed that rumours of a contemplated French advance on Tuat had reached them from various quarters, but that they had no information that an expedition had actually started.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 198.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 103.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 25, 1894.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 96 of the 11th instant, respecting the reported outrages on Jews in the interior of Morocco, I inclose copy of a letter upon the subject from Mr. Abensur,* which was forwarded to the Prime Minister by Sir S. Montagu, and of a letter addressed to him by my direction.†

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

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* Inclosure 1 in No. 169.

† No. 199.

No. 199.

Foreign Office to Sir S. Montagu, M.P.

Foreign Office, September 25, 1894.

Sir,

WITH reference to my letter of the 11th instant respecting the rumours of outrages upon Jews at Demnat and other towns in the interior of Morocco, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to inform you that the letter which you addressed to the Prime Minister on the same day has been forwarded to this Office, and that Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier has already been furnished with a copy of your letter to Sir E. Grey of the 5th instant.

Lord Kimberley has forwarded to Mr. Satow a copy of the letter from Mr. Abensur which you inclose; but I am to inform you that Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier reports that he has ascertained that the rumours are unfounded.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. PERCY ANDERSON.

No. 200.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

Foreign Office, September 25, 1894.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 5th instant, in regard to the attack made upon the British ship "Mayer" by natives off the Riff coast, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to inform you that Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier has reported by telegraph the receipt from the Governor of Gibraltar of the detailed statement of the losses and claims which have been presented in connection with this affair.

Mr. Satow agrees with Sir R. Biddulph in thinking that the personal claims appear to be exorbitant, and requests telegraphic instructions on this point before bringing the matter officially to the notice of the Moorish Government, with a view to obtain full reparation for this act of piracy.

I am to request that you will state to the Marquis of Ripon that Lord Kimberley will be glad if he will, after consultation with the Governor of Gibraltar, furnish him, at his earliest convenience, with an estimate of what might be considered a fair claim for personal compensation against the Moorish Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. PERCY ANDERSON.

No. 201.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 40.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, September* 26, 1894.

ATTACK on the "Mayer:" your telegram No. 71 of the 21st September.

With regard to the question of compensation for personal injuries, the Colonial Office have been asked to consult the Governor of Gibraltar, and to state what sum could be reasonably claimed.

No. 202.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 104.) *Foreign Office, September* 26, 1894.

Sir,

I HAVE received your despatch No. 97 of the 8th instant, respecting the measures to be adopted for preventing the importation of arms into Morocco, and I approve the instructions which you have given to the Acting British Vice-Consul at Rabat.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 203.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 106.) *Foreign Office, September* 26, 1894.

Sir,

I APPROVE the terms of the note which you addressed to Cid Emfadl Gharnit, calling the attention of the Moorish Government to the state of affairs which had caused you to send Her Majesty's ship "Bramble" to Mazagan, a copy of which is inclosed in your despatch No. 96 of the 6th instant.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 204.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 110.) *Foreign Office, September* 26, 1894.

Sir,

I HAVE received your despatch No. 100 of the 15th instant, reporting an attack by armed Moors near Dar-el-Baida upon Mr. Madden, the Acting British Consul at that town, and certain other Europeans, some of whom were British subjects.

From your telegrams Nos. 70 and 72 of the 17th and 23rd instant, I have learnt with satisfaction that, in compliance with the representation which you and your German colleague addressed to the Moorish Government on the 16th instant, instructions were given to the Governor of Dar-el-Baida to call upon the Consular officers and express his regrets, and to take steps for the arrest and punishment of the offenders, and the restoration of the property stolen by them, and that the Governor had, accordingly, personally offered his apologies to the British, German, and Danish Consular officers.

By your telegram No. 74 of the 25th instant, you have since informed me that instructions have, in accordance with your representation, been issued from Fez to have the robbers punished at once, and that the Governor will be reprimanded.

I approve your energetic action in the matter, and I do not doubt that you will use your best endeavours to secure that the orders issued for the punishment of the offenders are carried out, and that proper redress is given to the sufferers by the outrage.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 205.

Her Majesty the Queen to the Emperor of Morocco.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, &c., &c., &c., to the High and Glorious Monarch the Mighty and Most Noble Prince Abdul Aziz, Emperor of the Kingdoms of Fez, Morocco, Taffilet, and Suza, and all the Algarve and its Territories in Africa! High and Glorious Monarch! Greeting!

WE have received the letter which you addressed to Us on the 15th of last month, in which you request Us to withdraw Our Vice-Consulate from Fez. We have given Your Imperial Majesty's communication Our fullest consideration, and would, on Our part, ask You to remember that Mr. Macleod was appointed two years ago under the provisions of the General Treaty between Great Britain and Morocco of the 9th December, 1856, without objection from His late Majesty the Emperor Mulaï Hassan, Your Imperial Majesty's august father; further, that Mr. Macleod's official position has given rise to no trouble, but has, on the contrary, facilitated the settlement of various small questions to the mutual benefit of Our respective countries.

For these reasons, We should be unwilling to cancel his appointment. As, however, We are anxious to strengthen the good understanding which happily exists between Us, We have commanded Mr. Satow, our Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Your Court, on his approaching visit to Fez, to deliver his

credentials, to discuss this question with Your Imperial Majesty and Your Ministers, and to endeavour to arrive at a settlement which will be satisfactory to Your Imperial Majesty and to Ourselves. And so We recommend You to the Protection of the Almighty.

Given at Our Court at Balmoral, the 26th day of September, 1894, and in the fifty-eighth year of Our reign.

Your Imperial Majesty's most affectionate friend.

(Signed) VICTORIA *R.I.*

(Countersigned) KIMBERLEY.

To the High and Most Glorious Monarch the Mighty and Most Noble Prince Abdul Aziz, Emperor of the Kingdoms of Fez, Morocco, Taffilet, and Suza, and all the Algarve and its Territories in Africa.

No. 206.

The Earl of Kimberley to M. de Billé.

Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 26, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, in reply to the inquiries which you have made at this Office, that Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier has reported, under date of the 15th instant, that M. Butler, the Danish Vice-Consul at Dar-el-Baida, was, in company with the Acting British Consul and certain other Europeans, attacked and robbed on the evening of the 9th instant by a party of armed Moorish tribesmen in the vicinity of that town.

The robbers threatened the Europeans with their rifles, but do not appear to have inflicted personal injury upon any of them.

Mr. Satow has since reported by telegraph that he had heard from Dar-el-Baida that the Governor had personally expressed his regrets to the Danish Consular officer, in compliance with instructions received from the Sultan's Agent at Tangier, to whom Mr. Satow had addressed a strong representation on the subject.

Mr. Satow has been informed from a trustworthy source at Fez, that instructions have been given for the punishment of the offenders, and that the Governor of the town will receive a reprimand from the Moorish Government.

I am, &c.

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 207.

The North-West African Company to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received September* 27.)

My Lord, 132, *Cheapside, London, September* 26, 1894.

REFERRING to your Lordship's letter of the 19th instant, the Directors instruct me to say that steps have been taken to cancel the shipment of gunpowder from Liverpool, as suggested by Sir George Bonham.

I am, &c.

(The North-West African Company, Limited),

(Signed) GEO. RAYNOR, *Secretary.*

No. 208.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Bonham.

(No. 56.)

(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, September* 27, 1894, 11 P.M.

YOUR despatch No. 214 of the 3rd instant.

We are informed that there is some excitement amongst the natives in the neighbourhood of Cape Juby, and that an outbreak is apprehended.

Meanwhile, the Company's Settlement is short of ammunition, as the supply detained at Las Palmas has not yet been released, notwithstanding the promise given to you by Señor Moret.

You should point out the danger which this delay involves, and urge that orders may be dispatched at once to the authorities at Las Palmas.

No. 209.

*The Earl of Kimberley to Sir E. Malet.**

(No. 250.) *Foreign Office, September* 27, 1894.

Sir,

I TRANSMIT to your Excellency herewith a copy of a note which I have addressed to the Spanish Ambassador at this Court,† in reply to the inquiries of the Spanish Government as to the course which Her Majesty's Government were disposed to adopt in regard to the request of the Sultan of Morocco for the withdrawal of the British and French Consular officers at Fez.

I have to request that your Excellency will lose no time in communicating the substance of the inclosed note to the Government to which you are accredited.

I am, &c.

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 210.

Foreign Office to Board of Trade.‡

Foreign Office, September 27, 1894.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 14th ultimo, and to my letter of the 11th instant, on the subject of the illicit trade in arms at Tetuan, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you herewith, for any observations which the Board of Trade may wish to offer, copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier,§ reporting the action which he has taken with regard to the trade at Tetuan and Rabat.

I am, &c.

(Signed) H. PERCY ANDERSON.

No. 211.

Mr. Phipps to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received September* 28.)

(No. 250. Africa. Confidential.) *Paris, September* 27, 1894.

(Extract.)

M. HANOTAUX said that he had never thought it worth while to refute the ridiculous rumours propagated so persistently by the Italian press as to French designs in the "Tripolitaine," or as to a Tuat expedition. As to the latter, some convoys had been interfered with, and it had been necessary to send a restricted number of soldiers to restore order. I might be confident, his Excellency continued, that no "surprises" were to be anticipated on his part, and if over-zealous agents in any quarter were to attempt anything of the sort, he undertook that they would be called to order.

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* Also to Sir E. Monson (No. 110), and Mr. Edwardes (No. 223).

† No. 167.

‡ Also to Colonial Office, *mutatis mutandis.*

§ No. 182.

No. 212.

M. de Bille to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received September 28.)

Danish Legation, London, September 27, 1894.

My Lord,

I HAVE had the honour to receive the communication of the 26th instant, in which Sir Percy Anderson informs me of the attack upon Mr. Butler, the Danish Vice-Consul at Dar-el-Baida, which took place on the 9th instant in the vicinity of that town, and of the steps taken on this occasion by the British Minister, who, with your consent, is intrusted with the protection of Danish interests in Morocco.

I beg to express my acknowledgment of the courtesy of this communication, and at the same time to anticipate the thanks of my Government for the action taken by Mr. Satow to obtain satisfaction for the outrage committed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. BILLE.

No. 213.

North-West African Company to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received September 29.)

132, *Cheapside, London, September 28, 1894.*

My Lord,

THE Directors of the North-West African Company (Limited) have instructed me to bring before your Lordship the serious condition of affairs at our Settlement at Cape Juby, arising out of the operations on that coast of Sir Alfred Kirby and his Syndicate or Company.

We have brought under your Lordship's notice particulars with regard to the movements of these people, and their possible results to ourselves and to Her Majesty's Government, in letters dated the 5th April, 1893, the 11th November, 1893, and the 12th January, 1894.

In a letter dated the 16th March, 1894, we pointed out to your Lordship that the Company obtained exclusive rights, from properly constituted native authorities, over the coast between Wad Draa and Cape Bojador.

The Kirby Syndicate, as your Lordship is aware, have made repeated visits to the coast with the object of establishing themselves between the points named. Sir A. Kirby has been, upon several occasions, verbally warned by us that his action was a violation of those rights, and recently we have, under legal advice, addressed to him a letter upon the subject. We understand that Her Majesty's Government have also warned him. Notwithstanding these warnings they have persevered in their operations upon the coast, and have taken into their service a Syrian named A. C. Talhook (a Turkish subject), who formerly had acted for three years as interpreter at our station at Cape Juby. They have endeavoured, by bribes and the offer of a large salary, to persuade our Chief, El Bashir, to renounce his connection with our Company, but without success. They have, however, by these means prevailed upon him to visit them at a point 50 or 60 miles south of Cape Juby, where he was induced to make himself responsible to the tribes for credit purchases of wool by the Kirbys to the extent of about 200*l.* value, the tribes having declined to trust the Kirbys, but consenting to accept the guarantee of El Bashir on account of his official connection with ourselves at Cape Juby. The Kirbys left the coast after these transactions in the month of June last, promising to return at an early date to redeem the credit notes for wool referred to above, but remained absent from the coast until about the close of the month of August, when they reappeared.

On the morning of the 4th September instant the London newspapers contained an announcement that an English brig had been attacked by Moors at Cape Juby, and that two persons were wounded and one made prisoner, and the vessel plundered. Subsequent information enables us to state that the brig was a Spanish schooner in the service of the Kirbys, that the attack took place about 50 miles south of Cape Juby, and that one of the persons wounded was a young Syrian, son of our former interpreter.

The latest letters from Cape Juby, dated the 15th instant, inform us that the Kirbys have again retired from the coast, but without discharging the obligations for wool purchased on credit; this fact, and their general conduct during these visits, have created a disturbed feeling amongst the tribes which may recoil upon us on

account of our being of the same nationality, and the only recognized British authority on this coast.

The tribes have since visited our Chief at Cape Juby, and demanded from him, with menace and threat, the payments for which he foolishly had become responsible. The disturbance has thus been brought from the coast to our Settlement, and its peace is threatened by these clamorous natives, who regard our Chief as their debtor. The credit notes bear the name of Sir A. Kirby's Company, but the natives look to our Chief to discharge them, and our Manager at Cape Juby has found it prudent, under the very serious aspect which the affair has assumed there, to advance to our Chief 50*l.* worth of goods, in order that they might, temporarily, be warded off.

This Company is thus called upon to suffer for the evil conduct of a set of British adventurers, who have presented arms and ammunition to the natives, and who have used every influence to injure the Company. In our letter of the 11th November last we mentioned the fact that they had distributed modern arms and ammunition amongst the tribes; these have, for the moment, been turned against themselves, but they may be used hereafter against ourselves.

Seeing that the operations of Sir A. Kirby's expedition have involved us in serious difficulties and danger, we desire that your Lordship should demand from Sir A. Kirby payment of the sum in which his Company is indebted to the natives, amounting to about 200*l.*; and also, with your Lordship's approval, we should desire that you would point out to him and the Company with which he is connected that we have exclusive rights on the coast from the Wad Draa to Cape Bojador, and that he and his Syndicate or Company should refrain from carrying on any further operations on the coast. We cannot too forcibly point out to your Lordship that if these operations are persisted in they may ultimately involve us in grave dangers, and Her Majesty's Government in very serious responsibilities.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GEO. RAYNOR, *Secretary.*

No. 214.

Foreign Office to North-West African Company.

Foreign Office, September 29, 1894.

Sir,

IN consequence of the telegraphic instructions which were sent to Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid on the 27th instant, he has spoken to the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs on the subject of the arms and ammunition for Cape Juby which are lying at Las Palmas. His Excellency expressed surprise that the consignment had not yet been released, and assured Sir G. Bonham that he would at once communicate with the Minister of Finance, with whom the matter rests, in order that instructions might be telegraphed to the authorities at Las Palmas for the immediate delivery of the arms and ammunition to the agents of the Company.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. PERCY ANDERSON.

No. 215.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received October 1.)

(No. 101.)

Tangier, September 18, 1894.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my despatch No. 100 of the 15th instant, reporting that Mr. Madden, Her Majesty's Acting Consul at Dar-el-Baida, and three other British subjects, had been attacked by armed Moors, who succeeded in robbing two of the party, as well as similar outrages committed against two German subjects, I have the honour to inclose copy of a note which, after consulting with the German Minister. Count von Tattenbach, I addressed to Cid Mohammed Torres.

The demands for reparation which I have put forward are (1) for the arrest and punishment of the offenders, (2) for the restoration of the stolen property, (3) that Kaïd Bargash, the Governor of Dar-el-Baida, should call on Mr. Madden and on Mr. Butler, who is Danish Vice-Consul, and express his regret that they should have been subjected to such an outrage.

It had been reported to me that the Consular Body at Dar-el-Baida intended to ask the Governor to arrest all the members of the Znata tribe that might be found in the town as hostages for the surrender of the offenders, to expel all strangers who might be found dwelling in the huts within the walls, and further, to station extra guards at suitable points. By way of supporting the Consular Body, I also recommended to Cid Mohammed Torres the adoption of these measures; but, as he has expressed to me his conviction that the first might provoke an attack from the whole tribe, while the second might also be beyond the power of the Governor to carry out, I have not insisted on them.

I have now received from Cid Mohammed Torres the accompanying reply, covering a copy of the letter which he has addressed to the Governor of Dar-el-Baida reprimanding him for neglecting to take active measures for the pursuit of the brigands, and his inattention to the written complaints of the Consular officers of Great Britain, Denmark, and Germany. He also directs him to write to the Governor of the Znata tribe urging him to arrest the guilty men, and send them in custody to Dar-el-Baida in order that punishment may be inflicted on them by the Government.

The original letter having been handed to me for transmission, I requested Captain Pattisson to proceed to Dar-el-Baida with Her Majesty's ship "Amphion" to insure its delivery without delay, and at the same time I addressed the inclosed instructions to Mr. Madden. I trust that the result will be to convince the Governor of Dar-el-Baida that he must exert himself to obtain the redress demanded, and that he will adopt precautions against a repetition of such incidents.

I have not asked for any indemnities to be paid to Mr. Madden and his companions as compensation for the affront they have received, feeling that I was not authorized to do this in the absence of special instructions from your Lordship. It would probably, under the existing circumstances of the country, be extremely difficult to exact, and at the same time I venture to think that if their assailants are duly punished and their property restored, the gentlemen concerned would not be likely to expect any additional satisfaction.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure 1 in No. 215.

Mr. Satow to Cid Mohammed Torres.

15 *Rebia I*, 1312 (*September* 16, 1894).

(After compliments.)

I REGRET to have to inform you that, on the 9th instant, as my countryman, Mr. Griffin, was riding in the immediate neighbourhood of Dar-el-Baida, in company with a German subject, they were attacked by three armed Moors of the Znata tribe, but my countryman fortunately managed to elude them; but they went down on the beach, supported by three others, and attacked a party consisting of the Acting Consul of Her Majesty, Mr. Madden, Mr. Butler, the Danish Consul, besides another British subject, Mr. Dellegana, and a German subject, and the three Moors robbed the three latter by force of their outer clothing, and of their watches and chains, and one of them threatened also to shoot Mr. Madden. Then, when the German subject, who had been robbed of his horse, was entering the town, he was insulted by some of the inhabitants, who used gross language to him.

Your Excellency will not fail to appreciate the gravity of these occurrences, which took place in broad daylight, in a place where the European residents of Dar-el-Baida were accustomed to take their daily exercise.

I request that you will write to the Governor of Dar-el-Baida to take immediate steps, in concert with the neighbouring Governors of tribes in obedience to the Sultan, for the arrest and punishment of six Moors concerned in this outrage, and for the restoration of the stolen property. In order to insure the surrender of the offenders, it would be expedient to arrest all the Znati in the town, and to detain them as hostages until the others are given up. For future security, and to insure the residents at Dar-el-Baida against a repetition of similar occurrences, the Kaïd should station guards on the walls and outside the town, and should expel all strangers dwelling in the huts within the town.

Kaïd Bargash has taken no notice of the protests addressed to him by the Acting Consul of Her Majesty and the Vice-Consul for Denmark. You are requested, O friend, to recall to him what is fitting on such occasions, in order that he may call

In the circumstances of the case as reported by you I approve your decision in the matter, as well as your appeal to Mulaï-el-Hadj to use his influence with the tribes in his neighbourhood with a view to the preservation of order in the south of Morocco.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 141.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received September* 8.)

(No. 91.)

Tangier, September 1, 1894.

My Lord,

IN reply to the inquiry contained in your Lordship's despatch No. 82 of the 18th August, I have the honour to state that, if your Lordship approves, I propose to leave Mr. H. E. White in charge of Her Majesty's Legation during my absence from Tangier on a visit to the Sultan.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 142.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received September* 8.)

(No. 92.)

Tangier, September 1, 1894.

My Lord,

WITH reference to the latter portion of my despatch No. 85 of the 20th ultimo, reporting that I had authorized Mr. Madden to detain Her Majesty's ship "Bramble" at Dar-al-Baida if he thought that her presence would strengthen his hands in obtaining redress for an assault committed on a British subject by country Moors, I have now the satisfaction of reporting that the affair has been settled.

Mr. Madden, in a despatch of which I have the honour to inclose a copy, states that Mr. Edwards' assailants appeared at Her Majesty's Consulate and made a suitable apology, which was accepted by the offended party.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure in No. 142.

Acting Consul Madden to Mr. Satow.

Dar-al-Baida, August 27, 1894.

Sir,

WITH reference to your Excellency's despatch of the 19th August, and to my despatches of the 20th and 24th instant respectively, regarding an assault by country Moors on the servants of Mr. J. Edwards, a missionary of Dar-al-Baida, on the 15th instant, outside the town, I have the honour to report that one of the aggressors was found yesterday afternoon in a store belonging to Mr. G. H. Fernau, and was at once brought to this Consulate by that gentleman.

As the man humbly begged pardon for the share he had taken in the affair, and as Mr. Edwards declared himself satisfied with the apology, he was allowed to go away on condition that he would bring the two other aggressors to the Consulate.

The three men came before me this afternoon, and after having apologized to Mr. Edwards were permitted to depart.

Under these circumstances, I beg leave to say that I consider the incident to be terminated.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. MACLEAN MADDEN.

No. 143.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received September* 8.)

(No. 93. Confidential.)

Tangier, September 1, 1894.

My Lord,

THE German Minister, in the course of conversation some days back, said that, on thinking over the Sultan's note respecting Vice-Consuls at Fez, he had come to the conclusion that the question of foreign protections lay at the bottom of the reluctance of the Moorish Government to receive European Consular officers. He understood, of course, that the opinion I had previously expressed to him on this subject, namely, that Her Majesty's Government would have some difficulty in withdrawing Mr. Macleod, was personal to myself, and it had occurred to him that a solution of the existing difficulty might be found if the Powers were to agree among themselves not to appoint any but "Consuls de Carrière," with adequate salaries, so that there might be no question of Consular officials procuring an income by selling protections. He added that he felt certain the German Government would cordially support any negotiations with that object in view.

I replied to Count Tattenbach that there was often an obstacle to the appointment of paid Consuls, namely, the want of funds, and that there would seem to be something anomalous in the existence of a Consular Corps at the capital, when the Legations themselves were fixed at the coast. In regard to the desirability of restricting the abuses of protection as far as might be practicable I was entirely, I said, in accord with him.

The American Consul-General, in conversing on the same subject, informed me recently that an application had been addressed to him for the appointment of United States' Vice-Consul at Fez, to which, of course, no salary is attached, by a medical gentleman without private means, and who has not hitherto given any proof that he can maintain himself by the practice of his profession. He had referred the gentleman in question to the Department of State. He added, with great frankness, that Captain Cobb, the United States' Consul at Dar-al-Baida, had stated to a member of his family that what with semsars and agents, he made an income considerably larger that the salary of the Consul-General himself.

It would not be surprising if the Moorish Government had been moved by fear that fresh developments of the protection system would take place if Consular officers of all the Powers, without distinction, were to be established at Fez. I am informed that inhabitants of that city have been heard to say that so far from objecting to Consuls they would not mind being taxed to pay their salaries, if by their means a check could be placed on the nefarious doings of the native officials.

In spite of the somewhat blustering language which Cid Emfadl Gharneet is reported to have made use of with regard to the French Vice-Consul, and his assertion that the Moorish Government would not recognize him, I am informed that though meeting with opposition to the demands he has had on more than one occasion to make he has successfully obtained the redress he had to ask for, whether it was for acts of rudeness directed against himself or for the release of French protégés whom the Basha of Fez had wrongfully imprisoned.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 144.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received September* 8.)

(No. 94.)

Tangier, September 1, 1894.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith copies of a despatch, with its inclosures, which I have received from Mr. Madden, reporting the death of a Moor who was unfortunately injured, it is supposed, by a pellet of powder during the firing of a salute on the occasion of the recent visit of Her Majesty's ship "Bramble" to Mazagan.

From the report of Dr. Muir, which forms Inclosure 3 to this despatch, it appears certain that his death was caused by the injuries thus received.

Inclosure 2 in No. 136.

Señor Moret to Sir G. Bonham.

(Translation.)
(Private.)

Madrid, September 1, 1894.

My dear Sir,

IN my own name, and in that of the Minister of Finance, I have to thank you for your Report on Spanish finance which you have been so good as to send me, and which is, I know already, "perfectamente hecho."

The question of arms at the Canaries presents some rather remarkable aspects. According to the communications which I have received from the Minister of War, it appears that the guns detained were muzzle-loaders; that the ammunition accompanying them were for modern arms and breech-loaders, there being also some fuses for cannons. It therefore appears difficult for the authorities in the Canary Islands to believe that the guns can serve for the defence of the Company and not for traffic with the Moors.

This will in no way affect the decision of the Ministry of State, which, as I informed you some days ago, is in favour of the surrender of the arms, and which has thus been communicated to the Company.

I take note of the declaration which the Company have made to Lord Kimberley, and of which you have been so good as to inform me.

Yours, &c.
(Signed) S. MORET.

Inclosure 3 in No. 136.

Sir G. Bonham to Señor Moret.

(Private.)

Madrid, September 2, 1894.

My dear Señor Moret,

I WILL take measures to make the North-West African Company acquainted with the criticisms to which my application for the release of their arms and ammunition has given rise. Without, however, waiting for an answer, I think I can give a satisfactory explanation of the points you mention, which I might perhaps have done when I made the application.

Muzzle-loading flint-lock guns used formerly, as I understand from a letter from the Manager of the Company at Cape Juby, to be considered legitimate articles of trade with the Arabs, and those detained at Las Palmas were shipped before the Company was aware of the arrangements which are being made for putting a stop to this traffic.

It appears, moreover, that there are only four of these guns, and that, as your Excellency is aware, the Company have never carried on but a very limited trade in these arms, which they are now about to abandon.

The cartridges for modern breech-loading guns are undoubtedly intended for the guns which have already been introduced into Cape Juby for the defence of the Settlement, and the fuses for firing cannons are doubtless for the same purpose.

I need hardly point out to your Excellency that, apart from the engagements now entered into, recent events in that country will not make any Europeans wish to place better arms in the hands of the Arabs than they themselves possess.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) G. F. BONHAM.

No. 137.

Sir G. Bonham to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received September* 6.)

(No. 215.)

Madrid, September 3, 1894.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my immediately preceding despatch of to-day's date, I have the honour to transmit herewith translation of a telegram, described as "official,"

which has been published in to-day's newspapers relating to a conflict between Englishmen and Arabs to the south of Cape Juby.

It is not stated if the Company alluded is the North-West African Company.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. F. BONHAM.

Inclosure in No. 137.

Newspaper Extract.

(Translation.)
(Telegraphic.)

Las Palmas, September 2, 1894.

THE master of the vessel "Adan," chartered by the English Company, which arrived to-day from the Santiago factory south of Cape Juby, states that on the 31st August, on discharging his cargo, the (crew) were surprised by shots from some 300 natives, one seaman being captured and another wounded, both belonging to Lauzarote; the English interpreter of the said factory being also seriously wounded, the vessel being detained in quarantine, not having come from a properly constituted port.

No. 138.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 94.)

Foreign Office, September 6, 1894.

Sir,

I HAVE received your despatch No. 88 of the 27th ultimo, inclosing Reports upon the state of affairs at Mazagan and in the southern parts of the Moorish Empire.

I have to request that you will inform Mr. Madden that his proceedings on the occasion of his recent visits to Mazagan and Dar-al-Baida are approved.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 139.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received September 7.)

(No. 67.)
(Telegraphic.) P.

Tangier, September 7, 1894.

KAÏD MACLEAN reports, in a letter dated 3rd instant, that the Sultan is troubled with boils, but that although he is better, he does not regain his strength. Cid Gharnit informed Kaïd Maclean that the reason they did not accept my proposal to go to Fez was the state of His Shereefian Majesty's health, which has caused them much anxiety. In his own mind, Kaïd Maclean believes that the real reason is that they do not feel that their position is secure.

No. 140.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 95. Confidential.)

Foreign Office, September 7, 1894.

Sir,

I HAVE had under my consideration your despatch No. 87, Confidential, of the 25th ultimo, inclosing copies of a correspondence which has recently taken place between yourself and the Shereef of Tamshloht in regard to his request that you should communicate to the Moorish Government the fact of his having been granted British protection.

nor of their whereabouts, and he took no trouble at all in the matter, which is surprising on the part of one of the Kaïds appointed by a friendly Government.

Now I request you to lay these facts before His Shereefian Majesty, and represent to him that it is necessary to make an example of these evil-doers by putting them promptly in prison, and by causing the property to be given back to the owners, and thus give a proof that His Shereefian Majesty is not indifferent in a matter which concerns the security of my countrymen at a port where they reside for purposes of trade in accordance with the Treaties, and of Consular officers who are appointed for the conduct of friendly relations.

Peace.

(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 218.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received October 1.)

(No. 104.)

Tangier, September 24, 1894.

My Lord,

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 96 of the 11th instant, inclosing copies of a correspondence with Sir Samuel Montagu, M.P., with reference to the reported atrocities committed upon Jews at Demnat and elsewhere in the south of Morocco, I have learnt from a correspondent at Morocco city that the town of Demnat was attacked by tribesmen from the Atlas, and sacked, both Moors and Jews suffering equally. At Demnat and elsewhere a number of Jewish women were sold by their captors. It is asserted that the report of Jewish women having been abused is without foundation, and the motive of their capture was simply the hope of being able to extort a ransom. The Jews of Morocco city began collecting money to redeem these unfortunate women, but ultimately the leaders of the tribesmen ordered their restoration to their families, and the property seized appears also to have been given up.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 219.

Mr. Edwardes to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received October 1.)

(No. 197. Very Confidential.)
(Extract.)

Rome, September 23, 1894.

IN accordance with a request expressed to me by Baron Blanc in a private letter I called on his Excellency yesterday, and he told me, as he had already stated in his letter, that he wished to explain to me, for communication to your Lordship, what instructions had been given to Signor Gentile, the Italian Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier, on the occasion of his visiting Fez to deliver to the Sultan of Morocco the reply of King Humbert to His Shereefian Majesty's announcement of his accession to the Throne.

Baron Blanc then proceeded to tell me that in 1890 Signor Crispi entered into negotiation with the late Sultan for the concession of a naval station at Mehedia under the protection of Italy, or of Italy joined with Great Britain. Under all circumstances, the concession was to be only made with the full cognizance of England. The matter was progressing in accordance with Signor Crispi's wish, but no conclusion had been arrived at, nor had any document been signed showing the inclination of the Sultan to come to an arrangement on the subject, when Signor Crispi went out of office in February 1891.

About that time, the Sultan had a small ship of war built for him at Leghorn (I regret that in my telegram No. 59 to your Lordship I reported "at Genoa" under a misapprehension), and it is possible that, had the arrangement for the concession of the naval station at Mehedia been concluded, the cost of the building of this ship might have been taken into consideration. However, on the resignation of Signor Crispi the matter had dropped.

The Premier, Baron Blanc told me, had thought that the visit of the Italian Chargé d'Affaires to Fez would offer a good opportunity to find out whether the

progress which had been made in 1890 had been entirely lost, and if the present Sultan would be inclined to continue the negotiations for the concession of the naval station from the point which they had reached in 1890.

Baron Blanc told me repeatedly that he was by no means keen to see Signor Crispi's scheme realized, but that, out of deference to the Premier's desire, he had instructed Signor Gentile to sound the Shereefian Government on the matter.

His Excellency was not of opinion that the arrangement which had been commenced in 1890 would be concluded, and he should not, he said, regret that termination to the negotiation, adding, laughingly, "I would infinitely prefer to see you at Tangier than ourselves at Mehedia." He was fearful lest the concession of a naval station by Morocco to Italy might be looked upon as a pretext, on the part of other Powers, referring to Spain and France, but more especially to the latter, for demands for concessions which would, practically, disturb the *status quo* in Morocco, and might produce serious complications.

His Excellency then went on to speak of the instructions he had given to Signor Cantagalli, the Italian Minister at Tangier, who has just left Rome to return to his post. Baron Blanc had already mentioned this subject to me in his private letter referred to above, and I had the honour of reporting to your Lordship their substance in my telegram No. 58 of the 21st instant.

Baron Blanc had informed him that he (Signor Cantagalli) was to act in most friendly accord with Her Majesty's Representative in Morocco, whenever the latter should be acting alone or in concert with Germany. Should, however, Her Majesty's Representative be acting in concert with France, or any third Power other than Germany, Signor Cantagalli was to hold himself entirely aloof from such joint action, always preserving the most friendly attitude towards his British and German colleagues.

His Excellency said that he felt convinced that in following the above policy he would be proving, to the best of his power, his great desire to act with the greatest friendship and utility towards England.

Baron Blanc then told me, in the strictest confidence, that Signor Cantagalli, after having received these instructions, had said that, in view of their sense, it would have been better if some fresh Italian Representative had been chosen for the post of Tangier. He (Signor Cantagalli) said that he had been mixed up in so many entirely different combinations, that it might be difficult for his British and German colleagues to accept him now with full confidence.

Baron Blanc replied to Signor Cantagalli that he had only to communicate his instructions to those colleagues, and tell them all that his Excellency had said to him on his (Signor Cantagalli's) departure from Rome.

I informed the Minister that I should not fail to report fully to your Lordship his Excellency's communications; and I begged to thank him, personally, for the very friendly manner in which he had made them to me.

I accordingly had the honour of addressing to your Lordship my telegram No. 59.

No. 220.

Mr. Edwardes to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received October* 1.)

(No. 199.) *Rome, September* 25, 1894.

My Lord,

ON receipt of your Lordship's telegram No. 60 of to-day's date I addressed a letter to Baron Blanc, who is still absent from Rome, of which I have the honour to inclose a copy herewith.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. G. EDWARDES.

Inclosure in No. 220.

Mr. Edwardes to Baron Blanc.

Rome, September 25, 1894.

My dear Baron Blanc,

I DID not fail to communicate to Lord Kimberley the information which your Excellency was so good as to give me, on Saturday, the 22nd instant, relative to the

nstructions sent to Signor Gentile on the occasion of his visit to Fez, namely, that he was to take an opportunity of sounding the Government of Morocco, with the view of learning whether the progress made in the negotiation, in 1890, for the concession of a naval station at Mehedia, under Italian protection, was to be considered as entirely lost.

Lord Kimberley now desires me to express his thanks to your Excellency for this information. His Lordship wishes me at the same time to say that, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, the present moment would appear an unsuitable one for the revival of an application to the Government of Morocco of the above nature, which can hardly fail to lead to complications with other Powers if persevered in.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. G. EDWARDES.

No. 221.

Sir E. Malet to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received October* 1.)

(No. 160.) *Berlin, September* 29, 1894.

My Lord,

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 250 of the 27th instant, I have the honour to inclose herewith copy of a note which I have this day addressed to the German Government on the subject of the appointment of British and French Consular officers at Fez.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure in No. 221.

Sir E. Malet to Baron von Rotenhan.

Berlin, September 29, 1894.

M. le Baron,

IN compliance with directions which I have received from the Earl of Kimberley, I have the honour to inform you that his Lordship has been in communication with the French Government on the subject of the communication received from the Sultan of Morocco with regard to the appointment of British and French Consular officers at Fez, and that his Lordship finds that their views agree with those held by Her Majesty's Government on the subject.

The question is one of considerable difficulty. On the one hand, the position of the new Sultan and of his Government does not seem to be altogether secure, and it would be undesirable to take steps at this juncture which should rouse against him opposition on the part of his subjects. The moment seems inopportune for any new appointments which could be interpreted as an attempt at increased European intervention in the interior of Morocco.

On the other hand, it would be impolitic that anything should be done in the nature of a retrograde measure, and the withdrawal of the British and French Vice-Consuls which the Sultan has requested could scarcely fail to bear that appearance.

Her Majesty's Government propose, therefore, to answer the Sultan to the effect that the appointment of the British Vice-Consul was made two years ago with the concurrence of the late Sultan, and under the provisions of the general Treaty between Great Britain and Morocco of the 9th November, 1856; that the position of the Vice-Consul has given rise to no trouble, and has, on the contrary, facilitated the settlement of small questions to the advantage of good relations between the two Governments; that Her Majesty's Government would, therefore, be unwilling to recall the appointment, but that Her Majesty's Minister in Tangier will, on the occasion of his approaching visit to Fez to present his credentials, be instructed to discuss the question with the Sultan and his Ministers, and endeavour to arrive at a satisfactory settlement.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 222.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.—(Received October 1.)

Sir, *Downing Street, October 1, 1894.*

WITH reference to your letter of the 25th ultimo respecting the attack made on the British ship "Mayer," of Gibraltar, by natives of the Riff coast, I am directed by the Marquis of Ripon to transmit to you, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, a copy of a despatch which has been addressed to the Governor of Gibraltar on the subject.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JOHN BRAMSTON.

Inclosure in No. 222.

The Marquis of Ripon to Governor Sir R. Biddulph.

Sir, *Downing Street, September , 1894.*

WITH reference to your despatch of the 27th August respecting the piracy committed by certain Moors on the British ship "Mayer," I have the honour to transmit, for your consideration, a copy of a letter from the Foreign Office on the subject of the claims which accompanied your despatch.*

I return these claims herewith, as they appear to require considerable revision.

You will observe that full freight and profits on the complete voyage are claimed for, and that a claim is also made for twenty-two days' demurrage. It does not appear what days are meant, but if this claim relates to time spent in port before proceeding on the next voyage the claim seems inadmissible, seeing that the time which the voyage would have taken to complete must, I gather, have been considerably more than three weeks.

With regard also to the return voyage, freight appears to be claimed in respect of it, although, as it was to have been a joint speculation of the owner and master, the freight would have had to be deducted from the profits, which are estimated by the owner at 4,000 pesetas. The claim for profits should therefore be reduced by the estimated amount of freight earned on this part of the voyage.

The claim for provisions also requires to be revised, as, presumably, the greater part of them would have been consumed on the course of the voyage, and would, therefore, be chargeable to the owner's share of the freight.

Claims for trespass are made by the owner as well as by each of the shippers, but this seems to me untenable, seeing that the full value of the goods as well as loss of profit is claimed.

The claim of Messrs. Pire is for the full value of the goods shipped, though only about half of their consignment is alleged to have been stolen. The claim for loss of profit, &c., made by this firm, is, as you observe, unreasonable.

The profits claimed on behalf of the owners are 10 per cent. on the capital embarked, from which, of course, freight, &c., must be deducted, and it appears to me that a similar mode of assessment should be adopted in the cases of Messrs. Pire and Mr. Guerchi.

It appears to me that the amount of cash stated to have been on board is unusually large for such a small vessel as the "Mayer," especially as at Oran, the port of destination, the master could easily have drawn bills on the owners for his purchases there.

Some corroboration of the claim under this head should be produced if possible.

The claims of the master and crew for personal losses are large considering the nature of the vessel, but on this point I have no doubt you will be able to satisfy yourself.

With regard to the claims for ill-treatment, I concur in your view that they are exorbitant.

I would suggest, for your consideration, that the claims under this head should be proportioned to the rating of the crew, something additional being allowed in the case

* Foreign Office, September 25, 1894.

of the master on account of the exceptional severity with which he is alleged to have been treated.

I should be glad if you would reconsider the matter, and, after obtaining from the owners and shippers amended claims, favour me with your views as to what sums may be justly demanded from the Moorish Government on account of the personal injuries of the master and crew.

As it is desirable that the claims should be presented as soon as possible, I should be glad if you would give the matter your early consideration.

The copies of the claims which accompanied your despatch are returned herewith.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RIPON.

No. 223.

Sir G. Bonham to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received October 1.)

(No. 89.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, October 1, 1894.*

I AM requested by Señor Moret to telegraph to your Lordship asking that instructions may be given to Mr. Satow, who is leaving Tangier for Fez on the 5th instant, to convey a hint from Her Majestys Government to the Sultan as to the very great importance of complying with the terms of the Treaty of Marrekesh.

The payment of the remainder of the indemnity and the punishment of the Moors within the time stipulated will, his Excellency states, not be insisted on, but the delimitation of the neutral zone at Melilla must be concluded before the 31st October, in view of the meeting of the Cortes.

A small armed force is required by Muley Araaf, who is otherwise quite ready.

As the Spaniards are there in force, Señor Moret considers that a force of 500 Moorish cavalry will suffice.

Unless this is complied with, his Excellency is doubtful whether he will be able to restrain the warlike tendencies which prevail among his colleagues and in the country.

The views of General Martinez Campos are in favour of war, and warlike demonstrations on the part of France and Italy would result from any such on the part of Spain.

No. 224.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Bonham.

(No. 132.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, October 1, 1894.*

WITH reference to your despatch No. 214 of the 3rd ultimo, I transmit to you herewith copy of a letter from the North-West African Company,* stating that they have taken steps to cancel the shipment from Liverpool of the gunpowder for their settlement at Cape Juby; and I have to request that you will communicate this information to the Spanish Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 225.

The North-West African Company to Foreign Office.—(Received October 2.)

Sir, *132, Cheapside, London, E.C., October 1, 1894.*

THE Directors of the North-West African Company (Limited) instruct me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, and to convey their sincere

* No. 207.

thanks for your prompt and effective assistance in taking steps to obtain the immediate delivery of the arms and ammunition detained by the Spanish authorities at Grand Canary.

I am, &c.
(The North-West African Company, Limited),
(Signed) GEO. RAYNOR, *Secretary.*

No. 226.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 41.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, October* 2, 1894.

QUEEN'S reply to Sultan's letter on subject of Fez Vice-Consulate goes to you by bag to-morrow. When do you start?

No. 227.

Sir E. Monson to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received October 3.)

(No. 230.)
My Lord, *Vienna, October* 1, 1894.

IN consequence of Count Kálnoky's continued absence at Buda-Pesth, I have this day embodied in a note to his Excellency the substance of your Lordship's communication of the 25th ultimo to Señor del Mazo in regard to the course which Her Majesty's Government have decided to pursue with respect to the request of the Sultan of Morocco for the withdrawal of the British Vice-Consul at Fez.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDMUND MONSON.

No. 228.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received October 3.)

(No. 76.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, October* 2, 1894.

IN reply to your Lordship's telegram No. 41, I have the honour to state that it is probable that I shall start about the 10th instant, on which day the Queen's letter will reach me.

No. 229.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 42.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, October* 3, 1894.

SIR G. BONHAM telegraphs as follows:—

[Repeats his No. 89 of the 1st October.]

You may make a friendly communication in the way of advice to the Sultan in the sense desired by the Spanish Government.

No. 230.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Bonham.

(No. 57.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, October* 3, 1894.

YOU are authorized to inform the Spanish Government that I have instructed Mr. Satow to speak in the way of friendly advice to the Sultan in the sense desired by Señor Moret, as reported in your telegram No. 89 of the 1st instant. You should,

No. 230*.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 110 A.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 3, 1894.

IT will not be necessary that you should be furnished with any detailed instructions for your approaching visit to the Sultan's Court at Fez. It is one mainly of courtesy for the presentation of your credentials to the young Sovereign on his accession.

The question of the residence of foreign Vice-Consuls at Fez will, however, certainly be brought up for discussion. Upon this subject I have communicated to you the views held by Her Majesty's Government in my despatch No. 113 of this day.

It is probable, also, that the subject of the unsettled claims of British subjects will also be referred to by the Moorish Ministers, as, I believe, is usual upon such occasions. I must leave it to your own judgment to decide how far the subject should be pursued.

If the opportunity seems favourable, it might be well that you should take advantage of it, but it is important, in consequence of what passed during Sir C. Euan-Smith's negotiations at Fez, that any demands you may prefer should be, not for a lump sum in general satisfaction of unsettled claims, but for specific amounts on account of specific claims.

It is not, of course, essential to reject attempts at compromise, provided the counter-proposal be, in your opinion, equitable, or to insist rigidly on the actual amounts at which you may estimate these several claims, or to make difficulties about a few dollars more or less, but any sum demanded or accepted should be accounted for under the various amounts due to different individuals.

If any other questions should come under discussion in the course of your communications with the Sultan and his Ministers, I shall, no doubt, receive from you a request for instructions in so far as the matter seems to you to require reference to me.

I am, &c.

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

however, point out to his Excellency that any communication made by Mr. Satow at Fez cannot be expected to produce the results desired by him by the end of October, as he will only leave Tangier on the 10th instant.

No. 231.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 113.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 3, 1894.

I RECEIVED and laid before the Queen the letter inclosed in your despatch No. 6, Treaty, of the 25th August last, which the Sultan of Morocco has addressed to Her Majesty with regard to the maintenance of Consular officers at Fez.

I transmit to you herewith the Queen's* answer to the Sultan, together with a copy of Her Majesty's letter, and I have to request that, on the occasion of your visit to Fez to present your credentials, you will deliver the inclosed letter to Abdul Aziz in the usual form.

You are empowered to discuss the question with the Sultan and his Ministers, and to endeavour to arrive at a settlement satisfactory to them as well as to Her Majesty's Government.

The view of Her Majesty's Government as to Mr. Macleod's appointment and position is given in Her Majesty's letter, by the language of which you will be guided.

As regards the general question of the maintenance of the British Vice-Consulate and the creation of similar posts by other Powers, you will be guided by the terms of my note of the 15th ultimo to the Spanish Ambassador, of which a copy is inclosed.

So long as the position of the new Sultan and of his Government is not altogether secure, it would be undesirable to take steps at this juncture which might rouse against him opposition on the part of his subjects.

The moment seems inopportune for new appointments which could be interpreted as an attempt at increased European intervention in the interior of Morocco.

On the other hand, it would be impolitic that anything should be done in the nature of a retrograde measure, and the withdrawal of the British and French Vice-Consuls, which the Sultan has requested, could scarcely fail to bear that appearance.

I have been informed by Her Majesty's Minister at Paris that it is not the intention of the French Government to withdraw their Vice-Consul at Fez.

I am, &c.

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 232.

Foreign Office to North-West African Company.

Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 3, 1894.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, stating that steps have been taken to cancel the shipment of the gunpowder for Cape Juby which has been lying at Liverpool, and I am to inform you that Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid has been instructed to communicate this intelligence to the Spanish Government.

I am, &c.

(Signed) H. PERCY ANDERSON.

No. 233.

The North-West African Company to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received October 4.)

My Lord, 132, *Cheapside, London, October* 4, 1894.

THE Directors of the North-West African Company (Limited) instruct me to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 3rd instant, and to state that

* No. 205.

a telegram has this morning been received from Las Palmas, informing them that the ammunition seized at that port in June last has been released.

The Directors desire to thank your Lordship for the assistance rendered to the Company in this matter.

I am, &c.
(The North-West African Company, Limited),
(Signed) GEO. RAYNOR, *Secretary.*

No. 234.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received October 4.)

(No. 77.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, October 4, 1894.*

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 42, I beg to observe that, as I leave Tangier on the 11th instant, and as the journey to Fez will occupy ten days, the 25th instant will be the earliest date at which I shall be able to speak on business with the Sultan.

Subject to your Lordship's approval, I would write in the sense of the telegram from Madrid to Kaïd Maclean.

No. 235.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.—(Received October 5.)

Downing Street, October 4, 1894.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Marquis of Ripon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, inclosing a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier (No. 97) respecting the contraband trade in arms at Tetuan and Rabat.

With reference to the seventh paragraph of Mr. Satow's despatch, I am to state that the provision of Rule 83 of the Rules of Procedure under the Morocco Order in Council as to the issue of search-warrants in cases of contraband trading was overlooked when the letter from this Department of the 24th August was written.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JOHN BRAMSTON.

No. 236.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 43.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, October 5, 1894.*

YOU are authorized to make communication by letter to Kaïd Maclean as suggested in your telegram No. 77 of to-day.

No. 237.

Manchester Chamber of Commerce to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received October 6.)

Manchester, October 5, 1894.

My Lord,

THE Board of Directors of this Chamber has been informed that the Government of Morocco has requested the abolition of the British Consular office at Fez, an office established in pursuance of Treaty engagements between Great Britain and Morocco.

The Board is strongly impressed with the importance, in the interests of British commerce, of maintaining unimpaired the authority of Her Majesty's Consular Representative at Fez, and I am instructed respectfully to inquire if the information which has reached the Board is correct, and to express its earnest hope that no encouragement may be given to the reported application of the Government of Morocco.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ELIJAH HELM, *Secretary.*

No. 238.

Mr. Edwardes to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received October 8.)

(No. 202.)
My Lord, *Rome, October 1, 1894.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that I have this day addressed a note to the Italian Government in the terms of your Lordship's despatch No. 223 of the 27th ultimo, respecting the line of conduct Her Majesty's Government propose to follow with regard to the retention of a British Vice-Consul at Fez.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. G. EDWARDES.

No. 239.

Sir G. Bonham to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received October 8.)

(No. 234.)
My Lord, *Madrid, October 4, 1894.*

NOTWITHSTANDING the assurances given me by Señor Moret, which I had the honour to report to your Lordship in my telegram No. 88 of the 28th ultimo, relating to the arms and ammunition for the North-West Africa Company's Station at Cape Juby, there appears to have been some further delay in sending the necessary instructions to Las Palmas for their release.

I have now the honour to forward copy of a letter which I have to-day received from Señor Moret's Private Secretary informing me that they have actually been given up to the agent of the Company.

I took an opportunity yesterday of reminding Señor Moret of the gunpowder which still awaits shipment at Liverpool. His Excellency informed me that he was writing to the Spanish Consul on the subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. F. BONHAM.

Inclosure in No. 239.

Señor Caballero to Sir G. Bonham.

Cher Monsieur, *Madrid, le 4 Octobre, 1894.*

MON chef me charge de vous prévenir qu'il vient de recevoir une dépêche officielle de Las Palmas (Canarias) lui annonçant qu'on a déjà remis au représentant de la Cómpagnie Anglaise du Cap Juby les fusils et caisses qui étaient déposés à la Douane.

Bien à vous,
(Signé) J. PERÉS CABALLERO.

No. 240.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received October 8.)

(No. 105.)
My Lord, *Tangier, October 2, 1894.*

WITH reference to my despatch No. 79 of the 2nd August, I have the honour to transmit herewith, under flying seal, a letter which I have addressed to the London Joint Stock Bank, inclosing a further remittance of 1,000*l.*, completing the fourth instalment of the indemnity due from the Moorish Government to the North-West African Company.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 241.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received October* 8.)

(No. 106.) *Tangier, October* 2, 1894.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit copy of a despatch from Mr. Vice-Consul Johnston, reporting the discussions that have taken place between himself and the French and Spanish Consuls with the Governor of Mogador regarding the illicit trade in arms and ammunition which is carried on at that port.

Mr. Johnston has assured both his colleagues and the Governor of his desire to co-operate in suppressing this trade, and has issued a notice to British subjects calling their attention to the illegality of selling or offering for sale goods the trade in which is a Moorish Government monopoly. This is in accordance with section 108, sub-section 4, of the Morocco Order in Council. By Article II of the Convention of Commerce and Navigation of the 9th December, 1856, the existence of monopolies is recognized in the case of imported powder, saltpetre, lead, arms of all kinds, and ammunition of war.

In my despatch No. 50 of the 7th June last I expressed a doubt whether I could undertake, without your Lordship's express authorization, to enforce the sequestration of arms found in such quantities in the possession of British subjects as to make it evident that they are intended for sale to natives. But if Mr. Johnston's interpretation of the Order in Council and Article II of the Convention of Commerce taken together be correct, then it would appear that Consular officers already possess the necessary powers for seizing any arms or ammunition that may be offered for sale, and that the sellers or offerers may be punished.

I should be much obliged if your Lordship would favour me with instructions on this point.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure in No. 241.

Vice-Consul Johnston to Mr. Satow.

Sir, *Saffi, September* 29, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to report that, after consultation with the Consular Corps some fifteen days since, I called, together with the French and Spanish Consuls, upon Kaïd Ragregy to discuss with him the measures needful to protect Mogador against a possible attack by revolted tribes, and more particularly to invite his attention to reports, persistently repeated in the town, that he had supplied, and was still supplying, Shiadma rebels with ammunition. We expressed a hope that he would put us in a position to deny the rumours. After energetically repudiating the charge, he stated that various foreigners were selling arms and ammunition. On being asked to name the offenders, he, very properly as it seemed to me, declined to do so then, being clearly unprovided with other than hearsay evidence.

My colleagues and I assured him of our desire to co-operate in suppressing this trade, as one highly dangerous, in the present critical juncture, to the Sultan's authority, and requested him to lose no time in bringing to our notice any case which could be proved against any French, Spanish, or British subject or protected person.

In an informal meeting immediately afterwards between M. Pellegrini, Señor Marinas, and myself, they undertook to take the strongest steps against French or Spanish subjects guilty of selling ammunition, &c. I asked whether they proposed to make this decision retroactive, pointing out that, as until that moment the Governor had not appeared as a prosecutor, or made any complaint, I did not see my way to take any steps as regards the past, but that for the future I should co-operate with them most heartily. Although my colleagues did not appear quite to follow this view, I have not heard of their having taken any retroactive steps in the case of French or Spanish "administrés."

On the following day I issued a public Notice in English and Arabic, warning British subjects of the illegality of selling or offering for sale goods the trade in which is a Moorish Government monopoly, and gave possible offenders to understand that I intended to use all the powers given to me by Order in Council to stop the sale of

guns and cartridges. No similar notice was given, I understand, by any other Consular officer.

I further visited the Customs Administrators with Señor Marinas, and, at the request of M. Pellegrini, who was unable to accompany us, urged them to take every means in their power, by rigorous examination of every package landed from steamers, to stop the illegal importation of arms, &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. L. N. JOHNSTON.

No. 242.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received October* 8.)

(No. 78.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, October* 7, 1894.

REFERRING to my despatch No. 94 of the 1st ultimo, may I instruct Her Majesty's Consul at Dar-el-Baida to pay 150 dollars, *i.e.*, about 25*l.*, as compensation for the Moorish boatman accidentally killed? I have ascertained that that sum would be sufficient.

No. 243.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Bonham.

(No. 136.) *Foreign Office, October* 8, 1894.

Sir,

THE Spanish Chargé d'Affaires called at this Office to-day and stated that he had received instructions from his Government to convey to Her Majesty's Government their thanks for the instructions given to Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier to advise the Sultan in a friendly way to carry out promptly the terms of his engagement with Spain.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 244.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 114.) *Foreign Office, October* 8, 1894.

Sir,

WITH reference to the 7th paragraph of your despatch No. 97 of the 8th ultimo, I transmit to you herewith a copy of a letter from the Colonial Office,* stating that the provision of Rule 83 of the Rules of Procedure under the Morocco Order in Council as to the issue of search warrants in cases of contraband trading was overlooked when their letter of the 24th August was written. It was on the observations contained in that letter that the second paragraph of my despatch No. 90 of the 28th August last was based; and, in so far as that paragraph relates to the necessity of acting on sworn information, it should, accordingly, be considered as cancelled.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 245.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 115.) *Foreign Office, October* 8, 1894.

Sir,

I HAVE received your despatch No. 101 of the 18th ultimo, reporting the action which you have taken with a view to obtain redress from the Moorish Government for

* No. 235.

the assault committed upon Mr. Madden and other British subjects at Dar-el-Baida; and I approve the note which you addressed to Cid Mohammed Torres on the 16th ultimo upon the subject of the outrage.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 246.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 116.)
Foreign Office, October 8, 1894.

Sir,

I APPROVE the note which you addressed on the 22nd ultimo to the Moorish Government demanding redress for the outrage on Mr. Madden and other British subjects at Dar-el-Baida, of which a copy is inclosed in your despatch No. 103 of the above date.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 247.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 117.)
Foreign Office, October 8, 1894.

Sir,

I HAVE received your despatch No. 102 of the 20th ultimo on the subject of the illicit importation of arms into Moorish ports, and I have to state to you that the terms of the draft Notice which you inclose, extending the application of the Regulations of 1868 to certain Moorish ports, are approved.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 248.

The Earl of Kimberley to M. de Bille.

Foreign Office, October 8, 1894.

Sir,

IN continuation of my note of the 26th ultimo, I have the honour to inform you that, in a despatch dated the 18th ultimo, Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier has reported that the Governor of Dar-el-Baida has been reprimanded for neglecting to take active measures for the pursuit of the robbers, as well as for his inattention to the written complaints of the Consular officers of Great Britain, Denmark, and Germany. The Governor was at the same time directed to urge the Chief of the tribe to which the guilty men belonged to arrest them and send them in custody to Dar-el-Baida, in order that they may receive punishment.

Mr. Satow adds that he trusts that the result of this reprimand will be to convince the Governor that he must exert himself to obtain the redress demanded, and that he will adopt precautions against a repetition of such incidents.

The presence of Her Majesty's ship "Amphion" at Dar-el-Baida appears to have produced a very satisfactory effect, and no anxiety is entertained there for the safety of the European residents.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 249.

Foreign Office to Admiralty.

Foreign Office, October 8, 1894.

Sir,

WITH reference to my letter of the 13th ultimo, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to inform you that Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier has reported, by

telegraph, that he has ascertained that a sum of 150 dollars (say, 25*l.*) would appear to be an adequate compensation to the widow of the Moorish boatman who was fatally injured at Mazagan during a salute fired by Her Majesty's ship "Bramble," and inquires whether he may instruct the Consul at Dar-el-Baida to make this payment.

I am to request that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will inform Lord Kimberley what answer should be sent to this inquiry.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 250.

Foreign Office to Sir S. Montagu, M.P.

Foreign Office, October 8, 1894.

Sir,

WITH reference to my letter of the 25th ultimo, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to inform you that a further despatch, dated the 24th ultimo, has been received from Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier respecting the reported outrages committed upon the Jewish population of Demnat. Mr. Satow learns from a correspondent at Morocco city that the town of Demnat was attacked by tribesmen from the Atlas and sacked, both Moors and Jews suffering equally. At Demnat and elsewhere a number of Jewish women are said to have been sold by their captors. It is asserted that the report of Jewish women having been abused is without foundation, the motive of their capture appearing to have been simply the hope of extorting a ransom. The Jews of Morocco city began collecting money to redeem these unfortunate women, but ultimately the leaders of the tribesmen ordered their restoration to their families, and the property seized appears also to have been given up.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. PERCY ANDERSON.

No. 251.

Foreign Office to North-West African Company.

Foreign Office, October 8, 1894.

Sir,

THE Earl of Kimberley has had under his consideration your letter of the 28th ultimo, in which his attention is again called to the operations of a Syndicate, represented by Sir A. Kirby, on the African coast in the vicinity of the Settlement established by the North-West African Company at Cape Juby.

It appears from the statement contained in your letter that the operations complained of have involved your Company in serious difficulty, and your Directors request that Her Majesty's Government will take steps to recover from Sir A. Kirby a sum of money, amounting to about 200*l.*, which his Syndicate is alleged to owe to the native tribes, and that they will point out to him that he should refrain from carrying on any further operations on the coast, in view of the exclusive rights claimed by the North-West African Company from the Wad Draa to Cape Bojador.

In reply, I am directed by his Lordship to remind you that, as you were informed in my letter of the 19th January last, while Her Majesty's Government have intimated to Sir A. Kirby that they can in no way support or encourage his enterprise, they cannot actively interfere to restrain his proceedings.

It is not in Lord Kimberley's power to compel the repayment of the sumpaid to the natives by your Company's agent at Cape Juby.

With regard to the exclusive territorial rights claimed by the North-West African Company on the coast in question, I am to request that you will call the attention of your Directors to the letters addressed to them from this Office on the 19th February and 27th March last, in which that question was fully dealt with.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. PERCY ANDERSON.

No. 252.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received October* 10.)

(No. 79.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, October* 10, 1894.

REFERRING to your Lordship's despatch No. 113, I have the honour to report that the French President's reply regarding Vice-Consul has been dispatched to Fez already.

I propose, should your Lordship see no objection, to send on the Queen's letter in order that it may reach the Court about a week before my arrival at Fez. I am of opinion that this course is preferable to my keeping the letter to deliver it in person.

I shall leave Tangier in the afternoon of to-morrow, and your Lordship's reply could overtake me.

No. 253.

Foreign Office to Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

Foreign Office, October 10, 1894.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, in regard to the maintenance of a British Consular officer at Fez, and to state that his Lordship is fully alive to the importance of this question.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 254.

Foreign Office to North-West African Company.

Foreign Office, October 10, 1894.

Sir,

WITH reference to my letter of the 16th August last, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to inform you that a further remittance of 1,000*l.* in cheques has been received, through Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier, completing the fourth instalment of the indemnity due from the Moorish Government to the North-West African Company.

Mr. Satow's letter containing the cheques has been forwarded to the London Joint Stock Bank.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 255.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 46.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, October* 11, 1894.

QUEEN'S letter.

I approve course suggested in your telegram No. 79 of yesterday.

No. 256.

*Foreign Office to Colonial Office.**

Foreign Office, October 11, 1894.

Sir,

WITH reference to my letter of the 27th ultimo, on the subject of the illicit trade in arms at Moorish ports, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier in regard to a

* Also to Board of Trade.

Notice which has been issued in accordance with section 108, subsection 4, of the Morocco Order in Council by the British Vice-Consul at Mogador.*

The Notice in question calls the attention of British subjects to the illegality of selling or offering for sale goods, the trade in which is a Moorish Government monopoly.

Mr. Satow points out that by Article II of the Convention of Commerce and Navigation of the 9th December, 1856, the existence of monopolies is recognized in the case of imported powder, saltpetre, lead, arms of all kinds, and ammunition of war, and requests to be informed whether he would be justified in assuming that British Consular officers in Morocco already possess under the Order in Council and the Treaty of 1856 the necessary powers to seize arms or ammunition offered by British subjects for sale to natives and to punish the sellers or offerers of such articles.

Lord Kimberley has requested the opinion of the Board of Trade on the point raised by Mr. Satow.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 257.

Sir G. Bonham to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received October* 12.)

(No. 232. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Madrid, October* 1, 1894.

AS I have had the honour to report to your Lordship by telegraph, Señor Moret sent me a message to-day that he would be glad if I would call upon him at the Foreign Office.

On my presenting myself, he told me that he had a matter of importance to speak about. Mr. Satow was leaving Tangier on the 5th instant, in order to have an interview with the Sultan at Fez. He wished me to ask your Lordship to instruct Mr. Satow to take the opportunity of conveying to the Sultan a hint of the extreme urgency of his carrying out the provisions of the Treaty of Marrakesh, the three points of which were: the payment of the remainder of the indemnity, amounting to 400,000 dollars; the punishment of the condemned Kabyles; and the delimitation of the neutral zone at Melilla, which should be completed on the 31st October. He was willing, he said, not to insist on the punctual payment of the indemnity. The money, he understood, was in readiness, and would, he had no doubt, be ultimately paid. He was not, moreover, disposed to be rigorous as to the punishment of the Kabyles; a year had elapsed, which induced him to incline to leniency, but with regard to Melilla, it was absolutely necessary that the stipulation relative to delimitation should be carried out by the time agreed upon, namely, the 31st October. Everything was ready except that Muley Araaf, the Moorish Commissioner, said he must have some show of native troops to overawe the disaffected Kabyles, and a force of 500 Moorish cavalry would be amply sufficient. They had been promised, but had not been sent. On my asking when they would be sent, his Excellency explained to me that the Moorish troops were a sort of irregular force, who turned out when called upon, that they were a superior class of men, generally possessed of property, who could be depended upon, that 500 would be amply sufficient, as the Spaniards were there in force to support them.

His Excellency dwelt at considerable length on the urgency of the matter. His colleagues in the Cabinet, and General Martinez Campos, were in favour of warlike measures against the Moors, if the delimitation were not carried out, and he himself would be quite unable to restrain their ardour, supported as it would be by the feeling of the country. He said there would be a repetition of the stormy scenes of last year, if this matter were not settled before the meeting of the Cortes, which will take place, his Excellency said, in the first or second week in November. He alluded to the friendly support he had received last year from Lord Rosebery, and took the opportunity of remarking that he did not wish for any change or weakening of Morocco. He said, moreover, that any warlike demonstrations on the part of Spain, would be at once followed by France and Italy, and would lead to international complications which might have disastrous results. He relied, he said, upon the support of England in the matter.

* No. 241.

I told his Excellency I would lose no time in communicating to your Lordship his request.

I could not help being struck by the moderation of the views expressed by his Excellency to-day, as compared with those expressed both recently and last year.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. F. BONHAM.

No. 258.

North-West African Company to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received October 12.)

My Lord, 132, *Cheapside, London, October* 11, 1894.

THE Directors of the North-West African Company instruct me to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 10th instant, informing them that the Moorish Government have paid the further sum of 1,000*l.*, completing the fourth instalment of the indemnity due to this Company.

The Directors desire to express their thanks to your Lordship for having obtained the balance of this fourth instalment. They would also, through your Lordship, thank Mr. Satow for his kind attention to the Company's interests.

I am, &c.
(For the North-West African Company, Limited),
(Signed) GEO. RAYNOR, *Secretary.*

No. 259.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received October 13.)

(No. 107.)
My Lord, *Tangier, October* 5. 1894.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatches No. 100 of the 19th September, inclosing copy of a letter from the Thames and Mersey Insurance Company with regard to the plundering of the British steamer "Benalder," recently wrecked on the Moorish coast, and No. 102 of the 22nd September, transmitting copy of a letter from Lloyd's upon the same subject.

The "Benalder" was wrecked on the morning of the 8th August, at a spot 45 miles south of Cape Spartel and only 7 from the port of Laraiche.

Mr. Forde, British Vice-Consul there, is also Lloyd's sub-agent. He was ill at the time the news of the wreck reached him, and does not appear to have himself taken any steps to look after the property on board.

I have the honour to inclose copy of a report on the subject addressed by him to Her Majesty's Acting-Consul. It will be seen that information of the occurrence reached him on the 11th. He must have left Laraiche on sick leave on the 15th or 16th. "A few days" after that date, Mr. Guagnino, who was acting for him in both capacities, wrote through the Basha to the Governor of the Province to request that guards should be placed at the wreck to prevent further spoliation. Mr. Forde returned to Laraiche on the 31st August, and on learning what had happened wrote direct to the Governor requesting to be informed of the reason why no guard had been set, as appears from a further despatch to Her Majesty's Acting-Consul.

There are no signs of either Mr. Forde or Mr. Guagnino having proceeded to the scene of the wreck, as I believe is the usual practice of Lloyd's agents when such events occur in their immediate neighbourhood, nor of their having tried to recover any of the cargo remaining on board, nor to save the gear and fittings of the vessel.

As far as any actual exertion on their part is concerned, they would seem to have abandoned the ship and cargo to the mercy of events.

Although the news reached Laraiche on the 11th, no step whatever to protect the property of the underwriters was taken until "a few days after" the 15th or 16th, that is to say, for at least a week.

If it was possible for native Moors to reach the wreck and remove the cargo and fittings, it would have been equally easy for Lloyd's sub-agent to carry on salvage operations.

I observe that the Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company have forwarded to your Lordship Messrs. Smith and Imossi's letter to me of the 6th September. I have the honour to inclose copy of the reply which I addressed to them, asking for detailed information as to the value of what had been stolen, and as to the steps taken by the master and sub-agent for the protection of the property. I add also copy of their answer of the 14th September, estimating the value of the gear at 3,000 dollars, and promising further information on the other points, which has, however, not yet reached me.

I should add that as soon as the report reached me of the wreck having been plundered, I communicated with the Sultan's Agent at Tangier, and obtained from him a letter to the Governor of Laraiche, directing him to send soldiers to the hamlets whose inhabitants were said to have carried off the booty, in order to compel its restoration. This letter was dispatched to Laraiche on the 8th September, and I have not yet heard what has been the result.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure 1 in No. 259.

Vice-Consul Forde to Acting Consul Ponthieu.

Sir, *British Vice-Consulate, Laraiche, September* 1, 1894.

ON my return here yesterday I found your despatch respecting a statement made on the authority of Mr. A. Guagnino, then Acting Vice-Consul here, that certain cargo and gear belonging to the wreck of the "Benalder" had been appropriated by Moors of the "Aduares" in proximity to the wreck, and asking to be furnished with a report on the subject.

When the steamer stranded—news of which only reached here three days after—I was prostrated by a severe attack of fever and unable to attend to business. A few days after my departure Mr. Guagnino wrote through the Basha here to the Governor of the province to which the above-mentioned Aduares belong, protesting against the plundering of the grain and gear, and requesting that guards should be placed at the wreck to prevent further spoliation.

The Governor replied that immediately on receipt of the letter he sent Adools and some soldiers to investigate the matter. A few days later Mr. Guagnino sent a man to the scene of the wreck to ascertain if guards had been placed; the messenger, who returned yesterday, reported that he found no guards.

I have to-day addressed the Governor direct, our Basha being ill, asking him to inform me as to the result of the Adools' investigation, and to explain why guards were not placed. On receipt of his reply, I shall at once communicate to you its contents.

I am privately informed that the Moors of the Aduares feel uneasy in respect of this plundering, fearing they may be held responsible for the whole cargo; I would, therefore, suggest that Cid Hadj Mohammed Torres' aid be obtained without loss of time towards obliging the offending Moors to bring to Laraiche all the grain and gear they may have in their Aduares belonging to the "Benalder."

I am, &c.
(Signed) LEWIS FORDE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 259.

Vice-Consul Forde to Acting Consul Ponthieu.

Sir, *British Vice-Consulate, Laraiche, September* 3, 1894.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 1st instant, in which I reported regarding wreck of the British steamer "Benalder," and wherein I mentioned having written direct on the 1st instant to Governor of province to which the Aduares near the wreck belong, asking him to inform me of result of the investigation he said he had sent to make.

Last night I received from the Governor what appears to me an absurd reply. It

is to the effect that, on receipt of my letter, he dispatched to scene of wreck a Secretary, Adools, soldiers, Kaïd of a hundred and some Oomana, with instructions to inform themselves as to what remained on the wreck, and what portion was taken off by the owners (presumably salvors).

I am, &c.
(Signed) LEWIS FORDE.

Inclosure 3 in No. 259.

Mr. Satow to Messrs. Smith, Imossi, and Co.

Gentlemen, *Tangier, September* 11, 1894.

I BEG to acknowledge your letter of the 6th instant with reference to the plunder of the wreck of the British steamer "Benalder," informing me that the villagers in the vicinity had been allowed to strip her of every movable portion of her gear and fittings, a large portion of the sound cargo remaining on board also having been stolen.

I have obtained from Cid Mohammed Torres a letter to the Basha of Laraiche instructing him to do all in his power to recover the stolen property, which I trust may produce the desired effect.

As you suggest in the concluding paragraph of your letter that inquiry should be made into the matter with a view to obtaining either the restoration of, or compensation for, the stolen property, I presume you are in a position to supply details of what has been stolen and its value.

In order to arrive at some conclusion as to the persons on whom the responsibility ought to fall for any ultimate loss, I should be obliged if you would state to me whether the master at the time he abandoned the vessel had ascertained that a watch had been duly set, and whether it is not usual on these occasions for Lloyd's agent himself to proceed to the spot to make all necessary arrangements, especially in an instance where the wreck has taken place at so short a distance as 5 miles from his place of residence.

I understand that Mr. Forde was absent at the time on account of illness, but in that case his representative would naturally have taken all possible precautions to protect the interests of the underwriters.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure 4 in No. 259.

Messrs. Smith, Imossi, and Co. to Mr. Satow.

Sir, *Lloyd's Agency, Gibraltar, September* 14, 1894.

WE have to acknowledge receipt of your Excellency's letter dated the 11th instant, and we beg to tender you our sincere thanks for the interest your Excellency is taking in the matter of the plundering of the wreck of the British steamer "Benalder."

We have forwarded a copy of your Excellency's letter to Mr. Lewis Forde, requesting him to furnish us with the information you require.

We have closely questioned an expert in these matters who visited the wreck with the agents of the underwriters and he tells us that the vessel had been stripped of her wooden decks, rails, chains, steam winches, and even her two masts and rigging attached. Asked to value the gear stolen, he estimated it at 5,000 dollars, but, as your Excellency will understand, it is difficult to give exact details or an accurate estimate: should you desire it we could get an affidavit signed by this man and also the surveyor who went to the wreck with him, these men being absolutely impartial in the matter.

In reply to your Excellency's inquiry, we can say that her master was the last person to leave the steamer, and he only did so because the seas were breaking over her and it was therefore impossible for him to leave a watch on board. Nor did the weather allow of his communicating with the shore as heavy sea was running.

As soon as we hear from Mr. Forde we shall do ourselves the honour of communicating with your Excellency.

We have, &c.
(Signed) SMITH, IMOSSI, AND Co.

No. 260.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received October* 13.)

(No. 108. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Tangier, October* 6, 1894.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 42 of the 3rd and No. 43 of the 4th instant, I have the honour to report that at the request of my Spanish colleague I made a communication to the Sultan's Agent at Tangier, dwelling on the necessity of the Moorish Government proceeding to carry out the stipulations of the Convention of Marshal Martinez Campos, and the serious consequences that might ensue upon a refusal to comply with the just requirements of Spain.

Señor Ojida, on the morning of the 4th instant, had an interview with Cid Mohammed Torres, to whom he used very energetic language, demanding the demarcation of the neutral zone at Melilla, the punishment of the tribesmen responsible for the attack of last October, and the completion of the first portion of the indemnity, and warning him that, in case of further delay or dilatoriness in replying, his Government would be compelled to resort to such measures as the maintenance of the rights and honour of Spain might, in their judgment, render necessary. In that case, he added, it would be useless for the Moorish Government to count upon gaining any advantage from rivalities existing among the Powers.

My communication was made in the form of the inclosed verbal note, which was read to Cid Mohammed Torres by Mr. de Vismes, who has also furnished me with a Memorandum recording the conversation that followed. The impression produced by the language of the Sultan's Agent is that he has no very definite ideas upon the real state of affairs in the Riff, or the measures that the Sultan may have it in his power to adopt, and that his opinions vary from moment to moment. This is not unnatural if, as I have reason to believe, he is not kept supplied by his Government with information as to what is passing in the interior, or as to the nature of their policy towards the insurgent tribes in the south.

My Spanish colleague informs me that the point he thinks most important to insist on is the delimitation of the neutral zone, and he requests me, when I arrive at Fez, to speak in this sense. At the same time I think that the Spanish Government might perhaps be satisfied for the present if the Sultan were to offer to pay the 400,000 dollars remaining of the first instalment of the indemnity, and to send an Embassy to Madrid to offer explanations with regard to the necessity of postponing operations against the Riff.

I have also written to Fez urging the Grand Vizir to realize the necessity of treating the Spanish Government with proper courtesy, and not to suppose that they will tolerate being perpetually put off with excuses.

There seems to be little doubt that about a month ago the Spanish Government informed the Court that in the matter of Consular establishments at Fez they were willing to do all in their power to meet the Moorish views, and in return expected that more alacrity would be shown in carrying out the Marrakesh Convention. To this no answer has yet been returned from Fez, and that fact has no doubt been one of the elements in determining their present action.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure 1 in No. 260.

Note Verbale handed to Hadj Mohammed Torres, October 5, 1894.

I HAVE been specially instructed by Her Majesty's Minister to come to you and communicate to you the views of the British Government on a matter of supreme importance to this country. You know that in offering you counsels in matters affecting the welfare of Morocco Her Majesty's Government is pursuing its time-honoured policy towards you.

You are aware that about eight months have passed since a Treaty was concluded between Marshal Martinez Campos and the Government of the late Emperor Mulaï-el-Hassan for the settlement of the Melilla difficulty. Mulaï Arafa has been in the neighbourhood of Melilla these many months past, but yet apparently nothing has yet been done towards carrying out the most important clauses of this Treaty. The Spanish

Government has acted in a most conciliatory and forbearing spirit throughout, but the time has come when, if no step is taken by Morocco towards the fulfilment of its engagements, their hand will probably be forced by the impetuous spirit of its subjects.

The Spanish Parliament is about to assemble, and there is no doubt that this question of Melilla and of the attitude of the Moorish Government will form one of the principal topics of discussion among them, and it is to be feared that unless the Moorish Government hasten to give satisfaction to the Spanish Government, very regrettable consequences may follow. You are aware that if Spain should make warlike demonstrations with a view to obtaining her rights, there is danger that other Powers not having the same motives may make similar movements. I need say nothing further to demonstrate to you the necessity of immediate compliance with the Spanish demands.

Among other things it is well known that Mulaï Arafa is quite ready to proceed with the work of delimitation of the neutral zone, but he cannot do so unless he has a sufficient force at his disposal: 500 men men of the Geish would suffice to carry out the desired object. Surely the Moorish Government would have no difficulty in providing him with this force, or a much greater one, in the shortest space of time.

Mr. Satow feels assured that His Shereefian Majesty will accept the advice of a friend, and will understand the importance of adopting the course recommended; and he trusts that your Excellency will not fail to acquaint His Majesty speedily with the substance of these recommendations, made under the instructions of Her Majesty's Government.

Inclosure 2 in No. 260.

Memorandum.

IN accordance with the instructions of Her Majesty's Minister, I called upon Cid Hadj Mohammed Torres, and read to him the *note verbale* which I was charged to deliver.

Cid Mohammed Torres protested energetically that it was quite beyond the range of possibility for the Sultan at present to make the smallest move, apart from the payment of money, towards conceding the demands of Spain, for this reason, that Mulaï Arafa at Melilla was unable to act without an armed force under his command, and that the Sultan had no troops whatever to send him, as the whole of the south was in rebellion, and, in fact, the Sultan was master nowhere outside Fez. He added, with regard to the Mission, that the Sultan would not be found in a pleased frame of mind.

I replied that such a statement coming from an authorized source like himself was of the greatest gravity, and would, no doubt, have to be communicated to Her Majesty's Government. I therefore desired to understand exactly what he intended to convey. I reminded him of his language on a previous occasion about the insecurity of the "Gharb," and that as far as I knew the matter had not gone beyond a few skirmishes between that tribe and the Beni Hassan.

Cid Torres hastened to declare that the Gharb was perfectly peaceful.

Continuing our conversation on the subject of the Riff, Torres ridiculed the idea that 500 men under Mulaï Arafa would suffice to carry out the object which the Spanish Government had in view. It required a large army, he said, and the Sultan's presence in person in order to enforce obedience, as this was not a matter in which the Government was confronted only with the tribe of Guelaya, but with the whole of the Riff. I was, however, hard to convince on this point, and in order to obtain as accurate a notion as possible of the Sultan's real position I ventured to inquire what steps were being taken in order to meet the formidable rebellion in the south. As a result I elicited the following statements:—

The Sultan intended to use force in order to reduce the disaffected tribes. With this end in view he was collecting an army at Fez, which was to include contingents from the surrounding tribes. If a portion of this force were detached to Melilla, it would not be necessary to send them to Tangier in order to transport them by sea to their destination, as they would find the road open by land, and all the tribes of the Riff surrounding the Guelaya were loyal to His Majesty. With respect to the neutral zone, the Sultan was paying indemnities to those who were called upon to abandon their dwellings, buying, as it were, the land from them; nevertheless, many of them refused to quit on these terms, though others were willing to do so. There were altogether only three villages situated on the land which was to form the neutral zone, but the difficulty was that the whole of the Guelaya made common cause with them, and 1,500 men at least were required by Mulaï Arafa instead of 500.

The sequel of our conversation appeared to show that Cid Mohammed Torres had been guided in the beginning by the assumption that the settlement of the Melilla difficulty

is by comparison a perfectly trivial matter, and, in any case, to be subordinated to the supremely important one of pacifying the south. This view I endeavoured to controvert by pointing to the extreme risk involved in non-compliance with the Spanish demands. Before I left a revulsion appeared to have taken place in Cid Torres' mind, for he remarked that it would be necessary for the Sultan to make a strong effort to perform what was required, and that he felt little doubt that on being made acquainted with the friendly recommendations of Her Majesty's Government (as he intended to send the *note verbale* handed to him to Fez without delay), this would be done, and Mulaï Arafa would be provided with the force he required.

(Signed) G. DE VISMES DE PONTHIEU.

October 5, 1894.

No. 261.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received October* 13.)

(No. 109. Confidential.)

My Lord, *Tangier, October* 6, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to lay before your Lordship some notes of a conversation which, on the 3rd instant, took place between my French and Spanish colleagues and myself relative to Consular organization, the abuses of the protection system, and the language which it would be desirable for me to hold regarding the establishment of Consular officers at Fez on the occasion of my approaching visit to the Court. It seemed desirable that I should avoid saying to the Moorish Government anything that might commit the respective Governments to a particular line of action, and our meeting was for the purpose of exchanging views on this point, though, in actual fact, it was the last topic touched upon.

Your Lordship will perceive that while there exists unanimity amongst us regarding the appointment of "Consuls de Carrière" as an important means of checking the daily multiplying abuses of protection, Señor Ojeda would be disposed, with myself, to advise that some limits should be placed on the rights conferred by protection, and he also recommends a revision of the Madrid Convention. M. de Monbel, on the other hand, considers it undesirable to diminish the privileges, all that is necessary, in his opinion, being to limit the number of persons enjoying them; consequently, that a revision of the Madrid Convention is at present premature.

Certainly, that Convention has not been found to answer the purpose for which it was designed, but that might equally be said of any set of regulations, however skilfully framed, so long as it was badly administered. I gave it as my view that the exemptions from taxation accorded to protégés are particularly susceptible of abuse; but, on the other hand, it is my conviction that trading Consuls cannot be expected to prefer a strict construction of the Convention to their own advantage, and that the substitution of professional Consular officers for merchant Consuls is the only practical remedy.

My French colleague would be in favour of at once appointing "Consuls de Carrière" to the five ports, where France is at present represented by merchants. It is possible that the existing personnel of the Consular Service of France would bear such a strain on its resources. But mere knowledge of Arabic without official training is not sufficient to make a good Consular officer.

If Her Majesty's Government should at any time be disposed to undertake a systematic reorganization in Morocco, it could most effectually be carriod out, in my opinion, by attaching one or two of the new Levant Student Interpreters to Her Majesty's Legation at Tangier, where they would acquire a knowledge of routine work, besides perfecting themselves in the Maghrebin dialect of Arabic. When their training was complete they could be drafted off to the Vice-Consulates, their place being filled up by other students. In this way the initial expense would be comparatively small, and in four or five years from its commencement the reorganization would be complete.

As I believe my French and Spanish colleagues have made reports to their Governments on this question, I have thought it incumbent on me to offer to your Lordship these observations on my own part.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure in No. 261.

Memorandum.—Notes of a Conversation with the French and Spanish Ministers.

THE main point insisted on by both is that the institution of trading Consuls is in a large measure responsible for the undue extension of the protection system. For their own advantage they multiply their official and unofficial protégés, and their Mokhalata, who, to a certain extent, are a source of income to them, and they are thereby rendered incapable of restraining others who apply for certificates.

It is desirable that all the Powers should be represented by professional Consuls. They think that if England, France, and Spain led the way in this, the others would follow; we should by setting our own house in order acquire the right of remonstrating with certain Powers whose Representatives carry on this traffic, and, in fact, live by it.

Spain has professional Consuls at all the ports. Señor Ojeda maintains that there is no Power that is so little open to reproach in regard to the abuse of protection as Spain.

M. de Monbel said that he should be in favour of keeping up the French Consular Service when once started by admitting "jeunes de langues," who, after acquiring the language under the supervision of the Legation, would be drafted off to the ports as Vice-Consuls, their place being filled by others, and so on until there was a Consular officer, trained in the country, at each of the eight ports. At present there are "Consuls de Carrière" at only two.

I said that for my part I was personally in favour of such a system, which had great and obvious advantages over the institution of merchant Consuls. The latter had equal rights with official Consuls in the matter of protecting their Consular employés, and the Moorish Government could not be expected to realize what would seem to them a subtle distinction.

The protection system, as established by the Madrid Convention, naturally gave rise to abuses. It is there laid down that all protégés are exempt from taxes and impositions. Often the Consular employés, such as interpreters, scribes, and soldiers, were rich men, who undertook the post receiving no pay, but escaping taxation. It would be easy to give instances of this. Furthermore, at some ports a single Vice-Consul represented two or more Powers, and had a complete set of so-called employés for each flag he could hoist; and each of these "employés" had his "employés" or agents, protected against arrest without notice. Then there was the large class of "associés agricoles," whose property being mixed up with that of the foreign partner was *de facto* protected, and as the native partner could not be arrested without notice to the Consul, he practically enjoyed complete immunity. I expressed the opinion that the privileges conceded in this respect by the Convention of Madrid should be curtailed. Similarly, in regard to the right of holding property granted by the Convention, that foreigners, exempt from Moorish jurisdiction, should have even the nominal right of purchasing land in the interior of Morocco, and so ousting the authority of the Sultan, was monstrous, and the existence of this provision in the Madrid Convention was the cause of foreigners being unable to obtain land at the ports to build houses and lay out gardens, because the Moorish Government would not give its consent to any sale being made so long as the right was co-extensive with the dominions of the Sultan.

Señor Ojeda was of opinion that the Madrid Convention should be revised. If each of us sent to his Government a full report on protection, this might be followed by an exchange of views between the three Powers, and then the ground would be ready for a Conference.

M. de Monbel thought the question of holding a Conference to revise the Convention of Madrid was premature. The limitation of protection was absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the Sultan's authority, on which the continuance of the *status quo* manifestly depends. He was not in favour of abolishing protection, but of restraining its exercise, which could only be accomplished by appointing official Consuls. Consular officers ought neither to be engaged in agricultural nor commercial pursuits, nor to hold real property in Morocco.

The conversation then turned on the question of the Vice-Consulates at Fez. It proved that M. de Monbel had received a copy of M. Hanotaux' Memorandum, and Señor Ojeda one of Lord Kimberley's note to Señor del Mazo. From these it resulted that the two Governments had agreed not to withdraw their Vice-Consuls, and that

they would give instructions to their Representatives at Tangier to discuss the subject at Fez. The Spanish Government, more than a month ago, had informed the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs that they would give friendly consideration to the representations of the Sultan. As no reply had been vouchsafed to this note, in which the necessity of carrying out the Marakesh Convention had also been insisted on, the Spanish Government would not be in any hurry to answer the Sultan's letter.

I said that while at Fez I should avoid taking any engagements in respect of the position of our Vice-Consul which might be of a nature to fetter the independent action of my colleages; I should ask the Moorish Government to explain to me their objections, and endeavour to meet these. I should also try to make it clear that the primary object of a Vice-Consulate being established was to settle local commercial claims, and so facilitate good relations between the two Governments. I should make it my first care to agree to nothing which could in any way derogate from the position assigned to Consular officers by the Treaties, and refer to Her Majesty's Government every proposal that might be made by the Moorish Minister.

Señor Ojeda and M. de Monbel expressed their satisfaction with this sketch of proceedings.

Tangier, October 3, 1894.

No. 262.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. White.

(No. 47.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, October* 13, 1894, 1·40 P.M.

MR. SATOW'S telegram No. 78: Yes.

No. 263.

Mr. Edwardes to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received October 15.)

(No. 206.)
My Lord, *Rome, October* 8, 1894.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 202 of the 1st instant, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that I have received a note from Baron Blanc desiring me to convey to your Lordship his Excellency's thanks for the communication of the views of Her Majesty's Government with regard to the retention of a British Vice-Consul at Fez.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. G. EDWARDES.

No. 264.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 120.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 15, 1894.

I TRANSMITTED to the North-West African Company the further remittance of 1,000*l.*, completing the fourth instalment of the Cape Juby indemnity, which was inclosed in your despatch No. 105 of the 2nd instant.

I have now to convey to you, at the request of the Directors, their thanks for your attention to the Company's interests.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 265.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 121. Confidential.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 17, 1894.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 108, Confidential, of the 6th instant, reporting the steps which you have taken with a view to urge upon the Moorish Government the necessity of carrying out the stipulations of the Convention recently concluded with Marshal Martinez Campos.

Your proceedings in the matter are approved by Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 266.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 124.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 19, 1894.

I HAVE had under my consideration your despatch No. 109 of the 6th instant, inclosing notes of a conversation between your French and Spanish colleagues and yourself on the 3rd instant in regard to Consular matters in Morocco.

The language which you propose to hold in regard to the establishment of Consular officers at Fez, on the occasion of your approaching visit to the Court, is approved by Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 267.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received October 20.)

(No. 112.)

My Lord, *Tangier, October* 11, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to report that I am leaving to-day for Fez, accompaniedby Mr. de Vismes, Mr. Morant, and Dr. Greig. If Mr. Madden reaches Tangier from Dar-el-Baida in time he will join me on the road.

Yesterday I called on my colleagues, and to such of them as I was able to see presented Mr. White as in charge of Her Majesty's Legation during my absence from Tangier.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 268.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received October 20.)

My Lord, *Tangier, October* 11, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to report that, in accordance with instructions given to me by Mr. Satow upon receipt of your Lordship's telegram No. 46 when he was upon the point of starting for Fez, I called upon Cid Hadj Mohammed Torres this afternoon and delivered to him the Queen's letter to Sultan Abdul Aziz regarding the Vice-Consulate at Fez, handing to his Excellency at the same time a copy and translation of the same.

Cid Hadj Mohammed Torres undertook to forward Her Majesty's letter to the Sultan by special express courier.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 269.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received October 20.)

Sir, *Admiralty, October* 17, 1894.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, copy of a letter from Her Majesty's ship "Amphion," dated the 22nd September, reporting proceedings at Dar-el-Baida, Morocco.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

Inclosure 1 in No. 269.

Mr. Satow to Captain Pattisson.

Sir, *Tangier, September* 17, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to request you to proceed to Dar-el-Baida with Her Majesty's ship under your command, and to confer with Her Majesty's Acting Consul, Mr. Madden, as to the best means to be adopted for obtaining redress for the assault and highway robbery committed upon him and three other British subjects on the 9th instant on the outskirts of that town.

You have already been made acquainted with the facts by the perusal of Mr. Madden's despatches, and it is unnecessary, therefore, for me to enter into the details.

The demands which, acting in concert with my German colleague, I have made on the Sultan's Agent at Tangier are for (1) the arrest and imprisonment of the offenders, stated to be six in number; (2) the restoration of the stolen property; and (3) that the Governor should call on the Consuls of Great Britain, Denmark, and Germany, to express his regret at the occurrence.

With regard to the length of your stay at Dar-el-Baida, I request you to consult with Mr. Madden, but I beg to say that in any case I think it desirable for Her Majesty's ship under your command to remain there over the 20th instant, which is a feast-day among the Moors.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure 2 in No. 269.

Statement by Acting Consul Madden.

ON Sunday, the 9th instant, a Governor's M'Halla came into town from Rabat, the robbers in question, six men on horseback with Winchester rifles, having doubtless joined themselves to the camp, and subsequently hid in the Moorish cemetery near the beach.

A German and an English gentleman happened to be riding near the spot, when two of the robbers came upon them and demanded the German's horse, he was dismounted and horse seized, the Englishman getting away. Elated by success, they then raided the beach and came down on four Europeans, the British Consul, Danish Vice-Consul, and two other gentlemen who were walking, and demanded their money first, and finding none, then their coats, pointing their rifles at them and threatening them with death; and having obtained to a great extent their booty, they cursed them, and rode off.

Three gentlemen had then to come into town stripped of outer garments, but the Acting British Consul succeeded in not allowing himself to be robbed of anything.

When the news of the looting of the Consul and party became known in town, two Europeans were insulted at the town gate, and in getting the offenders as far as the prison, a riot occurred, caused by the action of Moors trying to rescue their brethren from the European's grasp; the offenders, however, were securely lodged in gaol.

Inclosure 3 in No. 269.

Reply of the Governor of Znata to the Governor of Dar-el-Baida.

TO our friend, the servant of our master, the most brave and honourable Cid Abderhman Bargash, may God protect you, and peace and God's mercy be upon you by the grace of our master, whom God protect, and after we have received your letter informing of the arrival to you of a letter from the Minister of our master, the most illustrious Cid El Hadj Mohammed Torres, and we have learnt all you have explained, and (therefore we have nothing to do with it) have no knowledge of the performers or place, and as for the three which you named from Beni Meghit some time ago, a quarrel took place between them, and their brethren the Bradaa and the first party killed a man of the second party, owing to which they went away to the Kabyla of Ziaida, fearing the friends of blood (notwithstanding their love for their own place).

I for peace and friendship on 18 Rabia I, 1312.

(Signed) BUSHAIB CEN LARLEY.

Inclosure 4 in No. 269.

The Governor of Dar-el-Baida to Acting Consul Madden.

(After salutation.)

I BEG to inform you that the Minister at Tangier of our master, whom God protect, has ordered us to attend with energy to the watch and protection of the town, and to inquire about its state, for he has informed us that foreigners residing in the country are all under the protection of the Government, they being inhabitants in their country, the Government are responsible for their lives and interests. We therefore inform you that we are acting in compliance with his instructions, and we inform you for your knowledge of it.

Peace and friendship. 19 Rabia I, 1312.

(Signed) ABDERHMAN BARGASH.

Inclosure 5 in No. 269.

Acting Consul Madden to Captain Pattisson.

Sir, *Dar-el-Baida, September* 21, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to request that you will kindly convey my despatches to Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier, informing his Excellency of the results obtained locally from the mission of Her Majesty's ship "Amphion" at Dar-el-Baida.

I am of opinion that as the seventh day of the feast has passed without a disturbance of the peace, and as the surrounding country is fairly tranquil, that the presence of a ship of war is no longer necessary.

I consider also that the mission of Her Majesty's ship "Amphion" has obtained all the local results that could be expected of it, of obtaining instant apology from the Kaïd of Dar-el-Baida to the Captain of the "Amphion" and Her Majesty's Acting Consul for the outrages committed on British subjects by Moors in the Kaïd's jurisdiction, and for delay in answering the Acting Consul's protest, as well as assurances to take measures at once to prevent similar outrages in future against Christians.

Although the actual thieves who committed outrages on the Acting Consul and other British and German subjects cannot, on account of the peculiar state of want of authority in Morocco, be brought to justice at present, or not without further instructions from Her Majesty's Minister as to demanding the arrest of all Znata tribesmen coming into town, and holding them as hostages until the offenders be given up by the tribe, a course which I consider should be successfully carried out if supported by a British man-of-war carrying instructions to the local Governor from the Sultan to act in that way immediately; yet the effect of the visit of Her Majesty's ship "Amphion," as I have fully explained to his Excellency, will not easily be forgotten by the local authorities and the Moors themselves.

I have to record to you my sense of the great courtesy and kindness of which I have been the recipient at your hands, and for the valuable advice you have offered me, which has enabled matters of considerable delicacy to be brought to a satisfactory conclusion, and I have not failed to convey these sentiments to Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. MACLEAN MADDEN.

P.S.—At time of starting with despatches I am informed that the tribes in the immediate neighbourhood of Dar-el-Baida are disturbed; the Medinna, Ulad Zian, and Ziaida are fighting the Znata, but I have agreed with Captain Pattisson that it would be better to take despatches at once to Tangier, as I do not anticipate danger to the town.

A. M. M.

Inclosure 6 in No. 269.

Captain Pattisson to Captain Lake.

Sir, *"Amphion," at Tangier, September* 22, 1894.

IN pursuance of the directions contained in my sailing orders dated the 16th September, I proceeded in Her Majesty's ship under my command to Tangier, arriving at 4 A.M. the 17th.

I interviewed Her Majesty's Minister at that port, who requested me to remain until despatches for the Governor of Dar-el-Baida were received.

The despatches having arrived, and instructions as to my procedure on arrival at Dar-el-Baida, I left Tangier at 9 P.M., arriving at Dar-el-Baida noon the following day.

2. Immediately on arrival Mr. Maclean Madden, Her Majesty's Acting British Consul, visited the ship and explained to me the particulars of the assault made on him and others by robbers, and on disembarking he dispatched the correspondence conveyed by me from Her Majesty's Minister (Tangier) to the Governor, Kaïd Cid Abderhman Bargash, at the same time requesting that he would attend at the British Consulate at 4·30 P.M. to account for not expressing his regret for the assault on the 9th instant, and for not acknowledging the British Consul's letter.

At the time stated he came, and in my presence and in the presence of Mr. H. F. Butler, Danish Vice-Consul, he apologized to Mr. Maclean Madden for the occurrence, and regretted for not having replied to the British Consul's letter, stating as a reason for the non-compliance, that he was waiting for news, and that he had made a full report to the Sultan expressing his regret therein. From information received by the British Consul, this statement appears to be untrue, no regret whatever being expressed in the letter. The apology was accepted by the Acting British Consul, the Danish Vice-Consul, and myself.

The Governor, Kaïd Bargash, then stated that he would communicate with the Governor of Znata, to, if possible, have the offenders arrested, and the stolen property recovered.

I refused to visit him until a reply had been received, in order that his good-will might be made manifest.

3. On the 19th instant the Governor of Znata's reply was brought by the Governor, Kaïd of Dar-el-Baida, and read at the British Consulate in my presence and in the presence of the Acting British Consul and Danish Vice-Consul. The reply was totally unsatisfactory, no promise to arrest the offenders nor any apology being given.

At this interview the Governor again informed me that he would do all in his power to get the robbers arrested and imprisoned, but from all that I know, and have gathered from various sources, he has absolutely no power, being entirely guided by the Sultan, and unless the Sultan takes steps in the matter, little will be done. I am of opinion, however, that from the various interviews, the Governor, Kaïd Bargash, is much impressed with the seriousness of the offence, and quite understands that British subjects residing within his province are under his protection.

4. On the 20th instant the Kaïd of Medinni, Cid Hamad Bel Arbi, came to the British Consulate and expressed a wish to call on the Captain of the war-ship, and stated that he had great love for the English people, and would see the Governor of Znata, with a view to the apprehension of the offenders.

5. On the same morning, I, with the Acting British Consul, the Danish Vice-Consul, and Mr. G. H. Fernan, Interpreter, was accompanied by Moorish soldiers to the Government House, and interviewed the Governor, Kaïd of Dar-el-Baida. We were very kindly received, and after expressing his faithfulness to the English, he reassured us that he would use his influence to have the offenders apprehended, and I should think, from advice given him by the Kaïd of Medinni, that steps would be taken in future to prevent any reoccurrence of assault against Europeans.

The Governor, accompanied by the Kaïd of Medinni, returned my visit on board at 4·30 P.M.

6. On the afternoon of the 21st, at another interview with the Governor, Kaïd Bargash, he again expressed his willingness to do all in his power to assist the English, and trusted his apology was satisfactory, and that I should leave the port, satisfied that he was doing his best to preserve law and order.

The necessary despatches for Her Majesty's Minister and Foreign Consuls at Tangier having been received, I left at 7·0 P.M., arriving at Tangier 10·15 A.M., the 22nd.

7. Having called on Her Majesty's Minister this afternoon, he desired me to remain for the present.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN R. E. PATTISSON.

No. 270.

*Foreign Office to Lloyd's.**

Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 20, 1894.

WITH reference to Sir P. Anderson's letter of the 24th ultimo in regard to the pillage of the British steamer "Benalder," which was wrecked in August last off the coast of Morocco, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit herewith, for the information of your Committee, copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier,† reporting such information as he has been able to obtain as to the facts, and the steps which he had taken with a view to the recovery of the plundered property.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON

No. 271.

Sir G. Bonham to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received October* 22.)

(No. 245.)
My Lord, *Madrid, October* 19, 1894.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 232 of the 1st October, I have the honour to report that the answer of the Moorish Government to a somewhat peremptory demand addressed to them by the Spanish Minister at Tangier, as to the fulfilment of the Treaty of Marrakesh, has now been received.

This latter demand on the part of the Spanish Government was made, I understand, in consequence of a previous note dated the 28th August not having been answered.

The Government express their sincere desire to carry out the provisions of the Treaty of Marrakesh within the stipulated time, which expires on the 31st instant, but state that the special difficulties through which the Empire is now passing render it impossible to send troops to the Riff country at the present time for the purpose of marking out the neutral zone at Melilla.

The note, which is, I understand, couched in very submissive terms, begs that an extension of the time fixed for carrying out their engagements may be granted, and the Sultan offers, if it is considered necessary, to send an Embassy to Madrid to ask for it.

* Also to the Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company, Liverpool.
† No. 259 (omitting certain passages).

I understand that Señor Ojeda, the Spanish Minister at Tangier, confirms the statement contained in the note as to the inability of the Moorish Government to send troops.

This information reached Madrid subsequently to Señor Moret's departure for Paris, and I am not aware what course the Government intend to adopt.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. F. BONHAM.

No. 272.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received October* 23.)

(No. 114.)
My Lord, *Camp at Tlata Reissana, October* 12, 1894.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 103 of the 22nd ultimo, inclosing copy of a note which I had addressed to the Sultan's Vizier for Foreign Affairs on the subject of the attack made by armed Moors upon Mr. Madden, Her Majesty's Acting Consul at Dar-el-Baida, and several other Europeans, I have now the honour to transmit translation of his Excellency's reply, which I received this morning on the road.

Your Lordship will observe that, in addition to the measures taken by the Moorish Government for the arrest of the brigands and the restoration of the stolen property, the Sultan has dismissed Bargash, the Governor of Dar-el-Baida, from his post on account of his want of energy in guarding the town against such occurrences, and has appointed in his place the Kaïd Hamed-bel-Arbi, of Mediuna.

This spontaneous act of severity on the part of the Sultan shows that his Government appreciate the necessity of acting energetically in order to secure redress for the Europeans concerned, as well as of the importance of having at a port like Dar-el-Baida a Governor who can be relied on to use due exertion on an emergency, in place of the inefficient official who has been displaced.

I shall not fail to continue to use my best endeavours to carry out the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch No. 110 of the 26th ultimo with regard to the punishment of the offenders and obtaining redress for the sufferers by the outrage.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure in No. 272.

Cid Emfadl Gharnit to Mr. Satow.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.) *October* 5, 1894.

I HAVE received your letter saying that one of your subjects named Griffin, living at Dar-el-Baida, went out riding in the close proximity of the town with a German subject, and they were attacked by three Moors of the tribe of Zenata, and the Englishman escaped; then those three Moors went down to the beach and attacked another party, among whom were the English Consul, Mr. Madden, and the Danish Consul, Mr. Butler, and another British subject named Dellagana, and another person who was a German subject, and they robbed three of the party of their clothes and watches; and those who robbed them were the three Moors whom you named; and you asked that they should be punished in such a manner as to deter others, and that the stolen property should be returned to the respective owners.

I have communicated your letter to the Sultan, and His Majesty has understood its purport, and has commanded me to reply to you that he has sent from the Shereefian Court a "Kaïd Erraha" (officer of the rank of colonel) with a number of horsemen, and with him an official of the Shereefian Council, to see that these brigands are arrested, and that the stolen property is returned to the Christians.

And His Majesty has dismissed Bargash, the Governor of Dar-el-Baida, from his post on account of his want of energy in guarding the town against such occurrences, and has appointed in his place the Kaïd Hamid-ben-el-Arbi, of Medinna, so that he may attend to this matter with his tribe, for it is neighbouring to the said town.

Finished the 6th Rebia II, 1312.

Signed) MOHAMMED-EL-MUFADDAL BEN MOHAMMED GHARNIT.

No. 273.

Mr. Edwardes to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received October* 23.)

(No. 65.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Rome, October* 23, 1894, 6·15 P.M.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 60, I have been informed by Baron Blanc that the Italian Government has entirely abandoned the idea of obtaining the concession of a naval station in Morocco. His Excellency therefore trusts that the Representatives of England and Italy at Tangier will be in perfect accord on all points.

Signor Gentile, who is now at Fez, is trying to come to a settlement about the Italian officers employed in the manufactory of arms in Morocco, and of the matters relating to the war-vessel which has been built at Leghorn for the Sultan.

No. 274.

Foreign Office to Admiralty.

Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 23, 1894.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, inclosing copy of a report from Captain Patterson, of Her Majesty's ship "Amphion," as to the steps taken by him for obtaining redress for the assault and robbery committed upon the Acting British Consul at Dar-el-Baida and other Europeans on the 9th ultimo.

His Lordship would suggest, for the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that Captain Patterson's proceedings should be approved.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 275.

Lloyd's to Foreign Office.—(*Received October* 24.)

Sir, *Lloyd's, London, October* 23, 1894.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th October in regard to the pillage of the British steamer "Benalder," and to beg that you will be so good as to express to the Earl of Kimberley the best thanks of the Committee of Lloyd's for the information which his Lordship has been good enough to afford them upon the subject.

The Committee will be further obliged if the Earl of Kimberley will, in due course, allow them to be informed of the result of the steps which Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier has taken with a view to the recovery of the plundered property.

I am, &c.
(For the Secretary),
(Signed) JOHN B. WATSON

No. 276.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 126.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 24, 1894.

EXTRACTS from your despatch No. 107 of the 5th instant, in regard to the pillage of the British steamer "Benalder," were communicated to the Committee of Lloyd's.

I now transmit, for your information, copy of a letter from that Body,* requesting to be informed of the result of your efforts for the recovery of the plundered property.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

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* No. 275.

No. 277.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 127.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 26, 1894.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 114 of the 12th instant, inclosing translation of the reply of the Shereefian Government to the representation which you had addressed to them in regard to the recent attack upon the Acting British Consul at Dar-el-Baida and several other Europeans.

Her Majesty's Government have learned with satisfaction the steps taken by the Moorish Government for the arrest of the culprits and the restoration of the stolen property, as well as the dismissal of Bargash, the Governor of Dar-el-Baida at the time of the occurrence.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 278.

Mr. Edwardes to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received October* 29.)

(No. 217. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Rome, October* 24, 1894.

IN a letter which I received from Baron Blanc yesterday the following passage occurs:—

"En fait de politique relative au Maroc je vous envoie confidentiellement la réponse que j'ai faite à notre Ambassadeur à Madrid au sujet d'une demande que nous a fait M. Moret de nous employer à Berlin pour que l'Allemagne appuie l'Espagne pour l'exécution du Traité Hispano-Marocain."

I have the honour to inclose herein a copy and translation of the despatch referred to by his Excellency, in which, as your Lordship will see, Baron Blanc, after pointing out to Count Maffei that the Government of Morocco may have certain grounds for complaint as to the manner in which the privilege of protection is sometimes exercised, informs him that Italy will give to Spain her loyal and friendly support, both with the Sultan and with her (Italy's) allies.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. G. EDWARDES.

Inclosure in No. 278.

Signor Blanc to M. Maffei.

(Translation.)
M. l'Ambassadeur, *Rome, October* 20, 1894.

THE objection raised by the Sultan of Morocco to the appointment at present of Consuls in Fez, as the Spanish Government knows better than we do, is really based on the existence of political protections, the use of which is abused by a certain Power in its exercise of them over important Morocco tribes and their Chiefs to such an extent that the recognition of each new Sultan by these Chiefs is always a serious question, and that the maintenance of order and the *status quo* itself depend upon the behaviour of these "protégés," especially those of France.

It is easy to understand that Spain prefers not to raise such a question, so as not to place herself in conflict with France; that we are far from advising her to do so, and that in her policy towards Morocco she should take account of the fact, which she seems to consider cannot be put aside, of the actually existing French preponderance in the Shereefian Empire, also with the inevitable danger of the supposition, which sometimes makes its appearance even in the press, that any eventual questions of *condominium* or of partition of influences in Morocco, are matters which especially concern France and Spain. But as long as her policy is tied by such a situation, the Spanish Government must necessarily recognize that other Powers, whose programme is the real independence and the *status quo*, not only *de facto* but *de jure* in Morocco, can hardly hope for the sufficient efficacy of the support which they lend continually to the most just demands of Spain, viz., those for the execution of the last Treaty, when

the Sultan replies by demanding in his turn what would be the result of his asking at present for support against the abuse of protections which, according to him, is no less an irregularity than the inexecution of the Treaty.

However, these considerations, which are only notifications of fact, do not hinder us from lending to the demands of the Cabinet of Madrid the most friendly and loyal support, both in the case of the Sultan and of our allies, but they may eventually explain the inefficacy, which we shall regret, of our action in favour of Spain.

(Signed) BLANC.

No. 279.

Mr. Edwardes to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received October* 29.)

(No. 218.)

My Lord, *Rome, October* 24, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herein an extract from a letter which I received yesterday from Baron Blanc, on which was based my telegram No. 65, informing me that the idea of reviving the project of a concession to Italy of a naval station in Morocco has been entirely abandoned by the Italian Government. His Excellency adds that consequently he trusts that the British and Italian Legations at Tangier will now be in entire agreement on all points.

Signor Gentile is now occupied at Fez with matters relative to the Italian officers who are directing a manufactory of arms in Morocco, and to the ship of war which has been built at Leghorn for the Sultan.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. G. EDWARDES.

Inclosure in No. 279.

Signor Blanc to Mr. Edwardes.

Cher Mr. Edwardes, *Mistero degli Affari Esteri, le* 23 *Octobre*, 1894.

JE crois utile de vous aviser que toute réminiscence des projets de 1890 pour une station navale au Maroc a été mise entièrement de côté et qu'il ne s'en agit plus d'aucune manière. J'espère que cela étant, la Légation Royale à Tangier pourra se trouver en parfaite coïncidence de vues en toutes choses avec la Légation Britannique.

Le Secrétaire Interprète Gentile est à Fez pour des arrangements d'ordre secondaire relatifs à nos officiers qui dirigent la fabrique d'armes Marocaine, et à la livraison du bâtiment acheté par le Maroc à Livourne.

(Signé) BLANC.

No. 280.

Sir G. Bonham to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received October* 29.)

(No. 251.)

My Lord, *Madrid, October* 25, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to report that on receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 132 of the 1st instant, which reached me by messenger to-day, I addressed a note to the Spanish Government informing them that the shipment from Liverpool of gunpowder for the North-West African Company's station at Cape Juby had been cancelled.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. F. BONHAM.

No. 281.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received October* 30.)

My Lord, *Tangier, October* 17, 1894.

REPORTS received from the Coast by the French cruiser "Faucon," which returned yesterday from a visit to the Western ports, represent the state of affairs at Morocco city as serious. The people of Rahamna and the neighbouring rebel tribes had appeared before the town with a view to attacking it and releasing the Sultan's brother, and also of seizing their Governor, who had taken refuge there. The town gates had all been closed, and preparations were being made to resist the attack, which, according to some reports, had already commenced.

In the meantime, in obedience to the Sultan's orders, the Governor of Morocco city had attempted to arrest the Governor of Rahamna and other Governors in refuge at that city. Most of them took sanctuary, but the Governor of Rahamna, with his followers, resisted the soldiers sent to seize him, and a fight ensued within the town, resulting in the death of a number of people, including the Governor himself, who, finding further resistance useless, shot himself rather than be taken prisoner.

Yesterday M. Monbel, the French Minister, spoke to me of the state of affairs in the south, which he was inclined to regard as very serious. He appeared to fear that the tranquillity at present reigning in the neighbourhood of the ports might not last, and that unless active measures were taken to crush the rebellion—of which there seemed little possibility—the lives and property of Europeans might be endangered. M. Monbel considered the position of the Grand Vizir insecure, as he appeared incapable of coping with the rebellion, and the responsibility for the present state of the country would be laid at his door.

I took an opportunity this morning of inquiring of Cid Hadj Mohammed Torres what news he had received from the south. His Excellency replied that he had heard of the attempted arrest and consequent suicide of the Governor of Rahamna, and he was also aware of the rebellion of the tribes, but he had no news of any attack on Morocco, which he considered was quite capable of resisting any attack of that nature. He admitted, however, that the position was serious, and that the Government was at present powerless to put down the rebellion.

There can, I think, be little doubt that the tribes in revolt are becoming more active, and the report that the city of Morocco is surrounded is probably correct. Unless there should be treachery from within, the city is, perhaps, strong enough to resist assault, but its position would become serious were supplies from without cut off.

The long expected rains have at length commenced here, and should heavy rains fall throughout the country it might have a beneficial effect, as the country people, at present idle, may then busy themselves with ploughing, and thus, in the least disturbed districts at any rate, may become less inclined to take an active part in the revolt.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 282.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received October* 30.)

My Lord, *Tangier, October* 19, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 114, modifying the instructions previously given regarding the issue of search warrants in cases where British vessels are suspected of smuggling or attempting to smuggle arms into Morocco.

I beg to inclose herewith copies of despatches I have addressed the Consular Agent at Tetuan, and the Acting Vice-Consul at Rabat, informing them that search warrants in such cases may be issued without a sworn information.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 282.

Mr. White to Mr. Nahon.

Sir, *Tangier, October* 19, 1894.

WITH reference to Mr. Satow's despatch of the 6th September, regarding the issue of search warrants in cases where British vessels are suspected of smuggling arms into Morocco, I have to inform you that Her Majesty's Secretary of State has now modified the instructions previously given in so far as they relate to the necessity of a sworn information before the issue of a search warrant. Search warrants may, therefore, now be issued without any sworn information; in other respects, however, you will be careful to adhere to the instructions already received from this Legation.

I am, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 282.

Mr. White to Acting Vice-Consul Secsu.

Sir, *Tangier, October* 19, 1894.

WITH reference to Mr. Satow's despatch of the 7th ultimo, regarding the search for arms on board British vessels, I have to inform you that Her Majesty's Secretary of State has now modified the instructions previously given in so far as they relate to the necessity of acting on sworn information. Search warrants may therefore now be issued as provided in Rule 83 of the Rules of Procedure under the Morocco Order in Council without any sworn information; in other respects, however, the instructions contained in the above-mentioned despatch should be carefully complied with.

I am, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 283.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received October* 30.)

My Lord, *Tangier, October* 22, 1894.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 17th instant, I have the honour to report that news has been received from the Coast to the effect that the rebels have been driven off from Morocco city with considerable loss, and that the general situation in the south is improving. Good rains have fallen, and the people have consequently commenced to plough, which has also had a quieting effect on the tribes, as anticipated.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 284.

Sir G. Bonham to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received November* 1.)

(No. 254.)
(Extract.)

Madrid, October 29, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to report that Señor Moret returned to Madrid on the 27th instant.

On my calling to-day to take leave of his Excellency, he touched on various subjects which have engaged his attention during the last three months.

With regard to Morocco, he stated that he was satisfied that everything was being done that was possible to carry out the Treaty of Marrakesh, and that he was fully sensible of the difficult position in which the Sultan was placed.

In alluding to a report that the Sultan is about to send troops for the delimitation of the neutral zone at Melilla, he thought it was probably due to a friendly suggestion made by Mr. Satow. He stated that he thought the opening of the Cortes might

possibly be deferred, as there was no particular reason why it should be opened on the day fixed, the 12th November, so that the Moorish Government may have a little extra time for fulfilling the obligations imposed on them.

No. 285.

Foreign Office to Mr. White.

(No. 127A.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 1, 1894.

THE Earl of Kimberley has received your despatch of the 19th ultimo in regard to the issue of search warrants in cases where British vessels are suspected of smuggling, or attempting to smuggle, arms into Morocco.

I am directed to convey to you his Lordship's approval of the instructions addressed to the Consular Agent at Tetuan and to the Acting Vice-Consul at Rabat on this subject, of which copies were inclosed in your despatch.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 286.

Board of Trade to Foreign Office.—(*Received November* 3.)

Sir, *Board of Trade, London, November* 2, 1894.

I AM directed by the Board of Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th ultimo (with inclosures), on the subject of the sale of arms and ammunition in Morocco by British subjects, and asking to be furnished with the opinion of this Department as to whether under existing authority Her Majesty's Consular officers in Morocco are empowered to seize arms and ammunition offered or exposed for sale to natives by such British subjects, and to punish those so offering or selling.

In reply, I am to state that, having fully considered this matter in connection with the Treaty of 1856 between this country and Morocco and the Morocco Order in Council of 1889, the Board have arrived at the conclusion that Her Majesty's Consular officers in Morocco do already possess full powers to seize any goods prohibited from importation, on account of the monopoly remaining with the Moorish Government, which are sold or offered for sale by British subjects without proper licence, and may try any British subjects offending in this particular for a "grave offence" against the Order in Council.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. GIFFEN.

No. 287.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received November* 7.)

(No. 117. Confidential.)

My Lord, *Fez, October* 27, 1894.

ON arriving at Fez on the 25th instant I received a visit from Dr. Cortes, the Confidential Agent of the Spanish Government, who informed me that urgent despatches had reached him from the Spanish Minister in Tangier, instructing him to explain to the Grand Vizier that a Ministerial crisis had arisen in Spain, and that the arm made use of by the Opposition is the failure of the Government to enforce the Convention of Marakesh. If the Government should go out, war would be inevitable. To avoid such a misfortune, it behoved the Sultan to lose no time in sending an Embassy to Madrid, to offer friendly explanations, and to deliver the 400,000 dollars of indemnity money overdue, together with the instalment of 200,000 dollars which will fall due in November.

I had previously received a private letter from Señor Ojeda, requesting me to use my good offices with the Moorish Government in order to induce them to adopt these suggestions. Although I had not yet seen any member of the Government, I thought it advisable to lose no time, as the Treaty has to be carried into effect by the 1st November, and I therefore requested Kaid Maclean to see the Grand Vizier, and express to him

my earnest hope that he would at once announce to the Spanish Minister at Tangier the dispatch of a Special Embassy, and the payment of the 600,000 dollars.

The Grand Vizier showed himself somewhat disposed at first to rely on the hope that Europe would not allow Spain to use coercive measures, but eventually gave way, and promised that an Embassy should be ready to start within ten days.

I am informed that considerable effect has been produced on the Moorish Government by a letter from Marshal Martinez Campos, urging the necessity of a friendly understanding being arrived at, and an answer of a satisfactory tenour has been handed to Dr. Cortes for transmission to Madrid.

The Ambassador has not been actually named, and it is to be anticipated that once the reply to Spain has been sent off, the Moorish Government may recur to their habit of procrastination, the Grand Vizier having last night informed Dr. Cortes that he could not yet fix a date for the departure of the Special Embassy.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 288.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received November* 8.)

(No. 118.)
My Lord,

Fez, October 28, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to report that I reached Fez on the 25th instant after a journey devoid of incident. The Sultan had sent for my use the usual tents and baggage animals, besides an escort of thirty men under the command of a Colonel. At various points along the road I was met by the local Governors with considerable bodies of mounted tribesmen, who attended me in each instance to the boundary of the next district. Supplies of food and provender were furnished regularly, two Treasury officials being attached to the train with instructions to offer payment in case any difficulty should be found in obtaining them in the ordinary manner by levy upon the villagers. It is a time-honoured practice for foreign Representatives proceeding to Court to be supplied in this manner, and on the present occasion, at least, there is no reason to suppose that it was an unreasonable burden on the people.

The country traversed appeared to be perfectly tranquil, and the authority of the Sultan to be recognized throughout to the same extent as in normal times.

On my arrival at a short distance from the city gates I was met by the Basha of Fez, Sid Dris-bel-Alem, who holds also the appointment of Master of the Ceremonies, and by Sid Saïd-ben-Moosa, Minister of War. The road was lined by infantry under the command of Kaid Harry Maclean, cavalry, mounted tribesmen, and militia, numbering in all about 8,000 men.

As is always done on these occasions, criers had been sent round the city on the previous evening, announcing that the shops were to be shut till midday, and the inhabitants invited to go outside to welcome the Sultan's guest. The crowd was, I am told, perhaps as large as on the occasion of Count d'Aubigny's visit to the Court in the autumn of 1892, but not by any means so numerous as when the German Minister, Count Tattenbach, and my predecessor came here to present their credentials. The difference is to be ascribed to the smaller degree of interest excited in the minds of the people, for on the part of the Sultan's Government no effort seems to have been wanting to give a hearty welcome to the Queen's Representative.

Mr. de Vismes, Mr. Morant, and Dr. Greig accompanied me from Tangier, and I have since been joined by Mr. Madden, who has entered upon his duties as Clerk to Her Majesty's Legation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 289.

Messrs. Kingsford, Dorman, and Co. to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received November* 9.)

My Lord,

23, *Essex Street, Strand, London, November* 8, 1894.

REFERRING to an interview which our Mr. Moore had with Sir George Edward Dallas on Tuesday afternoon the 6th instant, we send herewith a Memorandum in relation to certain Concessions which our client, Mr. Howard Aston Allport, is endeavouring to obtain through the agency of Prince Philippe de Bourbon et Braganza (a nephew of the late Emperor of Brazil). The Prince is now at Fez, and has had one and possibly more interviews with the Sultan.

The object which our client, and the gentlemen associated with him, have in view is, of course, to obtain Concessions which may enable a development of railways and reproductive public works in Morocco by British enterprise, and if any Concessions could be obtained from the Sultan in favour of the Prince as indicated in the Memorandum, they would be made over to a body of English gentlemen well able to provide the necessary funds for utilizing the Concessions when granted.

We trust that your Lordship will be able to take the matter into your favourable consideration and allow instructions thereon to be sent to the British Minister now at Fez.

We are, &c.
(Signed) KINGSFORD, DORMAN, AND Co.

Inclosure in No. 289.

Memorandum as to Concessions now being sought on behalf of Howard Aston Allport, Esq., C.E., of Dodworth Grove, Barnsley (son of the late Sir James Allport, of the Midland Railway), from the Sultan of Morocco.

(Mr. Allport's Solicitors in this matter are Messrs. Kingsford, Dorman, and Co., of 23, Essex Street, Strand, London.)

(Private and Confidential.)

IN or about the month of June 1894 certain negotiations took place between Prince Philippe de Bourbon et Braganza (a nephew of the late Emperor of Brazil) and Mr. Allport with reference to the former proceeding to Morocco for the purpose of obtaining, if possible, Concessions from the Sultan of Morocco for the following purposes:—

(*a.*) The issue of a Morocco Government loan of any amount from 1,000,000*l.* to 5,000,000*l.* to be charged upon the customs dues of the various ports of Morocco, and to be utilized partly in payment by the Sultan to Spain of the balance of the war indemnity due to Spain, and partly for development of railways and other public works in the Empire of Morocco.

(*b.*) The establishment of a national or Government bank for Morocco at Tangier, with branches at the other ports of the country and also Fez, Morocco city, and other places, as the Sultan might determine.

(*c.*) The granting of Concessions for the making of railways, canals, telegraph lines, tramways, harbours, and other similar works, upon certain terms as to Government guarantee in aid of such works.

(*d.*) The obtaining of Concessions for carrying out mining enterprises.

A comprehensive form of Concession dealing with the several other above-mentioned objects was drafted by Messrs. Kingsford, Dorman, and Co., and forwarded to Prince Philippe de Bourbon, who in the meantime had proceeded to Madrid, and thence to Tangier. While in Madrid, Prince Philippe had several interviews with Señor Sagasta, the Prime Minister of Spain, who gave him special letters of introduction and recommendation, and intimated to the Sultan, through the Spanish Consular Agent, that if the Concession for the loan were granted to the Prince, Spain would accept the balance of its war indemnity out of the proceeds of the loan. The Prince in due course proceeded from Tangier to Fez, and at the present moment remains there waiting the result of his interviews with the Sultan and the Grand Vizier.

It is, of course, recognized by Mr. Allport and the gentlemen associated with him that the British Government cannot be expected directly to use any political influence

in favour of a British subject for the obtaining of such Concessions as are desired in this case. At the same time, inasmuch as great rivalry exists between the various European countries—particularly with France—as to the ultimate development of trade and public undertakings in Morocco, and inasmuch as it will be considerably to the advantage of British influence and prestige that any development in the form of railways or other reproductive public works which may take place should be initiated and carried out by British subjects, it is thought that if in any way the weight of British influence could be thrown into the scale in favour of the grant of these Concessions, or some of them, to Prince Philippe on behalf of British subjects, it might be the one thing which would decide the advisers of the Sultan to favour the Prince instead of one or two other European agents who have also applied for Concessions, and are waiting at Fez on behalf of their respective countrymen for the result of their endeavours.

When Prince Philippe proceeded to Fez he was accompanied by Dr. Schomerus, a British subject, who on that occasion met Mr. Satow, the British Minister at Tangier, who, it is understood, made inquiries with reference to the status of Mr. Allport and his solicitors, and ascertaining them to be known in London as highly honourable men and responsible in every way for what they might undertake, intimated to Dr. Schomerus that he (Mr. Satow) would have been willing to help Dr. Schomerus so far as he could in the matter, but for the fact that Prince Philippe being under the protection of the Spanish Government, could not well be recognized by the British Minister.

It so happens that Dr. Greig, of Tangier, who has, it is understood, been appointed by the Foreign Office to proceed with Mr. Satow to Morocco as English physician to the Embassy, is well acquainted with Mr. Moore (a partner in the firm of Messrs. Kingsford, Dorman, and Co.), and has also made the acquaintance of Mr. Allport, and it is thought that if either through Mr. Satow or Dr. Greig some intimation of a private and confidential character could be conveyed to the advisers of the Sultan to the effect that they would be in order in granting the application of Prince Philippe de Bourbon, either in whole or in part, the advisers of the Sultan might be disposed to entertain the Prince's application in preference to that of other persons.

It is understood that an hospital erected by the French at Tangier is a great success and has done much to favour French interests in Morocco, and if the Concessions asked for by Prince Philippe could be procured the gentlemen interested therein would be desirous of erecting an hospital of the value, say, of 10,000*l.* at Fez. This might be a legitimate inducement to the Sultan to grant the Concessions.

It is hoped that Lord Kimberley will be able in some way to authorize an official intimation being conveyed, without delay, to Mr. Satow, in aid of the objects which Mr. Allport has in view.

If such an intimation can be so given it should be done forthwith, in order that it may reach Mr. Satow at Fez, where it is understood he is likely to be remaining until the 30th instant.

(Signed) KINGSFORD, DORMAN, AND Co.

23, *Essex Street, Strand, London,*
November 8, 1894.

No. 290.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 129.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 9, 1894.

I HAVE been in communication with the Board of Trade on the subject of your despatch No. 106 of the 2nd October.

I now inclose a copy of a letter from that Department, stating that they are of opinion that, under the Morocco Order in Council of 1889, read in connection with the Convention of Commerce and Navigation of the 9th December, 1856, between Great Britain and Morocco, Her Majesty's Consular officers possess full powers to seize any goods, such as powder, arms, and ammunition, the introduction of which is recognized as a monopoly vested in the Moorish Government, and which are sold or offered for sale by British subjects without proper licence, and that they may further try any British subjects offending in this particular for a "grave offence" against the Order in Council.

I concur in this view, and have to request that you will issue the necessary instructions to the Consular officers under your jurisdiction.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 291.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 130.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 9, 1894.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 117, Confidential, of the 27th ultimo on the subject of the dispatch to Madrid of a special Moorish Mission.

Your advice to the Grand Vizier, as reported in this despatch, is approved by Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 292.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 9, 1894.

WITH reference to my letter of the 11th October, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit herewith a copy of a letter from the Board of Trade,* stating that, having fully considered the matter in connection with the Convention of 1856 between Great Britain and Morocco, they are of opinion that Her Majesty's Consular officers in the latter country already possess, under the Morocco Order in Council of 1889, full powers to seize any goods prohibited from importation on account of the monopoly remaining with the Moorish Government which are sold or offered for sale by British subjects without proper licence.

The Board of Trade are also of opinion that such Consular officers may try any persons offending in this particular for a "grave offence" against the Order in Council.

I am to add that Her Majesty's Minister in Morocco will be instructed in this sense.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 293.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received November* 10.)

My Lord, *Tangier, November* 5, 1894.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 22nd ultimo, I have the honour to transmit herewith translation of a letter received from a native at Morocco by Her Majesty's Consul at Dar-el-Baida, who, in communicating it to me, states that the news therein has been confirmed from other sources.

It appears from this letter that the rebellion of the Rahamna tribe has collapsed, and Morocco city is now out of danger.

Mr. Consul Maclean reports that the districts near Dar-el-Baida are still in an unsettled state, skirmishes amongst the tribes being frequent. The Governor of the town has taken precautions to prevent the possibility of any attack.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

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* No. 286.

Inclosure in No. 293.

Extract from Letter addressed to Consul Maclean.

Morocco, [?] 27, 1894.

PROBABLY you have the news of the fighting that has passed between Rahamna and the town. They fought on the 13th, and the Morocco people dispersed them, killed many, and brought in six heads. They fought them again on Tuesday, the townspeople again beating them, killed a great many, and brought in thirteen heads and some prisoners.

Thursday, 3,000 Sarugua came as Government partizans; the Government gave them 1,000 dollars a-day "moona" (provisions). Sunday the Sarugua went out to fight Rahamna; they found them in the district, saying they wanted peace with the town. The Chiefs of Rahamna came in, bringing sacrifices to the Government, begging for forgiveness, and entreating the Governor of the town to be security for their good faith.

A document was written upon the Chiefs that no one should enter the town armed, that they should publish the security of their roads, that any one striking with iron should be fined 100 dollars, receive 1,000 strokes with sticks and one year's imprisonment, and that a life should be rendered for a life, and 200 dollars indemnity paid by relatives of murderer.

Some "Sherfa" (Sheriffs) went out to the Rahamna and read to them these conditions, which were accepted. It appears all on the straight. These conditions were only given out yesterday, and it remains to be seen.

May God send quietness in the world.

No. 294.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received November* 10.)

Tangier, November 5, 1894.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to report that an Italian brig, on its way from South America to Naples with a cargo of petroleum, was attacked on the 25th ultimo by Riffians when about 10 miles distant from Alhucemas, the vessel being seized, the crew ill-treated, and some of the cargo removed. In the night, however, the master succeeded in effecting his escape, and sailed to Almeria, whence he reported the occurrence to the Italian Chargé d'Affaires here.

The Chargé d'Affaires tells me that he immediately brought the matter to the notice of Sid Hadj Mohammed Torres, who promised at once to take steps in the matter.

The Italian man-of-war "Etruria," which was at Gibraltar, has been sent to Almeria to examine the master and crew of the brig, and ascertain the true facts of the case, and until the report is received the Italian Chargé d'Affaires does not propose to take any further action, as he is anxious first to satisfy himself that the brig was not engaged in smuggling, and to ascertain the true amount and value of the cargo removed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 295.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received November* 10.)

(No. 271.)
Madrid, November 7, 1894.

My Lord,

SOME time ago, when it became evident that the Moorish Government would find difficulty in carrying out the terms of their Treaty, it was suggested to them as advisable to send to Spain a Special Mission to explain their embarrassments. The suggestion came from Señor Moret.

In consequence, I understand that a Moorish Envoy will shortly arrive at Madrid for the purpose of presenting the explanations and of arranging for the due discharge of the stipulated obligations.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

No. 296.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received November* 10.)

(No. 92. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P.
Madrid, November 9, 1894.

I HAVE been informed by the Italian Ambassador that Riff pirates attacked an Italian brig called the "Scutolo." Though nothing has yet been decided, the Italian Government may be obliged to have recourse to vigorous action.

No. 297.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received November* 10.)

(No. 93. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P.
Madrid, November 10, 1894.

THE murder of a German subject near Casablanca, news of which has arrived here, may prove serious when taken in connection with the Italian incident which I reported yesterday.

No. 298.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received November* 10.)

(No. 80.)
(Telegraphic.) P.
Tangier, November 10, 1894.

CONSUL MACLEAN reports the murder of a German by Moors on the 6th instant whilst driving to his house outside Dar-el-Baida.

No. 299.

Mr. Edwardes to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received November* 12.)

(No. 224. Confidential.)
Rome, November 3, 1894.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inclose herein translation of two documents relative to Morocco which Baron Blanc handed to me yesterday as containing matter of interest.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. G. EDWARDES.

Inclosure 1 in No. 299.

Count Aspremont to Baron Blanc.

(Translation.)
Tangier, October 24, 1894.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that Signor Kerdec, editor of the paper "Il Diario di Tanger," left this city ten days ago and arrived at Fez on the 17th instant. From what Cavaliere G. Gentile reports, he has already been received by the Shereefian Ministers.

The unexpected departure of this journalist just a few days after that of the British Envoy to the Court has created a certain impression. Your Excellency will remember the violent campaign conducted by Signor Kerdec in the "Réveil du Maroc," and which

he directed against Sir Charles Euan-Smith, who had proceeded in the year 1892 on a mission to the late Mulcy Hassan. An instrument in the hands of the French Legation here, Kerdec did all in his power to make the negotiations, commenced by this English diplomat, fail, and he had a great share in the check undergone by Sir Charles Euan-Smith.

The violent language held by him at that period in his paper, and the persistence of his endeavours, always hostile to the English Envoy, this conduct being inspired by Signor Souhart, might make one believe that the editor of the "Diario di Tanger" has gone to Fez to watch from closer the work of Mr. Satow in order to open a fresh campaign against him.

(Signed) ASPREMONT.

Inclosure 2 in No. 299.

Signor Gentile to Signor Cantagalli.

(Private.)
(Translation.) *Fez, October* 19, 1894.

THE Shereefian Government is more determined than ever, at least so it shows itself until now, not to recognize the British and French Vice-Consuls at Fez, takes the greatest pains to avoid coming into contact with them, and all the letters which both one and the other address to the Vizir Gharnit and to the Governor on official matters are invariably left unanswered.

The Algerian arrested about six weeks ago by the Governor of Fez has been set at liberty, not, however, by the direct intervention of the French Vice-Consul—as I had to report to the Royal Ministry, according to the information furnished me by Colonel Bregoli—but by the action of the Vizir Gharnit himself, who was anxious not to afford to the French Legation any well-founded pretext of complaint against the Governor of the city.

During the last few days, it having come to the knowledge of the Makzeu that in many of the cafés of this capital and in other places of public resort the policy of the Governor was openly censured, all the acts of the Court being even held up to ridicule, and the triumph of the tribes in the provinces bordering on Morocco being prophesied, his Excellency shut up all these establishments. One of them, under the management of an Algerian subject, which was immediately reopened by its proprietor in compliance with the directions given by the French Vice-Consul, was at once reclosed by soldiers sent by the Governor of the city, with the threat that forcible means would be adopted should he again endeavour to open it. The attempt was not made. The Shereefian Governor complained to the French Legation of the conduct of their Vice-Consul with regard to this incident, and renewed the expression of his regret at the presence of the Vice-Consul in Fez.

Dr. Linares, who, a few days after his arrival at Fez, was received by the Grand Vizir and by the Sultan, to whom he gave the letter of M. Casimir-Perier announcing his election to the Presidency of the French Republic, has given the Vizir Gharnit to understand, a few days ago, that the French reply to the Sultan's letter respecting the Vice-Consul at Fez had already arrived at Tangier, accompanied by a letter from M. Hanotaux for him (Vizir Gharnit) on the same subject.

Dr. Linares declared that he had placed in the hands of the Sultan the reply of the President of the Republic, and letting it appear that France intended to maintain the Vice-Consulate at Fez, endeavoured to make all the blame for the resolution taken by the Cabinet at Paris fall upon Great Britain, that country having established the precedent and having already declared she would not withdraw her own Vice-Consul.

I cannot understand how the French Legation could ever have believed that it was helping French interests by establishing for the first time in Fez a Vice-Consul of the first class when it already had here in Dr. Linares a political agent of great ability and consummate experience, unless the Government at Paris has created this post, and persists in showing its determination to maintain it, with the object of inducing the Shereefian Government to offer some important compensation in return for its suppression. In the meantime, the result so far obtained by France has been to render its relations with Morocco less intimate, to inspire greater distrust, and to assist at the spectacle—with respect to which she endeavours to hinder any rumours spreading—of the renunciation of 546 Algerian subjects, with their respective families, out of about 590 established in Fez, of French nationality, in order to declare themselves publicly to be faithful subjects of His Shereefian Majesty, as is shown by the document of which I inclose copy in the Arab tongue

(Annex A)* with translation of the renunciation of French nationality (Annex B).* I have considered it superfluous to translate the lists of names of those who made this declaration.

After a careful study of the question of the Consulates in Fez, made on the spot, I am firmly persuaded that whilst the Shereefian Government feels no great aversion to the presence in Fez of political agents, such as the French Dr. Linares, and the Spanish Dr. Cortes, it objects resolutely to the presence of Consular officials possessing jurisdiction over its own people, and the right of exercising protection over the Moors, and one understands that the exercise of such rights in the Holy City cannot be expected to meet with the approval of the Shereefian Government.

(Signed) A. GIANATELLI GENTILE.

P.S.—The military Dr. Cortes is come to Fez furnished with a letter from his Legation for the Makzeu, in which he is warmly recommended, and the Makzeu is begged to take advice from him as he is wont to with others.

The Dr. Cortes does not receive any salary whatever from the Makzeu. He practises gratuitously, and furnishes medicine for nothing. With this system he is called by every one; he has created many friends among the influential Mussulmans; he penetrates even into the harems, and is thus in a position to obtain the best information.

A. G. S.

No. 300.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received November* 12.)

(No. 81.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Fez, November* 8, 1894.

MELILLA. A Special Mission will leave for Madrid as soon as the presents have been prepared, Abdul Kerim Brisha having been appointed Envoy by the Moorish Government, and Abdul Kerim-ben-Sliman Secretary.

I have sent the above to Madrid.

No. 301.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received November* 12.)

(No. 273.)
My Lord, *Madrid, November* 9, 1894.

THE following telegram appears in to-day's "Imparcial," dated Tangier, the 8th November, 6·35 P.M.:—

"Private letters received from Fez confirm what I have said, which is that the mission of the English Representative, Mr. Satow, is of greater importance than that given to it.

"It appears that in the closed paper which he delivered during the reception he reproduced the demands of Smith.

"It is further explained that he adopted this form so as not to be obliged to give an account of the contents to his colleagues at Tangier, as is the custom.

"It also appears that he will reproduce the question of the Consulate at Fez, so as to obtain a part of what is asked.

"It is said that the Court being much preoccupied by interior and exterior questions, England has offered to Morocco her protection in settling them. I have heard this from a person who from his position must necessarily know all that has passed, but it is not yet public property."

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

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* Not sent.

No. 302.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received November* 14.)

(No. 274.)
My Lord, *Madrid, November* 10, 1894.

A FEW days ago an Italian brig, the "Scutolo," with a crew of nine men, coming from Philadelphia with a cargo of petroleum for Naples, was becalmed about 10 miles from Alhucemas, in Morocco.

It was there attacked and taken possession of by four Moorish launches containing seventy-five men. The latter beat and cruelly ill-treated two of the crew, and having robbed the vessel of all they could take away, they left it from fear of the Spanish postal steamer, which was expected on the day in question. A breeze springing up later the "Scutolo" was enabled to sail, and reached Almeria, where it found an Italian vessel of war.

The facts of the attack have been verified by the Spanish cruiser "Conde de Venadito," which visited Alhucemas to inquire.

I have the honour to inclose an extract, with translation, from the "Imparcial," reporting the assassination by Moors of a German subject near Casablanca.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

P.S.—The date of the attack on the Italian vessel was, I have now ascertained, the 25th October.

H. D. W.

Inclosure in No. 302.

Extract from the "Imparcial."

(Translation.)

THE Spanish steamer "Jhon Haines," which has recently arrived at Casablanca, brings grave news.

A German subject who had driven in a carriage beyond the suburbs of the city, and was going to a property situated within half-an-hour of Casablanca, was attacked on the road by Moors, receiving a shot in the shoulder and a stab in the groin, which left him a corpse.

One of the horses, which in its fright broke loose, galloped in the direction of the property mentioned, followed by the Moors, who, after an encounter with the servants, took to flight.

The other horse, which was wounded, arrived at the property with the coach, in which was the body of the murdered man.

The deed has caused great indignation in Casablanca, and an energetic representation is expected from Germany.

Robbery is said to have been the motive of the murder, because the murderers stole the watch of the victim and one of the carriage-horses.

No. 303.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received November* 14.)

(No. 82.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, November* 14, 1894.

REFERRING to my telegram of the 10th instant, I have the honour to report that the German Minister leaves for Fez to-morrow morning in accordance with instructions from Berlin. The execution of the murderers will be the only demand he will make.

No. 304.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 133.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 14, 1894.

I TRANSMIT to you, herewith for your observations, a copy of a letter from Messrs. Kingsford, Dorman, and Co.,* forwarding a Memorandum in regard to certain Concessions which Prince Philippe de Bourbon, who is said to be now at Fez, is endeavouring to obtain from the Sultan of Morocco in favour of Mr. Howard Axton Allport, a client of their firm.

A copy of the reply which has been returned to their communication is also inclosed for your information.†

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 305.

Foreign Office to Messrs. Kingsford, Dorman, and Co.

Gentlemen, *Foreign Office, November* 14, 1894.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, inclosing a Memorandum in regard to certain Concessions which a client of your firm, Mr. H. A. Allport, is endeavouring to obtain from the Sultan of Morocco through the agency of Prince Philippe de Bourbon.

In reply to your request that Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier might be instructed to use his good offices during his visit to Fez in aid of the objects which Mr. Allport has in view, I am to inform you that his Lordship will forward a copy of the Memorandum you inclose to Tangier, for Mr. Satow's information, but that the matter is not one on which Lord Kimberley would feel justified in giving instructions to Her Majesty's Representative such as are suggested in your letter.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 306.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received November* 17.)

(No. 120.)
My Lord, *Fez, October* 29, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to report that I was received this morning by the Sultan in public audience to present my credentials.

The usual practice is for the reception of a foreign Minister to take place on the third clear day after his arrival, but, as yesterday was Sunday, the ceremony was postponed until to-day. It took place in a large courtyard attached to the Palace, lined by infantry, and with the usual forms. The Sultan, who was mounted on a fine white horse, looked in excellent health.

After I had delivered a short address, the terms of which I had furnished beforehand to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and placed the Queen's letter in his hands, His Shereefian Majesty replied in a clear voice, speaking without hesitation and with perfect self-command. At his request I then introduced the gentlemen of Her Majesty's Legation in succession, Dr. Greig, and the Moorish scribe, Benyahya.

After some further words of welcome the Sultan withdrew, and I was then introduced to the Grand Vizier, Sid Hamed-ben-Moosa, and the other Ministers. The ceremony terminated with a promenade through one of the Sultan's gardens.

The age of the Sultan has been variously stated, the lowest being thirteen, the highest sixteen. It is difficult to judge at first sight, but I should be inclined to estimate it as between fourteen and fifteen. Without being handsome, he has an agreeable expression of countenance.

* No. 289. † No. 305.

I have the honour to inclose copy of my speech, and a translation of the Sultan's reply.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure 1 in No. 306.

Mr. Satow's Speech to His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco.

HER Majesty the Queen having been graciously pleased to appoint me to be her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to your Majesty, I have taken the first opportunity which presented itself of coming to this capital in order to deliver the letter of my Sovereign, accrediting me to your Majesty in that capacity.

She has charged me to offer to your Majesty her hearty felicitations upon your succession to the Throne of your ancestors, and to express her unfeigned wishes for the glory and felicity of your Majesty's reign, as well as the prosperity and tranquillity of the people over whom Providence has called you to rule.

It will be my agreeable duty to use every exertion to draw closer the bonds of friendship which have for generations past happily existed between the Crown of England and the successive Sultans of Morocco, and in the discharge of this responsible task I feel assured that I may rely upon the goodwill of your Majesty, as well as of the co-operation of the wise counsellors by whom you are surrounded.

Inclosure 2 in No. 306.

Sultan's Reply to Mr. Satow on termination of his Address on the 29th October.

(Translation.)

THIS is true, and I have no doubt in the matter, because our lord the deceased Sultan impressed upon me your ancient friendship and the sincere vows that existed between the two Governments. And that all the desires of your Government were directed towards the increase of friendship between the two nations, and that their objects were always aimed towards the preservation of the friendship which existed between them and my hallowed ancestors.

And this has become evident to me, and I know it of certain knowledge. Therefore I am convinced that what rejoices me, rejoices your Government, and what hurts me, hurts your Government.

And I know that your Government did not send you until it had seen in you the capacity for good intermediation and the respect of friendship, and for working towards its consolidation.

Therefore, be so.

No. 307.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received November* 17.)

(No. 121.)
Fez, November 8, 1894.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my despatch No. 117 of the 27th ultimo, reporting that the Moorish Government had undertaken to dispatch a Special Embassy to Madrid to explain to the Spanish Government the difficulties which prevent the immediate execution of the Convention of Marakesh, I have the honour to report that, in spite of the promise given to Dr. Cortes, no Ambassador had up to yesterday been nominated, and the Government of the Sultan were as usual delaying to take any active steps for carrying out the programme agreed upon.

My colleague Señor Ojeda, having been informed by his Government that preparations were already made for the reception of the Embassy, became anxious for some definite information, and requested me in a private letter to urge the Moorish Government to lose no more time. After consultation with Dr. Cortes accordingly, I sent a friendly message to the Grand Vizir informing him that news had reached me that the Spanish Government had made all the arrangements for the conveyance of the Embassy from Tangier to Madrid, and that it was desirable to acquaint the Spanish Minister at once with the name of the Envoy.

This morning Cid Emfadl Gharnit called on me to say that the Government had acted on my advice and appointed Hadj Abdelkerim Brisha to be the Head of the Mission, Sid Abdulkerim Bensliman going as Secretary.

Instructions would forthwith be dispatched to the former, who resided at Tetuan, to be ready to start at a moment's notice, and that as soon as the presents destined for the Conrt of Spain were ready the Embassy would embark.

I understand that the Spanish Government makes no difficulty about the 400,000 dollars balance of the first instalment of the indemnity being left until the roads from Marakesh are sufficiently secure to allow of its conveyance to Mazagan, and the Embassy will take with it only the 200,000 dollars which are due in the present month.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 308.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received November* 17.)

Tangier, November 12, 1894.

My Lord,

IN continuation of my telegram No. 80 of the 10th instant, reporting the murder of a German near Dar-el-Baida, I have the honour to furnish your Lordship with the following particulars.

M. Neumann, the German in question, had for the last 10 years or more resided in a house situated about 2 miles from Dar-el-Baida, and was engaged in farming. It was his habit to drive into town every day to transact his business, and return to his house in the afternoon.

He had never been in any way molested, but it is stated that the Moorish authorities had warned him of the danger of living outside the town.

On the 6th instant he was driving home as usual, at about 6 o'clock in the afternoon, when he was shot in the back and then stabbed, his assailant or assailants making off with one of his horses, his watch, gun, revolver, &c. The remaining horse took the carriage home, where M. Neumann expired after saying a few unintelligible words.

The German Minister tells me that he considers the Moorish authorities could easily discover and arrest the murderers if they desired, and that he is of opinion that their execution should be demanded, but that he is awaiting instructions from Berlin on the subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 309.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received November* 17.)

(No. 83.)
(Telegraphic.) P.
Fez, November 12, 1894.

MAY I assume, in case the Moorish Government expresses a desire to send an Embassy to England, that Her Majesty's Government would undertake its expenses while in England, and its transit both ways by sea.

De Vismes being ill in bed, and the Moorish Government not yet having broached the subject of Vice-Consuls, I cannot foresee at present the probable date of my departure from Fez.

No. 310.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received November* 17.)

(No. 84.)
(Telegraphic.) P.
Fez, November 12, 1894.

THE French journalist Kerdec has started a story, which is repeated in the "Epoca," that I handed a sealed letter to the Sultan besides my credentials. There is no foundation for this.

No. 311.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received November 17.)

(No. 278.)

Madrid, November 13, 1894.

My Lord,

IN a comprehensive speech delivered on Sunday by Señor Sagasta he touched, among other questions, on that of Morocco, and the policy of Spain with regard to that country.

I have the honour to inclose an extract of the speech referring to this topic, with a translation.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

Inclosure in No. 311.

Extract from Speech of Señor Sagasta.

(Translation.)

THE MOROCCO QUESTION.—The difficulties through which the Moorish Empire is now passing have hitherto rendered impossible the complete fulfilment, in all its parts, of the Treaty of Marrakesh. The Government has the right to exact the fulfilment of this Treaty, and to adopt those measures usually employed under similar circumstances; but the Government is aware of the serious events which are now taking place in Morocco, understands the immense difficulties with which the authorities are confronted in enforcing respect, and, above all, realizes the vehement desire of the young Sultan to fulfil the engagements entered into by his father with Spain. It, therefore, considers it only fair and just, and, above all, desirable for Spain, to acquiesce in a delay in the fulfilment of that Treaty.

To pursue any other policy, apart from its proving utterly barren for the enforcement of the Treaty, would launch us into fresh adventures, fresh sacrifices, would embarrass the action of the Sultan, and perhaps give rise to European complications, which would never be favourable to the results sought by Spain in her African policy. On the other hand, this policy of waiting for the complete fulfilment of the Treaty of Marrakesh (without prejudice to the taking of the necessary measures for preserving intact the rights secured to Spain in that Treaty) is the policy most in keeping with the sentiment constantly displayed by the Spanish people, who, with their proverbial haughtiness, disdainfully repel anything which has even the appearance of menace or compulsion on the part of powerful nations, but who yield gracefully to the appeals of a people in difficulties, to their nobility and generosity. (Applause.)

No. 312.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 49. Confidential.)

(Telegraphic.) P.

Foreign Office, November 17, 1894.

WITH reference to your telegram of the 12th instant, I agree with you in thinking that there is no ground for discouraging an Embassy from the Sultan to this country, if that is proposed. I do not, however, see that there is any reason for encouraging the idea. Nor do I think that you should promise that its conveyance or its expenses in this country would be borne by Her Majesty's Government.

Her Majesty's Government have felt it right on previous occasions, partly because other Powers have done the same, to convey and to entertain similar Missions, but I am not aware that these visits of Moorish Notables have in the past been productive of any advantage, nor do I see any reason to anticipate that any good result would be likely to be attained by such an Embassy at the present time.

No. 313.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 134.)

Foreign Office, November 20, 1894.

Sir,

I HAVE received your despatch No. 121 of the 8th instant, reporting that, in accordance with the advice which you privately offered to the Moorish Government, steps have been taken for the dispatch to Madrid of a Special Moorish Embassy, with a view to explain to the Spanish Government the cause of the delay in carrying out the stipulations of the Convention concluded with Marshal Martinez Campos.

Your proceedings in the matter are approved by Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 314.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received November 21.)

Tangier, November 16, 1894.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith extracts from two letters from Mr. Nairn, missionary at Morocco city, which Her Majesty's Consul at Dar-el-Baida has forwarded to me. They are interesting as containing reliable information regarding the state of that city during last month.

The Vice-Consul at Mazagan, in a letter to Mr. Consul Maclean of the 10th instant, says:—

"Yesterday two mounted soldiers arrived here from Morocco and proceeeded at once to Fez, after delivering letters to our Governor. Shortly after their arrival the latter sent to me a message by his Secretary advising me that the complete pacification of the Rahamna tribe had been effected, and they had dispersed to their homes, and that new Kaids had been appointed for them, who would at once proceed to Fez," and in a letter just received from Mr. Consul Maclean, dated yesterday, he writes: "All news from Morocco city are satisfactory. It is said that the Kaids of the tribes in the city's vicinity, who were elected by the people, are *en route* to Fez, to present themselves to the Sultan. If this is true, we need not expect much more trouble in Morocco direction, as the Government will have the chosen ones as hostages for good behaviour, and their brethren will be more circumspect.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

Inclosure in No. 314.

Mr. Nairn to Consul Maclean.

(Extracts.)

Marakesh, November 4, 1894.

FROM the 4th ultimo until the 28th, communication was completely stopped between here and Mazagan. It seems, however, that the rebels treated all letters in European address with respect. Some of ours lay in camp for two days, and were then returned safely to Mazagan.

The attack on the Kaid was the spark which kindled afresh the flame of excitement. I reported several attacks made upon the town, in my last to Mr. Madden; since then everything has been quiet so far as fighting has been concerned, and, after all, they say that only eight persons were killed in all those attacks.

A Shereef lately arrived at Fez, and, together with other officials here, is doing his utmost to reconcile the tribesmen. To-day a conference is going on at the rebel camp, and it shows the feeling of safety about, when Ben Daoud, the Governor of the town, and others have gone there.

We hope a satisfactory agreement will be made.

We have all along been in perfect safety, and suffered no inconvenience save in having our correspondence delayed, and our enjoyable garden walks cut off. Markets are a little dearer, but that is a small matter.

Murders are more numerous, as a band of rascals are constantly prowling about the gardens, and they find the underground conduits ready receptacles for their victims—not a pleasant thought for those who have to drink the water.

Yesterday, for the first time in a month, we enjoyed a ride outside the town, from one gate to another.

No. 315.

Mr. Mackenzie to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received November* 22.)

London Institution, Finsbury Circus, November 21, 1894.

My Lord,

I BEG most respectfully to bring a few matters regarding Morocco under your Lordship's attention.

Mr. Satow's predecessor, Sir West Ridgeway, was, I understand, sent out on a Special Mission by Her Majesty's Government, with a view to re-establish friendly relations with the late Sultan of Morocco, and, I believe, to generally report on the whole question raised by the failure of Sir Euan-Smith's Mission. A Report of the labours of Sir West Ridgeway's Special Mission has never been published. Those who are interested in Morocco and the general public remain in the dark as to what has been done by Her Majesty's Government to place our relations with Morocco on a better footing, and the progress which has been made to carry out the proposed new Treaty of Commerce with that country. While fully recognizing the difficulties which surround the Morocco question, it seems to me, on the other hand, that it is of the highest importance that the commercial classes of this country should share to some extent your Lordship's confidence, that therefore your Lordship should publish, at any rate, a general outline of Sir West Ridgeway's Report, so that the position at that time may be clearly understood in this country. I trust your Lordship will be pleased to accede to this request, and order the publication of a part or the whole of Sir West Ridgeway's Report. I also hope that steps are being taken to negotiate a new Treaty of Commerce with Morocco, which would remove the serious obstacles which prevent any commercial progress in that country.

I now beg to point out to your Lordship that England's diplomatic relations with Morocco are, in my humble judgment, under very serious drawbacks, which must, in my opinion, be removed before any real progress can be made. Up to within two or three years the British Agent at the Moorish Court was a Moor. After repeated complaints from British subjects, this Moor was removed from his post and replaced by a British subject in the pay of the Sultan. It is this person who, I understand, keeps Mr. Satow, the new British Minister, informed as to what is going on at the Moorish Court—in other words, he is a spy on his own master. This arrangement may be very satisfactory to the Sultan and his crafty Ministers, to whom all this must be known; but British interests and prestige are bound to suffer under such conditions. It is certainly derogatory to the high position which this country ought to hold in Morocco. I would humbly suggest that your Lordship should appoint an independent British Agent at the Moorish Court, who would keep Mr. Satow in touch with what passes, and prepare the way for any measure the British Minister might desire to press on the Sultan's attention. Such an Agent would, by his continual presence at the Moorish Court, impress the young Sultan with ideas of progress, which would, I believe, ultimately lead to the opening up of Morocco to commercial enterprise, and give a commanding influence to England in that country.

I inclose, for your Lordship's information, a report of an Address which I recently delivered before the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on Morocco and Cape Juby.

I am, &c.

(Signed) DONALD MACKENZIE.

Inclosure in No. 315.

Extract from the "Liverpool Mercury" of November 9, 1894.

MOROCCO AND THE SETTLEMENT AT CAPE JUBY.—ADDRESS BY MR. DONALD MACKENZIE.—A special meeting of the members of the African Trade Section of the Incorporated Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool was held yesterday afternoon in

Exchange buildings, for the purpose of hearing an address from Mr. Donald Mackenzie on "Morocco and the British Settlement at Cape Juby." Mr. John Holt presided, and there were also present Messrs. C. M'Arthur, H. Walker, A. L. Jones, J. Pinnock, A. Sinclair. J. Irvine, J. A. Doughan, T. B. Sinclair, A. Edwards, H. Solomon, J. J. Kenna, H. W. Treleaner, W. Roughton, E. W. Bindloss, W. A. Flamank, D. Jones, H. Wright, J. Tunnicliffe, J. P. Eglen, H. Lee, G. A. Moore, F. H. Bacon, and T. H. Barker (Secretary).

The Chairman having briefly opened the proceedings,

Mr. Donald Mackenzie, at the outset, referred to the youthful Ruler Abdul Aziz having ascended the Throne of Morocco, and been duly recognized by all European Powers, and said:—

When I had the pleasure of addressing you on the last occasion Sir Euan-Smith was, I believe, on his way to Fez to meet the Sultan to negotiate a new Treaty of Commerce more in conformity with modern ideas of commercial progress than the last Treaty which was made with His Majesty nearly forty years ago. Soon after the apparent failure of that Mission, Sir West Ridgeway was sent to Morocco on a Special Mission, with the view of re-establishing friendly relations with His Shereefian Majesty. This Envoy doubtless made full inquiry into the doings of his predecessor, and on the situation generally. A Report, I understand, was written on the subject, which also dealt with commercial questions, by Sir West Ridgeway to the Foreign Office. The Government have refused to publish this Report or any part of it, on the ground that it was of a confidential nature. Such Reports are generally published, and I do not know why Morocco should be the exception to this general rule. If it was published it would enable us to understand how matters are progressing, to express our views to Her Majesty's Government with a full knowledge of what was passing. I do not understand why the Government envelop all diplomatic relations with Morocco in such mystery. Morocco is of the greatest interest and importance to the British public as an outlet for the manufactures of this country, and the Government should keep us informed of what is being done to give greater facilities than now exists for commercial relations with that country.

While in Morocco during the early part of this year I was privileged to have several interviews with Mr. Satow, the new Minister, who fully appreciated the situation. He was there gathering all the information he could on the state of affairs in Morocco. I observe that Mr. Satow, who went to Fez a short time ago, has been well received by the new Sultan. I do not know what the questions are which he is requested to bring before His Majesty's attention. Mr. Satow is possibly charged to press on the Sultan the granting of a new Treaty of Commerce similar to the one which Sir Euan-Smith endeavoured to negotiate two years ago. From the replies to the recent representations on the subject which your Chamber has made to the Foreign Office, it would appear that the Government have the matter under consideration. I am in hope that Mr. Satow is instructed by Her Majesty's Government to negotiate a new Treaty of Commerce containing those provisions which your Chamber has several times recommended, and which are so essential to the commercial prosperity of Morocco. If so instructed, I am convinced that he will do his utmost to bring it all to a successful issue. I feel convinced that it would be of the greatest advantage to this country if our Government would appoint an independent Agent to reside at the Shereefian Court. An arrangement of this nature would always keep our Minister in touch with what was passing at the Court from a source which could always be relied upon. His presence at the Shereefian Court would influence the Sultan in favour of this country, and prepare the way for any proposal which our Minister might desire to lay before His Majesty. It seems to me that this would be a most favourable time for making further representations to the Foreign Office on the subject of a new Treaty of Commerce, in similar terms to that which you have already done. The subject of a new Treaty of Commerce with the Sultan of Morocco was started as far back as 1886, and every successive Minister since then has had the matter in hand. Her Majesty's Government ought to be urged to use all possible diligence in carrying out the negotiations successfully. The present difficulties under which trade is carried on in Morocco are a bar to any commercial progress in that country. The influence of your Chamber on this subject will, I am sure, carry great weight with Her Majesty's Government. (Hear, hear.)

I turn now to another subject, which may at no distant day influence considerably the future destinies of Morocco, and open out a new field for commercial enterprise in North-west Africa. I allude to the small British Settlement which I was the humble means of founding at Cape Juby some fifteen years ago. (Hear, hear.) I have always felt that the greatest drawback to the civilization of the races of Central Africa, and the

development of the vast resources of that continent, is the want of a healthy port on the seaboard and a highway into the interior. It occurred to me that the Western Soudan, a district of the highest commercial importance, might be approached with comparatively little difficulty, from a point on the north-west coast of Africa in the neighbourhood of the Canary Islands. This portion of Africa has great commercial advantages. It is situated in a healthy climate many degrees north of the tropics, and within 60 miles of the Canary Islands, and eight days' steam from England. A trade route through such a healthy country I considered would not only attract the present traffic between Northern Africa and the Soudan, but would effectually destroy the Slave Trade which is carried on between Morocco and those interior regions. (Hear, hear.)

Before starting for the north-west coast of Africa I laid my plans before the British Government, asking for its kind assistance on my behalf. By the kind offices of the late Lord Derby, who was then Foreign Secretary, the Spanish Government offered me every assistance at the Canary Islands. The Morocco Government, through the Sultan, stated that he regretted he was powerless to help me amongst the Arabs dwelling in those southern regions, as the district which I proposed visiting was over 100 miles south of his dominions.

My first visit to the north-west coast of Africa was made in 1876, and I examined on that occasion some hundreds of miles of coast-line. I found that Cape Juby was the only safe and practical harbour on the whole coast, and it was here I determined the future Settlement should be made. The natives were pleased at the proposal of having dealings with the English, and I was treated altogether in the most friendly spirit.

In 1878 I paid another visit to this place to renew our friendship and prepare the way for founding the Settlement.

In the following year I towed out a brig, which I anchored inside the harbour in Cape Juby, to serve as a depôt for merchandize and as a residence for a staff. A wooden house was built on the shore for the purpose of trading. Thus was the Settlement founded, without any opposition from the inhabitants, and soon the place was resorted to by native merchants, which gave promise of a splendid future.

Before, however, carrying out these initial stages, I obtained from Sheikh Mohammed Bairook, the acknowledged Ruler of the country, a cession in perpetuity of the port and a considerable stretch of country surrounding it. I obtained under this Charter of Concession exclusive control of the port and all other rights and privileges necessary to the conduct of trading affairs. It also contained provisions for the government of the place in accordance with English laws, and for the regulation of the Settlement to be established around Cape Juby.

The port of Cape Juby is formed by a reef which juts out from the cape southwards, running parallel with the shore, thus forming a very fine basin of water over 1,000 yards long by about 400 wide, quite safe for small vessels, but should the port rise to importance, the place could be made, at a moderate expenditure of money, suitable for vessels of any size.

As soon as the Settlement was established, the Sultan of Morocco's curiosity was aroused as to our operations, which was soon followed by actual and determined hostilities. It was under these circumstances that the Sultan of Morocco dispatched in 1880 a mission of inquiry to Cape Juby. Although the officials who formed the mission were welcomed by us, they informed the traders in the neighbourhood that the Sultan was very angry, and that his wrath would be visited on those who should have any dealings with the Englishmen. His Majesty had also offered bribes to the various Chiefs if they would turn against the English settlers and prove unfaithful to their agreement. When these hostile acts on the part of the Sultan became known to the British Government, they warned His Majesty that he would be held responsible for any injury to life and property at Cape Juby emanating either directly or indirectly from him.

Having spoken of the active opposition of His Majesty for many years, and the indemnity of 50,000*l.* he had to pay owing to his action, Mr. Mackenzie touched upon the attitude taken up by Spain and France, and went on to mention that at Cape Juby they built a small fortress and improved the port. Proceeding, he said that the main sources to which we look for trade I shall point out in a few words.

The trade carried on between Morocco and the Soudan amounts to about 300,000*l.* a-year. The position of Cape Juby almost cuts the line of communication in two. Merchants save hundreds of miles by coming to us, besides avoiding those heavy duties which have to be paid in Morocco. We also expect for the same reason to drain a large amount of the trade of the southern slopes of the Atlas, which is highly important, and capable of almost unlimited expansion.

The next important source of business lies in the district of Ardrar, half-way between

Cape Juby and Senegal. The annual export of gum from this and the surrounding country, which now passes through Senegal, amounts to over 200,000*l.* a-year. Our port being about 1,000 miles nearer Europe, and more convenient and healthier for the merchants of the South, it is only reasonable to expect that we should tap the bulk of this trade. We have one great advantage over other parts of Africa—that all our transport can be carried on without slave labour, there being an abundant supply of camels in the country behind us. Some of the caravans crossing this desert number 10,000 camels.

I may here remark that we have never used slave labour at Cape Juby, nor have we ever shed a drop of blood or introduced a single bottle of gin since we have been established there. (Hear, hear.)

Another important source of trade for our port will be the districts around Cape Juby.

With a view to make Cape Juby a prosperous and commercial Settlement, we have under our consideration a scheme for enlarging our operations. Our port is so exceptionally formed by nature, that a comparatively small outlay would make it one of the finest and safest harbours in the world, and might hereafter become an important coaling-station. (Hear, hear.) The climate of Cape Juby, being wonderfully healthy and mild, was favourably reported upon by a Special Mission sent there by the King of the Belgians in 1888, which would seem to point to its becoming an important health resort. (Applause.)

On the motion of Mr. J. A. Doughan, seconded by Mr. A. L. Jones, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Mackenzie for his address. A similar compliment having been paid to the Chairman, the proceedings terminated.

No. 316.

Foreign Office to Mr. Mackenzie.

Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 24, 1894.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to thank you for your letter of the 21st instant, containing an expression of your views in regard to the relations between this country and Morocco.

In reply, I am to state that his Lordship is fully alive to the importance of the questions to which you refer, and that they are borne in mind.

Any favourable opportunity will be taken of obtaining a removal of some at least of the many restrictions now imposed on trade in Morocco, but the present moment when a change of Sovereign has but just taken place, is not one at which such negotiations could with advantage be commenced.

I am to add that Sir W. Ridgeway's Reports are of an entirely confidential nature, and that Lord Kimberley therefore regrets that he cannot publish them.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 317.

Mr. Gosselin to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received November 26.)

(No. 243.)
My Lord, *Berlin, November* 24, 1894.

WITH reference to Mr. White's despatch of the 12th instant, a copy of which was printed in the Morocco Series of the Confidential Print No. 1189, Section 1,* of 17th November, I have the honour to report that Baron von Marschall told me yesterday that the German Minister in Morocco has been ordered to proceed at once to Fez to demand of the Shereefian Government full reparation for the murder of Herr Neumann, the German who was murdered on the 6th instant near Dar-el-Baida, and the punishment of the murderers.

A German ship will be sent to the coast in support of the Minister's action.

I have, &c.
(Signed) MARTIN GOSSELIN.

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* See No. 308.

No. 318.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received November* 26.)

(No. 85.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, November* 24, 1894.

WITH reference to my telegram of the 14th instant, I have the honour to report the arrival this morning of the German cruiser "Irene," which will probably await the successful issue of the Mission of the German Minister, and will visit Dar-el-Baida also.

No. 319.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received November* 26.)

(No. 86.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, November* 24, 1894.

THE pacification of the southern districts was announced in a Shereefian letter, which was this day read in the Mosque.

No. 320.

Sir H. D. Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received November* 28.)

(No. 95.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, November* 28, 1894.

THE Italian Ambassador has been instructed to inform the Spanish Government that Italy reserves for herself a free hand both in the question of Morocco and of the Commercial Treaties.

Baron Blanc, in reference to the attacks made on British and Italian vessels, talks of the Mediterranean becoming the scene of piracy recalling barbarous times. The Marquis Maffei thinks that this communication is due to pressure from Germany. He considers Spain liable to third Powers for the suppression of piracy under Article XXVI of the Treaty of Madrid of 1861.

Part of the foregoing I sent by post yesterday. I have again seen the Italian Ambassador. The latest news from Morocco is bad, and doubts are entertained as to the safety of Morocco city.

Germany and France are said to be pressing claim on account of the assassination of two protected Moors.

A German ship of war will proceed to Casablanca from Gibraltar.

No further disturbance has occurred at Rio de Oro, but grave apprehensions are entertained on account of the sanguinary disposition of the Moors who took part in the recent attack.

I should be glad to be informed of the course of events in Morocco.

No. 321.

Consul Harford to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received November* 29.)

(No. 57.)
My Lord, *Teneriffe, November* 20, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship the inclosed correspondence relative to the Spanish sailor, whose capture, when serving with Messrs. Kirby's expedition last August on the African coast, I reported in my despatch No. 2, Confidential.

Mr. Kirby's statement to the Acting Vice-Consul that I had sanctioned his expedition, and knew that Her Majesty's Government also recognized it, is without the slightest foundation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. H. HARFORD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 321.

Acting Vice-Consul Ferguson to Consul Harford.

Las Palmas, November 19, 1894.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inclose copy of a letter from the North-West African Company (Limited), dated Cape Juby, the 16th November instant, intimating that the Spaniard captured from the Kirby expedition was in the neighbourhood of Cape Juby, and suggesting that a sum of 150 to 200 dollars might ransom him.

I conveyed this intelligence to the Messrs. Kirby and to Mr. Talhook as representing the North-West African Minerals Concession Company (Limited), and strongly urged them to provide the amount, promising to use my best efforts with the North-West African Company (Limited) to induce them to make the best bargain possible.

Mr. Kirby informs me that he has twice cabled to his co-Directors (to-day and Saturday last) to sanction the payment, but they have not replied.

As the North-West African Company (Limited) say that Mr. James Miller "had requested them to do what they could towards recovering the man, but not to conclude any terms with the Arabs without his consent," I called on the Captain of the Port to know if he was prepared to authorize the expenditure suggested by the North-West African Company (Limited).

His reply was that he never made any such request beyond the ordinary desire that, for humanity's sake, they would do what they could, because—(and this is what I want you to advise me about)—

The Kirby party had, in their official declarations to him, declared solemnly that they were trading under the recognized protection of Her Majesty's Government, and stated further that you had official knowledge of this, and had given your sanction to the undertaking.

He therefore declares that this country, being under British protection, and the Spaniard having been captured whilst employed (after due warning from the Spanish Government) with British traders, that the honour of Britain is invoked to release this man.

I have no knowledge of such a Protectorate, which it appears has been also claimed by Mr. Mackenzie, so I simply replied that I would convey the substance of the conversation to you and await your instructions, as my knowledge did not enable me to grasp the position as laid down by the Captain of the Port.

This seems a very serious matter, and one requiring early elucidation. I am again, as I have so often been since assuming my work here, entirely without any clue to previous despatches in this Vice-Consulate. Can nothing be done to insist on the production of past official outward correspondence?

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALEC. FERGUSON.

Inclosure 2 in No. 321.

Mr. Bates to Acting Vice-Consul Ferguson.

Cape Juby, November 16, 1894.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to draw your attention to the case of the Spanish sailor, of the island schooner "Adan," who was captured by the Arabs a short time back at Santiago.

As a result of the capture the Captain of the Port, Las Palmas, requested me, through your predecessor, to do what I could towards recovering the man, but not to conclude any terms with the Arabs without his consent.

I have now to say that the captive has just been brought into the neighbourhood of the station, with a view to treating for his release. That they will ask a high figure goes without saying, and much fear the man cannot be released on easy terms. I should consider 150 to 200 dollars a likely sum, though less than they will expect. I would strongly urge the Captain of the Port to consent to this amount. At the same time, we here will do our utmost to give as little as possible, but I doubt if the business can be managed cheaper.

It is of course understood that I can guarantee nothing, nor can I accept any responsibility.

If possible, kindly reply at once.

I have, &c.
(Signed) T. W. BATES.

No. 322.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir Clare Ford.

(No. 80.)
(Telegraphic.) P.

Foreign Office, November 29, 1894.

A MOST Secret and Confidential telegram has been received from Sir H. D. Wolff, stating that the Italian Ambassador yesterday received instructions to inform the Spanish Government that Italy would henceforward reserve to herself full liberty of action, with a view to protecting her own interests, not only in commercial matters, but in the affairs of Morocco.

The recent attacks on a British and an Italian ship in those waters would, Baron Blanc states, seem to show that the Mediterranean is becoming a scene of piracy, which recalls memories of past barbarism.

I should wish your Excellency to endeavour, without disclosing the source from which Her Majesty's Government derive their information, to ascertain what is the exact purport and intention of the communication respecting Morocco, which they understand has been made to the Spanish Government by the Marquis Maffei.

The remark about piracy seems somewhat to exaggerate the actual condition.

No. 323.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(No. 60.)
(Telegraphic.) P.

Foreign Office, November 29, 1894.

WITH reference to your Excellency's telegram No. 95 in regard to affairs in Morocco: According to the reports received by Her Majesty's Government from that quarter, the insurrection in the south is practically quelled.

There has been a murder of a German subject at Casabianca, for which reparation is being demanded by the German Minister.

No. 324.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received November 30.)

(No. 298. Most Secret and Confidential.) P.

Madrid, November 27, 1894.

My Lord,

THE Italian Ambassador has this day received from his Government a communition in response to his report as to the overtures which Germany has made to France.

The Marquis Maffei is instructed by the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs to inform the Government of Señor Sagasta that Italy will act altogether in her own interests, whether as regards commerce or the state of affairs in Morocco.

It seems that he considers Spain answerable for the piratical acts which have recently occurred in Moorish seas.

The Marquis Maffei is afraid that Italy will not help to renew the Mediterranean Agreement.

I shall communicate further details by the next messenger.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

No. 325.

Sir Clare Ford to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received December 1.)

(No. 68.)
(Telegraphic.) P.

Rome, December 1, 1894.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 80 of the 29th ultimo, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that Baron Blanc states that a friendly warning has been given to Spain because, in carrying out a policy which makes Morocco a Franco-Spanish question, Italy was unable to assist her.

It appears that his Excellency feared that the Spanish Government was using the understanding with Italy to obtain better terms in negotiations with France, and that in this way the influence of Italy was being used to assist a policy which, in the opinion of the King's Government, was contrary to her interests.

I shall forward to your Lordship by the first opportunity a copy of Baron Blanc's letter, which is of some length.

No. 326.

Foreign Office to Consul Harford.

(No. 2.)

Foreign Office, December 3, 1894.

Sir,

YOUR despatch No. 57 of the 20th November, respecting the capture by Arabs in August last of a Spanish sailor, while serving with Messrs. Kirby's expedition on the African Coast, has been received.

Mr. Ferguson, the Acting Vice-Consul at Las Palmas, seems to be very imperfectly informed on the subject of Messrs. Kirby's proceedings; and I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to instruct you to acquaint him with the real state of the case, *i.e.*, that Messrs. Kirby have been warned that they can expect neither countenance nor support from Her Majesty's Government, and that no British Protectorate exists at Cape Juby, the factory established there being a private undertaking of the North-west African Company.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 327.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received December 4.)

(No. 97.)
(Telegraphic.) P.

Madrid, December 3, 1894.

A SECRETARY from the German Embassy has just been sent by M. de Radowitz to inform me that at Tangier some alarm is felt with regard to the safety of the Ministers of Great Britain and Germany, the roads to Fez being cut off by insurgent forces.

This has been repeated to Tangier.

No. 328.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received December 4.)

(No. 87.)
(Telegraphic.) P.

Tangier, December 4, 1894.

REFERRING to Sir H. Drummond Wolff's telegram of the 3rd instant, I have the honour to report that there are disturbances in some districts between Fez and Tangier and consequent interruption of the courier service, two of our couriers being over-due at present, but that caravans have come through in safety, and that there is

no cause whatever to be anxious regarding the safety of Mr. Satow and Count von Tattenbach.

I have repeated the above to Madrid.

No. 329.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received December* 6.)

(No. 122.)

Fez, November 14, 1894.

My Lord,

SOME comments having been made by the foreign press at Tangier on the fact that, on the occasion of my public audience with the Sultan, I, together with the members of Her Majesty's Legation, remained uncovered during the whole ceremony, contrary to the usual practice, I took an opportunity to-day of saying to the Grand Vizir that, as it was the custom in other countries for foreign Representatives to be received indoors, we had, by force of habit, kept our hats off, as the Sultan had not requested us to be covered.

His Excellency responded at once with great eagerness that the Sultan had in fact desired me to be covered, and on observing that I did not comply, had asked himself why I remained bareheaded.

To this I could only reply that Mr. de Vismes did not appear to have understood the Sultan's signal.

I added that, personally, I had not felt any inconvenience, but thought it better to give his Excellency this explanation of a departure from the usual etiquette, which was quite unintentional on my part.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 330.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received December* 6.)

(No. 123.)

Fez, November 14, 1894.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my despatch No. 114 of the 12th October, I have the honour to inclose copies of a further correspondence which has passed between myself and the Moorish Vizier for Foreign Affairs regarding the attack upon Her Majesty's Acting Consul and his companions at Dar-al-Baida in September last.

As your Lordship will perceive, the Vizier states that the Sultan has enjoined upon the Governors of Znata and Ziaida to look out for the assailants, and has given strict instructions to take measures for their arrest.

From the language which the Grand Vizier used to me to-day in speaking of this matter, I am led to believe that the Shereefian Government will make every possible effort to secure their apprehension.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure 1 in No. 330.

Mr. Satow to Cid Emfadl Gharnit.

(After compliments.)

Fez, 8 *Jumda I*, 1312 (*November* 8, 1894).

I RECEIVED your letter about the attack on my countrymen at Dar-al-Baida by three Moors of Znata, whose names are known, on my way to Court, and I have noted what you say about an officer having been sent with a number of horsemen and an official of the Sultan's Council to see that these brigands be arrested, and also that His Shereefian Majesty has dismissed Bargash, the Governor of Dar-al-Baida, from his post on account of his want of energy, and appointed Hamed-ben-el-Arbi, of Mediuna, in his stead. And this is a proof of the friendship of your Government, and that they will take all necessary precautions to prevent things of this kind occurring in future.

And when I recently conversed with the Grand Vizier on this subject, he informed me that it had been reported to him that the stolen property had been returned to the owners, but that the three Znata men had escaped into the district of Ziaida, and that search is being made for them.

And I do not understand why the Kaïd of Znata was not more active in seizing these men, for those who acted as intermediaries in restoring the stolen property could have given information as to the whereabouts of the thieves. I have informed my Government of the orders which have been given in this affair by the Machzen, and they thank you for them, but they expect that the Moorish Government will call the Kaïd of Znata to account for his want of alacrity in pursuing the thieves, and also they feel persuaded that the Moorish Government has the means in its power of causing these men to be given up by those who are harbouring them. And I beg you, friend, to bring this letter to the knowledge of His Shereefian Majesty, that he may know what the Government of the Queen thinks, and they are confident that he will give the necessary orders according to what is right and proper between friendly nations.

Peace.

Inclosure 2 in No. 330.

Cid Emfadl Gharnit to Mr. Satow.

(Translation.)

(After compliments.)

12 *Jumda I*, 1312 (*November* 11, 1894).

I RECEIVED your letter (stating) that the Fki of the Vizir Sid Hamâd said to you personally that the things stolen from your people at Casablanca were returned to them, and that the criminals of Znata who did that (outrage) had fled from their district to Ziaida, and that they were still being searched for, and you said that the people who returned the things from these criminals should have known where they (the criminals) were hidden, so that they might have been arrested, and that your august Government expects their arrest as a warning to others.

Now, I have shown your letter to the Sultan, who orders me to answer you that His Shereefian Majesty has enjoined the Governo r of Znata and the Governors of Ziaida to look out for them and catch them, and he strictly commanded them in that matter.

God be with him.

(Signed) MOHAMMED AL EMFADL BEN MOHAMMED GHARNIT.

No. 331.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received December* 6.)

(No. 124. Confidential.)

Fez, November 14, 1894.

My Lord,

IN the course of a conversation with the Grand Vizir to-day I took an opportunity of impressing upon him the necessity of making the authority of the Shereefian Government clearly felt in the neighbourhood of Dar-el-Baida, in order to put an end to a disturbed condition of things which in some quarters has been represented as approaching to anarchy. It was not wise, I urged, to allow it to be believed that the Government was powerless. Dar-el-Baida being the principal seat of trade on the coast, and the chief resort of foreign merchants, events in the vicinity attracted a great deal of attention abroad. I trusted, therefore, that he would be able to inform me that measures were to be taken with a view of putting an end to the frequent inter-tribal fights, which have given rise to a great deal of comment.

In reply, his Excellency informed me, confidentially, that this state of things was really the work of the local Governors, who excited quarrels among their people in order to prevent a combination against themselves. To set one tribe against the other was the only means at present available to obviate troubles of greater and more serious dimensions. At the same time the Government is preparing a numerous expedition, which will be sent southward under the command of a personage very nearly connected with the Sultan, one of the objects of which will be to restore order in the districts near Dar-el-Baida, after which it will proceed through the Province of Shaouia to

Ain Shair, and thence to Morocco city, establishing the authority of the Governors one after the other, and winding up with the Rahamna tribe, that has lately displayed so turbulent a disposition. If this step had been taken at the outset of the late troubles, the effect would have been to impel the tribes to combine for mutual protection and defence against the Government, and in consequence a civil war would most certainly have broken out.

I thanked his Excellency for this information, which I did not doubt would be of great interest to Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 332.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received December* 6.)

(No. 126.)
Fez, November 18, 1894.

My Lord,

IN view of the insecurity which the murder of the German subject, Franz Neumann, shows to exist at Dar-el-Baida, I called this afternoon on the Grand Vizier in order to impress upon him the very serious character of this outrage.

In reply to a first remark that the news which had reached us was very grave, he asserted that M. Neumann had several times been warned that it was not safe for him to live outside the town; but I reminded him that the crime had been committed on the high road, not far from the gates, and well within the jurisdiction of the Governor.

I then went on to observe that the perpetrators of the attack upon Mr. Madden and his companions had hitherto escaped punishment, and this fact had no doubt encouraged the assassins of M. Neumann. It was my duty to tell him that an impression had arisen among Moors, and had been imparted to foreigners, that the Government of the present Sultan were less favourably disposed towards Europeans than that of his late father, and this opinion would work greatly to their disadvantage unless measures were promptly taken to show that it was unfounded.

I referred also to a recent incident at Dar-el-Baida, the unceremonious demolition by the Governor of a bathing place put up on the beach for the use of ladies and children, and to the very altered demeanour of natives towards foreign residents, which, as Mr. Allan Maclean has informed me, he was surprised to notice on his return to Dar-el-Baida after an absence of only two months.

Although in the present case the victim belonged to another nationality, I felt that if nothing were done to check these acts of violence, it might be a British subject on the next occasion, and I therefore was obliged to urge upon him the necessity of taking effectual measures of prevention for the future.

The Vizier replied that there could be no greater mistake than to suppose that the present Sultan was animated by less friendly sentiments than his father, but the fact was that people hostile to foreigners seized the opportunity afforded by the relaxation of authority that in Morocco usually follows on the decease of the Sultan, to give vent to their animosity.

He then asked whether I could suggest any remedy.

I answered that to formulate the character of the required reparation was for my German colleague, who I understood to be on his way to Fez. But if I might offer my advice under the circumstances, it would be that the Sultan should send a personage of rank to meet the German Minister on the way, to express the regret of His Shereefian Majesty, to promise the fullest satisfaction, and to welcome him to the Court. I further suggested that it was most desirable that his Shereefian Majesty's sentiments of friendly regard towards foreigners should be made known to his people, in order to remove any erroneous impression.

The Grand Vizier replied that these proposals appeared to him very acceptable. That as to the question of punishing the offenders, the expedition which is on the point of leaving for the south, under command of one of the Sultan's uncles, would stop at Dar-el-Baida, and that if they were not given up by the tribe to which they belonged, the tribe would be attacked. I might rest assured that the Moorish Government was fully alive to the serious nature of this affair, that I should see that their promises would be translated into actions, and that full satisfaction would be given.

In order to enforce my observations, and to furnish the Grand Vizier with a text

for discourse to those members of the Government to whom, rightly or wrongly, reactionary tendencies are attributed, I have addressed to him a private letter, of which I have the honour to inclose a copy.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure in No. 332.

Mr. Satow to Sid Hamed-ben-Moosa.

(After compliments.)
Fez, November 18, 1894.

THE news that has come from Dar-el-Baida of the murder of a foreigner close to the town as he was driving home to his farm has caused me great solicitude for your sakes and ours, for it is not the first time the authority of the Sultan, whose friendliness to the foreign Powers is well known, has been set at naught by unruly brigands, and it is of great importance to the maintenance of friendly relations that the Moorish people should know that this affair has caused great distress to his Shereefian Majesty.

I hear that the German Minister is on his way to Fez, and will arrive in two or three days. It would be well for His Shereefian Majesty to send a high personage to meet him, and in His Majesty's name express his regret, promise to give complete satisfaction, and welcome him to the Court.

And in order to let the people know that His Shereefian Majesty will severely punish any one who by outrages upon foreigners disturbs the friendly relations that happily exist, it would be a good thing to cause a letter to be written to the Governors of the coast towns and neighbouring districts, acquainting them with this much-to-be regretted event, and how little it becomes brave men to behave in this manner towards foreign guests who are under the special protection of His Shereefian Majesty.

I want His Shereefian Majesty to tell his people to desist from acts of this kind against foreigners, which only bring disgrace to the name of the Moors, who are known throughout Europe as a brave and warlike race.

And if this is done promptly, it will have a very good effect in Europe, and convince the Governments that they can rely on the Sultan to keep their people in safety.

I write this only out of friendship, and the Queen is anxious for the welfare of the Sultan.

No. 333.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received December* 6.)

[Dispatched from Tangier, December 6.]

(No. 88. Very Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P.
Fez, November 30, 1894.

I HAVE received confidential information to the effect that it has been stated to the Moorish Government by the French Doctor that if Great Britain will withdraw her Vice-Consul from Fez, France is prepared to do the same. Language he has held to me accords with this. I learn from the same source that the French Minister at Tangier believed the report that a sealed packet containing a draft Commercial Convention had been presented by me to the Sultan, and that he had received instructions from his Government to warn the Sultan against British designs.

I wrote privately to my French colleague at Tangier informing him that the story was false, and he has replied that he too had been misled by statements which he had believed to be made by eye-witnesses. The Grand Vizir, to whom I spoke on the subject, replied that the story was based on so evident a misstatement that he had not believed it. No harm has, I think, been effected.

To-day the Grand Vizir spoke to me about Cape Juby and about the Vice-Consuls. On the latter subject I spoke in the sense of your Lordship's instructions; as to the former I said I had no instructions. I undertook to refer to Her Majesty's Government Memoranda with which he said he would furnish me on each subject.

No. 334.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received December* 7.)

(No. 98.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, December* 7, 1894.

A TELEGRAM from Paris is published in the "Imparcial," saying that both there and at Rome much excitement has been produced by the news that Morocco has ceded to the English the Island of Peregil.

The truth of the report is suspected by the journal, which, however, considers that the Government should officially make some statement on the subject.

A great impression will probably be caused by the report.

No. 334.*

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(No. 61.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, December* 7, 1894, 7 P.M.

YOUR telegram No. 98.

The report is absurd. We have not heard it from either Paris or Rome.

No. 335.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received December* 9.)

(No. 99.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, December* 8, 1894.

TELEGRAM from your Lordship No. 61.

Yesterday in the Senate two notices of questions were handed in, one by one of Señor Canovas' near relations. To-day several journals, including the "Imparcial," publish articles on the subject. I have sent a semi-official communication, written in French and founded on your telegram, to the Minister of State. Should the matter continue to be discussed, I would request your Lordship's permission to deny the report formally and officially, but I think it a mistake to take the question too seriously, unless compelled to do so.

No. 336.

Sir Clare Ford to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received December* 10.)

(No. 250. Most Confidential.)
My Lord, *Rome, December* 2, 1894.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 80 of the 29th ultimo, I had the honour to telegraph to your Lordship yesterday that Baron Blanc had informed me that Italy had addressed a friendly warning to Spain respecting her policy with regard to Morocco. Baron Blanc's note, of which I inclose a copy, gives the reasons which have obliged the Italian Government to take this course. His Excellency states that, as far as Morocco is concerned, the Italian Agents abroad have been instructed to act in entire agreement with England, whatever may be the attitude assumed by other Powers; and that he has expressed to the Spanish Government his conviction that, in adopting a similar course, Spain would best serve her own and Italy's interests in the Mediterranean, as Italy believed she could count upon the support of her allies in such a pacific policy. Spain, however, seemed disposed to regard Morocco as a Franco-Spanish question; and although the scheme for a collective control of the Customs, and the loan of a French Syndicate for the Melilla indemnity had not been carried out, Italy had been unsuccessful in her endeavours to induce Spain to share her views respecting the abuse by France of the system of political "protections" in Morocco. It appears that, in reply to Italy's suggestion of an understanding with England, the Spanish Government stated that our occupation of Gibraltar caused a fundamental divergency of interests between the two countries;

and that an eventual Protectorate of Tangier, exercised by England, would be considered by Spain as contrary to her interests as well as to those of France. In fact, Baron Blanc continues, Spain appeared to be inclined to assure to herself, if not a partition of territory with France, at all events a share in the advantages which would accrue to the latter when she realized her projects in the east and south of Morocco; and that, with this view, Spain seemed willing to give France substantial guarantees ("gages de fait") that she was not bound to the Triple Alliance; and further, that Spain was using the advantages she derived from Italian support to obtain better conditions from France, representing this support as a basis for an understanding between the three countries. "Thus," writes his Excellency, "our support ran the risk of being used against our own policy of facilitating an understanding between Spain and England."

Baron Blanc goes on to observe that it seems to the Italian Government that the Agreement made by England with France respecting Morocco affairs only encouraged Spain to persevere in her Francophil policy. This equivocal line of conduct adopted by the Spanish Government could not be followed by Italy.

The King's Government feel sure that, sooner or later, England will appreciate the common interests of which his Excellency speaks, and he has no desire to complain of what may be unfavourable to Italy in the Anglo-French transactions in Africa, but the future policy of Spain does not inspire the same confidence.

After alluding to certain reports of the German and Austrian Ambassadors at Madrid, which represent Spain as entirely under the influence of France, and to a report from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople of increased French commercial enterprise in the East, Baron Blanc says that his Government felt bound to warn Spain that Italy would not assist her in the policy she seemed to have adopted.

His Excellency concludes by stating that Italy would be glad to obtain from your Lordship a friendly opinion as to the course she should pursue, to avoid our common interests turning towards France instead of towards the Triple Alliance.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS CLARE FORD.

Inclosure in No. 336.

Baron Blanc to Sir Clare Ford.

(Confidentielle.)
Cher Ambassadeur, *Rome, le* 30 *Novembre*, 1894.

DÉSIRANT ne pas tarder un instant à répondre en voie toute confidentielle à ce que vous voulez bien me demander par votre lettre particulière d'aujourd'hui, de la part de Lord Kimberley, je m'empresse de vous indiquer autant que la rapidité d'une dictée le permet la portée des avertissements amicaux que nous avons cru devoir donner au Gouvernement Espagnol. Vous y reconnaîtrez, j'en suis sûr, le même esprit qui nous a inspiré dans toutes nos négociations sur les affaires du Maroc.

Le Gouvernement du Roi a donné ordre à ces Agents pour les affaires du Maroc, de procéder entièremeut d'accord avec l'Angleterre *quelque fût l'attitude des autres Puissances*, et il a exprimé au Gouvernement Espagnol la conviction que celui-ci, en suivant la même ligne, assurerait les intérêts communs de l'Espagne et de l'Italie dans la Méditerranée, l'Italie ayant lieu de compter que l'appui de ses alliés ne lui aurait pas manqué dans cette politique pacifique.

Mais, d'une part, le Gouvernement Espagnol a témoigné de considérer plutôt la question Marocaine comme étant avant tout une affaire de transactions Franco-Espagnoles, où il ne pourrait procéder que d'accord avec la France.

Il serait superflu de rappeler nos efforts pour le détourner d'un contrôle collectif sur les Douanes et d'un prêt au Maroc offert par un Syndicat Français pour l'indemnité de Melilla. Si ce contrôle et ce prêt ont pu être empêchés, en revanche nous n'avons pas réussi à faire partager par l'Espagne le juste point de vue du Sultan du Maroc, qui dénonce l'abus des protections politiques de la France sur de puissants Chefs de tribus Marocains, comme un péril pour l'indépendance et l'intégrité du Maroc, et comme un légitime motif d'exclure les Consulats politiques qui exerceraient cette protection à Fez; l'Espagne a même sacrifié, en fait, son droit à avoir un Consul local et commercial, comme l'Angleterre, à Fez, plus tôt que de se séparer de la France sur la question des protections politiques sur les sujets Marocains. A nos conseils de préférer une entente avec l'Angleterre, les hommes d'État Espagnols

ont objecté une opposition fondamentale qui comme le soutenait la presse Franco-Espagnole, existerait entre les intérêts Espagnols au Maroc, et ceux de la Puissance que occupe Gibraltar ; et ils n'ont pas dissimulé qu'une action tutélaire éventuelle de l'Angleterre à Tanger serait considérée par eux comme contraire aux intérêts de l'Espagne, aussi bien que de la France, tandis que l'Italie y aurait vu un élément de sécurité pour les intérêts Mediterranéens Italo-Espagnols. En un mot, l'Espagne nous a paru inspirée, en matière politique aussi bien que commerciale, par l'idée de s'assurer sinon des partages de territoire, du moins de participations avec la France, quand celle-ci mettrait à réalisation ses projets dans les parties est et sud du Maroc ; et pour cela, de donner à la France des gages de fait que l'Espagne n'est point liée aux intérêts de la Triple Alliance, et de se servir dans les transactions avec la France (pour en obtenir des meilleures conditions) des avantages mêmes que lui donnait l'appui de l'Italie, appui que le Cabinet de Madrid présentait à Paris comme une base d'entente Franco-Hispano-Italienne. Notre appui risquait donc dans certaines circonstances, et d'être détourné de son but et de nuire à l'entente Hispano-Anglaise que nous désirerions au contraire faciliter.

D'autre part l'Angleterre, lorsqu'elle a bien voulu correspondre à notre désir de marcher d'accord avec elle avant tout au Maroc, l'a fait en nous annonçant à plusieurs reprises des accords déjà pris entre elle et la France, et auxquels elle nous conviait à nous joindre. Il nous sera permis d'observer seulement à cet égard que l'Espagne était par là d'autant plus encouragée dans ses tendances à des transactions avec la France elle-même.

Le Gouvernement du Roi, entendant de ne pas dévier du principe que la Triple Alliance et l'Angleterre ont dans la Méditerranée des intérêts communs ne pouvait se prêter aux équivoques qui s'étaient manifestées dans la politique Espagnole.

Nous avons l'entière confiance que tôt ou tard la communauté d'intérêts dont je viens de parler sera pratiquent (*sic*) reconnue par le Cabinet de St. James, et nous n'avons pas l'intention de nous plaindre pour ce qu'il a pu y avoir de défavorable à l'Italie dans les transactions Anglo-Françaises dans l'Afrique. Mais l'avenir de la politique Espagnole ne saurait nous inspirer une confiance égale.

Nous ne voulons pas nous faire juges des appréciations des Ambassadeurs d'Allemagne et d'Autriche-Hongrie à Madrid, qui considèrent l'Espagne comme tombée dans ce qu'on appelle déjà la "*zone d'influence Française ;*" nous ne rapprocherons pas non plus ce fait de celui, signalé de Constantinople par l'Ambassadeur d'Angleterre, de la prépondérance reprise en Orient par la France, dont les entreprises sur les voies commerciales de la Tripolitaine au Vadai semblent ne devoir rencontrer aucun obstacle de la part du Gouvernement Ottoman, à ce que nous savons aussi de Vienne, nous croyons cependant utile, en ce qui concerne l'Espagne, de l'avertir amicalement, en la voyant engagée dans une voie où nous ne pouvons loyalement la suivre ; où, dans l'attente de compensations que pour notre compte nous n'accepterons pas de la France ; elle facilite indirectement les entreprises Françaises qui menacent de s'étendre depuis le sud de l'Atlas jusqu'à la Baie de Tadjourra, et nous serions heureux, soit comme Puissance Méditerranéenne, soit comme membre de la Triple Alliance, soit comme solidaires de l'Angleterre en Afrique, de voir Lord Kimberley apprécier dans un esprit équitable et amical ce qu'il est de notre devoir de faire pour que nos intérêts communs cessent de graviter à notre grave détriment, vers la France plutôt que vers la Triple Alliance.

Cordialement à vous,
(Signé) BLANC.

No. 337.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received December* 10.)

(No. 307.) *Madrid, December* 7, 1894.
My Lord,
THE following telegram appears in to-day's "Imparcial" :—

"*Paris, December* 6, 1894, 6·30 P.M.

"ISLAND OF PEREGIL.—Telegrams received from Rome contain news which has produced a great impression both here and in the capital of the Italian Monarchy.

"The telegrams in question say that at Rome there is much comment on the cession of the Island of Peregil made to England by the Sultan of Morocco.

"It is well known as being between Tangier and Ceuta.

"It appears, according to the despatches referred to, that at present the English destine the island for a coaling station, and it is added that, under some pretext, they will then raise fortifications, converting it into a new Gibraltar.

"In such case Great Britain will be absolute mistress of the Strait, seeing that she will possess the two keys."

On this telegram the journal in question remarks :—

"We think we have recently heard that the news of the cession of the Island of Peregil to England is inexact.

"Still it will not be superfluous for the Government to declare this officially if it knows it, or to obtain information with the urgency which the incident demands if it does not know it."

Inclosed is an extract containing the paragraph telegram and the remarks of the journal.*

Your Lordship will perceive that the telegram is from the special correspondent of the "Imparcial." It does not appear in any other paper.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

No. 338.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received December* 10.)

(No. 100.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, December* 10, 1894.

ANOTHER telegram from Tangier in the Government organ contradicts the rumour as to the Island of Peregil. Certain journals still publish articles on the question.

No. 339.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received December* 11.)

(No. 308. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Madrid, December* 8, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of a semi-official letter I am sending to Señor Groizard respecting the alleged cession of the Island of Peregil by Morocco to Great Britain. I also inclose a copy and translation of an article in the "Imparcial" on the subject. Two questions were addressed yesterday to the Government in the Senate. One of these was put by Count Casa Valencia, the brother-in-law of Señor Cánovas del Castillo, the other by the Marquis de Villasegura, who appears in some remarks to claim the possession of the island for Spain. Señor Groizard, being absent, could not reply, but his Excellency is reported to have said at the Council that having heard nothing of the report from the Spanish Minister at Tangier, he supposed it was unfounded.

A telegram reports that there is some excitement on the subject at Cadiz.

As there is no sitting of the Cortes to-day, it being the feast of the Conception, my letter will reach the Government in time for questions on Monday. If the excitement continues and makes it necessary, I shall, with your Lordship's sanction, deny the report officially, but I do not think it desirable to treat it too seriously.

The energy of the "Imparcial" is probably due to a feeling hostile to Señor Moret, who some years ago disavowed the hoisting of a Spanish flag on the island. As he is supposed to be now intending to oppose the commercial policy of Señor Gamazo, he is likely to encounter the displeasure of this journal, which is decidedly in favour of the Liberal Protectionists.

The "Pais," the Republican organ, accepts the story as correct and founds on it a strong attack on the Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

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* The translation of the telegram and of the remarks is embodied in this despatch.

Inclosure 1 in No. 339.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to Señor Groizard.

Mon cher Ministre, *Madrid, le 8 Décembre*, 1894.

JE VOIS que des questions ont été adressées au Gouvernement au sujet de la prétendue cession de l'Ile de Pérégil à la Grande-Bretagne.

Je viens donc vous assurer que le bruit en question est absurde et que le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté n'a aucune connaissance des racontars à ce sujet, lesquels, à ce qu'il paraît, proviennent de Paris et de Rome.

Je saisis, &c.
(Signé) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

Inclosure 2 in No. 339.

Extract from the "Imparcial" of December 8, 1894.

(Translation.)

THE ISLAND OF PEREGIL.—In consequence of the telegram from Rome which we published yesterday, Count Casa Valencia asked in the Senate what the Government knew respecting the rumours of the cession to England by the Sultan of Morocco of the Island of Peregil.

The Government was unable to satisfy the patriotic curiosity of the distinguished Conservative as none of the Ministers were in the Upper Chamber. For the same reason the Marquis of Villaseguro found no opportunity of giving his views on the subject. This undoubtedly demands the attention of the Spanish Cortes.

It is possible that the Government knows no more about this rumour than we and the rest of us Spaniards know. And it is likewise possible that the rumour has been started as a *ballon d'essai* to see how it is received not only in Spain but in Europe.

An oversight on the part of Señor Moret lost us this island, which had hitherto been considered as belonging to Spain. There was no necessity for entering into serious conflict about a barren rock in the waters of the Straits; but that was on condition that the Moors should hold it, who can neither trust us nor any one else. From the very moment that the island passes into the hands of England it will be converted into a stronghold dominating that side of the Straits and even flanking certain of the forts at Ceuta.

The rumour does not, therefore, appear to us to be well-founded; for neither would the nations with interests in the Mediterranean consent that England should fortify these Straits even more than she has already done, nor would the Moors be so foolish as not to see the injuries which would accrue to them from a conflict of which they were the originators.

In any case, it is as well to be on the alert. And if it has been taken for granted that the matter will pass unnoticed, or if a feeler has been put out to see if it will, the Government may as well be on its guard, and the attention of Europe drawn to the question. The effect thus produced will be sufficient for the abandonment of the scheme, if it has ever been entertained.

In the improbable event of the idea being a serious one, Spain would be under the necessity of demanding the fulfilment of the Treaty of Wad Ras, which carries the limits of the territory of Ceuta back as far as the summit of the Bullones Mountains. The dominion of these heights would render futile all military action from the Island of Peregil.

No. 340.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received December 11.)

(No. 309. Confidential.) P.

My Lord, *Madrid, December* 8, 1894.

THE Marquis Maffei has asked me, with some evident interest in the matter, as to the reported cession of Peregil.

A reference to Nos. 76 and 132 of 1889, and No. 45 of 1890, of Sir W. K. Green's despatches, may perhaps account for the coincidence of the Italian Ambassador's questions, and the fact that the rumour originated in Rome.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

No. 341.

Mr. Ehrenbach to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received December 11.)

Dashwood House, 9, *New Broad Street, London, December* 10, 1894.

My Lord,

I REGRET to have to trouble you in the following matter.

On the 15th November last, when travelling from Tangier to Tetuan—a soldier accompanying us as guard—the Moor in attendance of the mule carrying our luggage was attacked by robbers. The Moor was knocked down and wounded, and the mule, with the luggage, taken off by the said robbers.

Although I have left full details of the occurrence, and of the loss sustained, in the hands of Mr. Isaac Nahon, Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Tetuan, and Mr. Herbert C. White, Her Majesty's Consul at Tangier—in the absence of Mr. Satow, Her Majesty's Ambassador—I am anxious to also enlist your kind interest in this matter as to a recovery of the luggage, or indemnity from the Government of Morocco.

Yours, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT EHRENBACH.

No. 342.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received December 11.)

Sir, *Admiralty, December* 10, 1894.

WITH reference to your letter of the 15th September respecting the state of affairs in Morocco, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request that you will move the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to cause my Lords to be informed whether, having in view the presence of the Channel fleet at or near Gibraltar, the presence of the second ship belonging to the Mediterranean squadron may be dispensed with.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

No. 343.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 329.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, December* 11, 1894.

I TRANSMIT to your Excellency herewith copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier,* reporting a conversation with the Grand Vizier, at the Shereefian Court, on the insecurity to foreign subjects existing at Dar-el-Baida, as evidenced by the recent murder of Herr Neumann.

I should wish your Excellency to communicate to the German Government the substance of Mr. Satow's despatch, in which you will notice the advice given to the Grand Vizier as to the attitude of the Moorish Government towards the German Minister on his visit to Fez.

The action of Mr. Satow in this matter has been approved.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

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* No. 332.

No. 344.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 140.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, December* 11, 1894.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 126 of the 18th ultimo, in regard to the insecurity to foreign subjects existing at Dar-el-Baida, as shown by the recent murder of Herr Neumann.

I approve the language held by you to the Grand Vizier, and the note addressed to him by you on the subject.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 345.

Foreign Office to Admiralty.

Sir, *Foreign Office, December* 12, 1894.

IN reply to your letter of the 10th instant, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to state, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, in view of the presence of the Channel fleet at or near Gibraltar, his Lordship agrees that the retention there of a second ship belonging to the Mediterranean squadron is no longer necessary.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 346.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received December* 13.)

(No. 310.)
My Lord, *Madrid, December* 10, 1894.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 308 of the 8th instant, I have the honour to report that the "Correo" of last night contradicted the report that Morocco had ceded to Great Britain the Island of Peregil.

The contradiction runs thus:—

"The following telegram was received yesterday in the early hours of the night at the Ministry of State:—

"'Mohammed Torres roundly denies that there is any foundation for the news relating to the cession of the Island of Peregil.

"'The Chargé d'Affaires of England dismisses as absurd the mere suspicion of the fact, and the other diplomatists accredited here have no news of it, and do not believe it.'

"The despatch is from our Minister at Tangier, others received from Rome and London report what is stated in the above telegram.

"As for the journals which accepted the cession as a fact and had begun to launch forth blame, they would not have done ill to proceed with more calm and better to analyze the facts."

The reproach is addressed both to Conservative and Liberal as well as to Republican journals, which have taken this opportunity to cast a stone at Señor Moret. That statesman is accused of having relinquished in 1889 the right of Spain to the possession of the island for which his opponents contend.

The "Tiempo," the organ of the dissident Conservatives, remarks in a short article publishing the contradiction: "Public opinion was, with reason, partially alarmed, as where England was in question no one could believe that a rock in such bad conditions could be desired without ulterior views. In fact a nation of such resources could very well, even at the cost of great expenditure, construct in the Bay of Benzu a maritime port which, with Gibraltar, would constitute a formidable naval position enough to annul our place of Ceuta and its advantages over the English Rock the day Tarifa is armed as it should be."

* * * * * *

"The despatches from Paris, London, and Rome absolutely contradict the truth of the intelligence, and it could not be otherwise as Europe would not have seen with indifference this acquisition, which, apparently insignificant, might prove an event of transcendent importance."

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

No. 347.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received December* 13.)

(No. 102.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, December* 13, 1894.

THE contradiction is disbelieved by the Conservative and Republican papers, as well as by others of different colours. They allege that in France the cession is regarded as a certainty.

It is obvious that there is some motive, of which I do not know the origin, for keeping up the agitation. A disavowal made in England would, I consider, be judicious.

No. 348.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received December* 14.)

[Sent from Tangier, December 14.]

(No. 90.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Fez, December* 10, 1894.

MORANT and De Vismes, with the doctor, are being sent by me to Laraiche, and I beg that they may be met there on the 18th by man-of-war. It is now five weeks that De Vismes has had fever without a break.

I hope to leave Fez in a fortnight, unless instructions should reach me to negotiate about Cape Juby.

No. 349.

Foreign Office to Admiralty.

Sir, *Foreign Office, December* 14, 1894.

A TELEGRAM has been received from Her Majesty's Minister in Morocco, who is now at Fez, stating that Mr. Vice-Consul de Vismes has been suffering from fever for five weeks, and that he is sending him to Laraiche accompanied by Dr. Greig and Mr. Morant. He begs that a man-of-war may be sent to meet them there on the 18th instant.

I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to request that you will move the Lords

Commissioners of the Admiralty to issue the necessary instructions to the Naval authorities at Gibraltar without delay.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 350.

Consul Harford to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received December 15.)

(No. 5. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Santa Cruz, December 2, 1894.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose, for your Lordship's consideration, a confidential despatch from Mr. Vice-Consul Ferguson, received this morning.

As the Cape Juby British Colony insist on considering this Consulate as their Court of Appeal on all matters, and as I have no official authority to recognize them, I should feel obliged if the position of the Consulate in regard to them might be defined.

Lanzarote and Fuerta Ventura are only about 50 miles from Cape Juby, but the strong currents and prevailing north-east trade wind renders the crossing to the Island of Grand Canary far more convenient and quicker.

A small schooner (the "Sahara") leaves Las Palmas, Grand Canary, twice a-month for the coast, making the voyage in about twenty-four hours, and if the Colony is put in my district, I would ask to be authorized to visit it, as it is difficult to form any correct idea of its importance from report.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. H. HARFORD.

Inclosure in No. 350.

Vice-Consul Ferguson to Consul Harford.

(Confidential.)
Sir, *Las Palmas, November 30, 1894.*

I HAVE just been informed unofficially by the Captain of the Port of Las Palmas that the person who declared to him that the Kirby expedition was under British protection was the Manager of the North-West African Minerals Concession Company (Limited), who is a Syrian named Talhook.

Perhaps it is well you should know that the maps and charts in the office of the Captain of the Port (which is an independent province entirely apart from Santa Cruz) are marked in red ink from Cape Bojador to the Wady Nun as "Ingles" or English.

The Captain of the Spanish man-of-war, Marques de la Ensenada, was very anxious for information about the coast and interior of this territory, and when the Captain of the Port made use of the expression—"Being English protected it is the duty of the British Government to ransom the Spaniard, and they must have the first chance; then if they cannot protect in their Protectorate, Spain will be free to recover her subject, left there by Englishmen at the mercy of the natives, as she considers best, and in a way befitting her dignity"—my idea gathered from this and general conversation among Spaniards in Government employment is that they meditate sending a gun-boat there, and annexation is freely talked of as an extension of their Protectorate lower down the coast.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALEC FERGUSON.

P.S.—The officer in charge of the Eastern Maritime Province of Canaria has under his charge the Sahara Coast as well, for the regulation of the fishing trade.

A. F.

No. 351.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received December 15.)

(No. 105.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, December 15, 1894.*

THE supposed concessions to Great Britain and Germany of coaling stations in the Island of Peregil and on the River Muluya opposite the Chafferines respectively were yesterday the subject of interpellations in the Chamber of Deputies. The first question was replied to in the negative by the Government, which promised to inquire into the second.

No. 352.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 143.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, December 15, 1894.*

I TRANSMIT to you herewith, for such action as you may think proper, copy of a letter from Mr. Ehrenbach,* requesting the intervention of Her Majesty's Government to obtain the recovery of luggage of which he states that he was robbed when recently travelling from Tangier to Tetuan, or to procure an indemnity from the Shereefian Government for his loss.

The facts of the case have, it appears, already been brought to the knowledge of Mr. Consul White and of the Vice-Consul at Tetuan.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 353.

Foreign Office to Mr. Ehrenbach.

Sir, *Foreign Office, December 15, 1894.*

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, requesting the intervention of Her Majesty's Government to obtain recovery of luggage of which you state that you were robbed on a recent journey from Tangier to Tetuan, or the payment of an indemnity by the Moorish Government for your loss.

In reply, I am to state that as Mr. Consul White is, it appears, already in possession of the facts of the case, he will, without doubt, take all proper steps to obtain redress.

A copy of your letter has, however, been sent to Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier for any further action which may be expedient.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 354.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received December 16.)

(No. 106. Most Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, December 16, 1894.*

TELEGRAPHIC reports from Tangier state that the intelligence of the cession of Peregil to Great Britain, by raising alarm in Europe, has put an end to our negotiations with Morocco. It is asserted with a great appearance of mystery that the Envoys of Italy and Great Britain are preserving an attitude of mutual hostility.

* No. 341.

To-day a map of the coast of Morocco, showing Peregil as Spanish, appears in the "Liberal."

New cypher groups for places on the Moorish coast, and including that island, have, I accidentally hear, been sent to the Italian Embassy in this capital.

No. 355.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received December* 17.)

(No. 125.)

My Lord, *Fez, November* 16, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to lay before your Lordship the inclosed Memorandum, giving the result of an examination into the still pending claims of British subjects, on which I have been engaged for some past. These claims were made the subject of an interim report by Sir W. Ridgeway, which formed Inclosure 2 in his despatch No. 109 of the 10th July, 1893, and was in the main based upon information elicited by him during a visit to the coast ports. Owing, however, to the enforced shortness of his stay at some of these, he was not able to complete his investigation of all the claims, and in other cases it is only by the careful examination of the voluminous papers which relate to them that an opinion as to their validity can be arrived at. There are only three claims on which I am still unable to offer a definite opinion, namely, that of Mr. Fereres at Laraiche, who has hitherto excused himself from coming to Tangier to explain his lists of unpaid debts due from Moorish subjects, Mr. Madden's claim for the alleged robbery of his house at Mazagan in 1893, of which no satisfactory statement has ever been furnished, and, lastly, the Shiadma claim of the Damonte family, which is thirty-four or thirty-five years old, has more than once been reported, has been the subject of lengthy legal proceedings before the Moorish Court at Tangier, and nevertheless yet remains enveloped in obscurity.

For the sake of convenience, I have followed the order of Sir W. Ridgeway's report, the claims arising at each port being dealt with in succession, beginning with Laraiche and proceeding down the coast to Mogador, and winding up with Tangier. The method adopted was that of working out the history of each claim as it is to be drawn from the papers in the Legation archives, supplementing this by examination of the Moorish notarial documents presented in support, and, where possible, by information obtained from the persons interested in the claim.

As explained by Sir W. Ridgeway, the existing claims are of two kinds—(i) unpaid debts of private Moors to British subjects; and (ii) compensation demanded for robbery of the property of British subjects, which is held in some cases to be due from the tribe inhabiting the locality where the robbery was committed, in others, from the Governor of the town. In either case, it is to the Moorish authority that application has to be made for an order to enforce payment. But it is only when the fact is established of a denial of justice having taken place that a claim can properly be preferred against the Moorish Government. There is hardly a case in which this can as yet be affirmed with certainty, and the term as usually employed is therefore at present inapplicable to most of the "claims" still pending.

During the tenure of the Tangier Legation by Sir J. D. Hay and Sir. W. Kirby-Green in succession, the demand made upon the Sultan was that steps should be taken for the recovery of payment from the debtors, or, where the debtors had died possessed of property, from their personal representatives, or for enforcing the principle of tribal responsibility for robberies.

The former does not appear to have asked the Sultan to discharge the obligations of his insolvent subjects, though he warned him that inaction and delay might lead to his being held responsible. The scheme proposed by him in 1886, shortly before his retirement, for the settlement of these matters by local action at the ports, clearly shows that he contemplated the recovery of the sums due, not from the Moorish Government, but from the debtors themselves. The amounts collected in 1885 and 1886, and remitted to Her Majesty's Legation for distribution to the claimants, were levied upon the debtors, or, in the case of robberies, upon the tribes held responsible. They were not paid out of the Sultan's Treasury. During

Sir W. Kirby-Green's time no demand of the kind was made, and it was not until the Mission of Sir Charles Euan-Smith to Fez in 1892 that the idea was advanced of asking the Sultan's Government to pay off the claims, receiving in return the notarial documents as a means of recouping themselves. After his return, he suggested to Her Majesty's Government that a peremptory demand should be made on the Sultan for a lump sum, but no action was taken on this proposal.

In the report of Sir W. Ridgeway, the number of claims is set down at 1,048, but these figures appear to have been arrived at by counting each separate debt owed to a British subject, and do not represent either the number of debtors or that of the claimants. A very large proportion are small debts owed to British subjects or protégés by native agriculturists, and are of a very simple character. The individual claimants are only forty-four, some of them appearing more than once, and the cases that had to be examined were reduced in the end to some sixty-five. Out of these forty may be disregarded for various reasons set forth in the inclosed Memorandum, including some that have been settled, or are in process of settlement, and a certain number which are not properly supported. With regard to the remainder, I am not able at present to advise that the Moorish Government should be called upon to take the place of the original debtors, in consequence of a patent denial of justice. With regard to some of these, I have already taken the step of addressing a statement to the Vizier for Foreign Affairs, inclosing a list of the outstanding debts, and demanding, on behalf of the British subjects concerned, that steps shall be taken to enforce recovery. It may possibly prove that the opinion furnished to me by the claimants as to the present solvency of their debtors is over-sanguine. The claims of Mr. Lapeen I have remitted to Her Majesty's Consul at Dar-al-Baida and to the British Vice-Consul at Rabat to take such steps as may be practicable to obtain payment of the sums still owing to him by tribesmen residing in the immediate vicinity. As is shown in the analysis of his claim, he has already recovered a very considerable portion of what was due to him.

Excluding the three claims which, as before stated, I am not yet in a position to offer a definite opinion upon, it will be found that if all the amounts demanded from debtors are found to be recoverable, and the two or three well-founded robbery claims are added together, the total is about 15,377 dol. 57 c. This includes 1,945 dol. 62 c. asserted to have been collected some years ago from the debtors, and retained in the hands of the Moorish officials, to whom it was paid. It is independent of a sum of 2,789 dol. 50 c. advanced by Sir J. D. Hay for the payment of certain robbery claims to which it was not intended to be applied out of the amount remitted to him. In remitting the money the Moorish Minister at the same time furnished a list of the claims it was intended to satisfy, but, as the money was in excess, it is evident that the list was incomplete. Several times a request was made for additional information as to the destination of the balance, but it has never been furnished. It is probable that it included part at least of the above-mentioned 1,945 dol. 62 c. There remains, however, in the hands of Mr. Moses Pariente, banker to the Legation at Tangier, a sum of 864 dol. 50 c., including 4 dol. 15 c. in bad coin. This has to be consequently deducted from the total given above as the maximum amount required to satisfy the claims that have been examined and provisionally admitted, leaving therefore a balance of 14,517 dol. 22 c. needed to satisfy the claims of British subjects that had been presented to Her Majesty's Legation previous to my taking charge. As I have already pointed out, these are subject to deduction in case of proved inability of the debtors to pay.

Besides the list of claims reported on by Sir W. Ridgeway, there are a few of more recent date that have arisen out of commercial transactions between Manchester houses and Moorish merchants of Fez, and one claim for a robbery committed at Tangier about six months ago. Until, however, it is shown that all effort to obtain a settlement locally is fruitless, I do not propose to trouble your Lordship with these matters.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure in No. 355.

Memorandum respecting pending Claims of British Subjects.

LARAICHE.

I. Imossi's Claims.

THE first mention of them occurs in Mr. Imossi's letter of the 4th April, 1875, to Sir John Drummond Hay on mission at Fez, reporting the death two month previously of his agent, Abdullah Lislamy, and stating that the deceased was owed money on his account by various Moors of Habassi, Benanda, and Beni-Hassen; that the documents had been handed over to the Kadi, and accepted by him as legal. Thereupon the Governor of Laraiche had written to have the debtors sent there to settle the claims against them, but that none had arrived. A full extract of this was handed by Sir John Drummond Hay to the Moorish Government, and he obtained a letter to the Governor-General of the Gharb, instructing him to see that the debtors were sent in. This was not done, and Sir John Drummond Hay made repeated remonstrances.

The next information of importance is contained in an inclosure to Mr. Acting Vice-Consul Forde's of the 3rd June, 1876, in which it is stated that Abdullah Lislamy owes Mr. Imossi 4,808 5-fr. pieces, based on a notarial document dated the 17 Haja, 1291 (25th January, 1875).

The document on examination is found to declare that Lislamy owed Imossi 700 dollars on a balance of account of transactions before the death of the Sultan in 1874—500 dollars received since for the purchase of cattle—260 dollars received from one Dris-el-Habassi, for account of Mr. Imossi in part payment of a debt of Habassi, due apparently to Imossi, of 503 dollars.

Further, that Lislamy and Jacob Fereres, a Jew of Alcazar, jointly owed Imossi two sums of 1,540 dollars and 382 dollars, or 1,922 dollars in all; also that the same owe him 406 moods canary-seed and 555 moods of beans. Lislamy further owes to Imossi 100 moods of millet and 170 moods of wheat.

Lislamy further owns to having in his care 28 cows of Imossi's and a she-mule, besides 100 sheep, on their joint account.

In addition, he states that in the hands of three other Moors, whom he names, there are altogether 251 sheep, for joint account of Mr. Imossi and the three Moors.

In a despatch of the 24th November, 1875, Mr. Imossi mentions this document as being "the only particulars that I can produce of my claim against my late agent, Abdallah," and he adds that "it corresponds with the entries in my books."

The settlement of the estate was, he states, entirely in the hands of the *Kadi*.

This Lislamy turns out to be identical with Buselham, described in Mr. White's notes attached to Sir West Ridgeway's report as "an employé of Lislamy."

In a despatch of the 13th May, 1878, Mr. Imossi incloses a statement of his account with "the estate of Abdela-ben-Buselham," which enables us to identify Lislamy and Buselham, by comparing the items inserted in it with those given in the notarial document above mentioned.

The claim of Imossi against Lislamy alone, according to the notarial document above described, is composed of the following items:—

	Dollars.
Balance of account	700
Further advance	500
Received from Dris-el-Habassi	260
Total	1,460

Besides—
28 cows.
100 moods millet.
170 moods wheat.
1 mule.

Lislamy and Fereres jointly owe Imossi—

	Dollars.
Balance on grain account	1,540
Also	382
Total	1,922

Besides—
406 moods canary-seed
555 moods beans.

Of which Lislamy's share is 961 dollars, 203 moods canary-seed, and 277 moods beans.

Further, in the hand of a Moor there were 100 sheep belonging to Lislamy and Imossi on joint account.

There does not seem to be any claim against Lislamy's estate on account of the 251 sheep in the keeping of the other three Moors who are named.

The statement of account above referred to is not properly made out. No mention is made of the 382 dollars owed jointly by Lislamy and Fereres, but to the sum of 1,540 dollars, also jointly owed, is added the debt of Dris-el-Habassi (of which 260 dollars had been received by Lislamy), and the whole is put down as balance of account due from Lislamy the 30th December, 1874. Thus, the sum of 260 dollars is claimed twice over. Instead of this item of 2,043 dollars there should stand only, *Balance of Account*, 961 dollars.

The next three items of 700 dollars, 500 dollars, and 260 dollars are correct.

The following four items are stated to be the values of the canary-seed, beans, millet (dra), and wheat, "as per account settled with the *Kadi*."

Mr. Forde reports the prices of these articles at the beginning of 1875 to have been respectively:—

	Dol.	c.	
Canary seed	1	50	per mood.
Beans	1	20	"
Millet (say)	0	60	"
Wheat (say)	0	66	"

Imossi was therefore entitled to claim from Lislamy's estate for—

	Dol.	c.
203 moods canary-seed	304	50
277 " beans	332	40
170 " wheat	112	20
100 " millet (dra)	60	00
Total	809	10

instead of 1,427 dollars for which he states he settled with the *Kadi*.

The corrected account would consequently stand thus:—

	Dol.	c.
Balance of account	961	00
Cash advances	1,460	00
Value of grain and beans	809	10
Total	3,230	10

against which is to be set the sum of 1,630 dollars which Mr. Imossi, in the account presented by him, acknowledged to have received from the *Kadi* for "sale of cattle, camels, sheep, &c.," and "cash received from ditto."

This leaves a balance due from Lislamy's estate of 1,600·10 dollars, and not 3,300 dollars, as he states it.

It thus appears that Mr. Imossi has already received half of what he was entitled to recover from Lislamy's estate, the balance still due being 1,600·10 dollars, and not 4,679 dollars, as the lists of *resoom* show.

In 1883, according to Mr. White's notes, when Sir John Drummond Hay called for a list of claims, Mr. Imossi demanded and obtained from the *Kadi* all the *resoom* belonging to Lislamy's estate. After that Mr. Imossi appears to have made attempts to recover on the documents by sending messengers to the debtors, but was not successful. That is not surprising, since he was not named in more than two out of 116 of them.

I cannot find anything in the archives of the Legation to show that this claim has ever been adopted and pressed on the attention of the Moorish Government by

any of my predecessors. There are two private letters of Mr. Imossi to Mr. White of the 12th March and 4th June, 1884, explaining that his reason for not sending to the Legation the *resoom* of British subjects at Laraiche was that he understood those drawn up in the names of agents without any mention of the principals would not be accepted, but asserting that similar claims put forward by certain Jews under American and Italian protection had been admitted on their proving that the interests represented by the *resoom* in agents' names were really theirs. Sir John Drummond Hay inquired of the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs whether this was a fact, and received a reply in the negative.

No further correspondence took place on this subject with either the Moorish Government or the Vice-Consulate at Laraiche. It would seem, therefore, that the rule was accepted by Her Majesty's Legation, and I do not see how, after this lapse of time, we could now go back upon what was decided ten years ago in reference to this class of documents.

Mr. Imossi's other claim is likewise based on documents made out in the name of an agent, Sliman El-Kharrat. The *only* proof tendered by Mr. Imossi of this claim is his verbal statement that after El-Kharrat's death his widow and a cousin called on him, and informed him that the deceased had told them he owed him 2,490 dollars as a security, for which amount they tendered him these documents.

A son of the deceased went into the country to try and collect on them on account of Mr. Imossi, but without success (Mr. White's notes, p. 17).

With regard to the statement contained in Sir West Ridgeway's report (p. 8), that "his claim has been accepted by this Legation and repeatedly pressed upon the Sultan with other claims," the only record of their having been specially mentioned to the Moorish Government is to be found in a Memorandum drawn up in 1892 on the occasion of Sir Charles Euan-Smith's visit to the Court, in which document the amounts claimed by Mr. Imossi are set down along with those of other claimants at Laraiche and elsewhere.

This Memorandum is a catalogue and nothing more; no discussion of its details ever took place, and, consequently, it does not appear that Her Majesty's Government is any way bound by what has been done to maintain that the claim of Mr. Imossi, any more than any other individual claim in the list, must necessarily be paid.

The utmost that Her Majesty's Legation can be held to have pledged itself for is an examination of the claim, but after what has been already said with respect to this particular one, it does not seem necessary to invite the Moorish Government to join in an investigation.

Far less could they be called upon to pay either the balance still due from Zislamy's estate, or the amount which Mr. Imossi, without offering any other evidence than his own assertion, tells us that the widow and cousin admitted that El-Kharrat owed to him.

In my opinion, the claims of Mr. Imossi are not substantiated, and should therefore be dropped.

LIST of Mr. J. Imossi's Claims against Moorish Subjects in the Gharb.

Name of Debtors.	Governor of Debtor's Kabila.	Residence of Debtor.	Amount of Debt.	Date of Debt.	Nature of Proof.
Boselam-bil-Arby	Ben Ouda ..	Loosha Foarrat ..	38 bullocks and cows	16th Moharram, 1292	Notarial document.
Boselam-bil-Arby and Alli-ben-Cassem and Cassem-ben-Cassem	Ditto	Ditto	150 sheep ..	16th Moharram, 1292	Ditto.
Alli-ben-Cassem and Cassem-ben-Cassem	Ditto	Ditto	50 bullocks and cows	16th Moharram, 1292	Ditto.
Boselam-bil-Arby	Ditto	Ditto	100 almuds of beans	16th Moharram, 1292	Ditto.
El Arby-ben-Imbarek	Mohd.-ben-Alli ..	Woled bo Ghanim	8 camels ..	5th Saffar, 1292	Ditto.
Abdullah Islamy	Ditto	Laraiche ..	4,808 5-franc pieces	17th Haja, 1291	Ditto.

(Signed) LEWIS FORDE,
Acting British Vice-Consul.

Laraiche, May 31, 1876.

THE Estate of Abdela-ben-Buselham to Joseph Imossi.

Dr.

		Naps.
December 30, 1874 ..	To balance of account	2,043
January 12, 1875 ..	,, cash for purchase of grain	700
February 17, ,, ..	,, ,, ,, cattle	500
	,, ,, collected by him from El-Habasi	260
	,, value of canary-seed, as per account settled with the Kadi	812
	,, ,, beans, ,, ,, ,, ...	277
	,, ,, dra, ,, ,, ,, ...	100
	,, ,, wheat, ,, ,, ,, ...	238
		4,930

Cr.

	Naps.	
By cash received from the Kadi for sale of cattle, camels, sheep, &c. ..	1,198	
,, ,, ,, ,, ...	432	
		1,630
		3,300

(Signed) JOSEPH IMOSSI.

Laraiche, May 1, 1878.

Praise be to God above!

Abd-Allah, of Laraiche, who has been favoured with being a Mussulman, has declared before the two undersigned witnesses that he owes Mr. Consul Pepe, a British subject and a merchant of Laraiche, the sum of 700 dollars on account of some transaction in grain, &c., which took place before the death of the Sultan previous to this date.

Then they entered into new transaction, and he (Abd-Allah) received from the said Consul the sum of 500 dollars in order to buy corn for trade.

Again, he received from Si Dris El-Habbasy on the account of the said Consul the sum of 260 dollars, and that he also possesses a document against the said Dris for the sum of 503 dollars, and this amount which he admits having received from him is in part payment of that sum.

Again, he and the Jew Ferarij, a merchant of Alcazar, owe jointly the sum of 1,540 dollars to the said Consul in some business in grain, &c. Again, they both owe him also 406 moods of canary-seed and 555 moods of beans, all of this according to the mood of Al Gharb.

Again, he alone owes the said Consul 100 moods of millet and 170 moods of wheat according to the same mood.

Again, he has belonging to the said Consul amongst his cows twenty-eight cows, of which he does not know if any died or not.

Again, he has belonging to him a grey she-mule at Alcazar El-Kabir.

Again, he declared that there are in the hands of Bu Ghalib El-Khazali 117 sheep, and in the hands of El-Khdr El-Khuzali 71 sheep, and in the hands of El-Mismy El-Khuzali 63 sheep, all of which belong to the said Consul and the said people in partnership between them, half to each partner in each case; but that he, the declarant, has no part whatever in them, either great or small.

The 100 sheep which are in the hands of Oulad Sidi Sheikh, a fraction of Oulad Lusha, for grazing, belong to the said Consul and the declarant between them, and those in whose hands they are have no part in them, either great or small.

The said Consul is fully trusted by him in this matter, and with respect to any error or oblivion which may have taken place at the time of making the declaration, and as it is incumbent upon him to admit the truth, this testimony was given on the evidence obtained from him when in a state of illness confining him to his bed, but of sound mind, by people to whom he is known (17th El-Hidja, 1291 = 25th January, 1875).

Again, the declarant and the said Jew owe jointly to him the sum of 382 dollars, after taking accounts with respect to the 1,540 dollars, to which the said people testify on the same date and under the same conditions.

Mayer Matitia.

The list presented by him in 1891, and which was almost identical with that examined by Sir West Ridgeway in 1893, contains a number of items representing debts owed to his father, as appears from the *resoom*. These being excluded, it was found that the list then summed up 1,714 dollars.

I have examined Mayer Matitia as to the present condition of the debtors, and find, with regard to some nineteen, whose total indebtedness amounts to 304·10 dollars, that they have either died or disappeared. It does not seem likely that any of these debts are now recoverable. Nor do I see how the Moorish Government could be called on to pay them. They have never been made acquainted with the details of these debts, and it would, therefore, be difficult to fix them with responsibility for their non-payment.

Of the *resoom* enumerated in the above list some have been entirely discharged, while on others instalments have been paid, the amount recovered being 264 dollars. Something had already been paid off before the last lists were sent in.

A third class consists of *resoom* given by men who are alive, and, in Mayer Matitia's opinion, able to pay, their values being 873·6 dollars.

Lastly, there are the debts of deceased Moors who left property, and whose heirs are believed by Matitia to be in a position to pay. Their total is 272·14 dollars.

I have, therefore, addressed a letter to the Sultan's Minister for Foreign Affairs, inclosing the lists of these two latter classes of debts, and urging that instructions should be sent to the Governors of the districts where the debtors or their legal representatives reside to enforce payment. To this answer has been returned that to order the debtors to be sent to Laraiche at the present juncture might have the effect of inducing them to follow the example of other unruly tribesmen, and a request was made that this matter should be deferred for the present. At the same time, an admission is made that rights must be enforced.

In addition to documents made out in his own name, Mayer Matitia presents some made out to his father, which, he said, came to him on the division of his father's estate between himself, his mother, and his two brothers. He informs me that he has nothing to prove that these documents are really a part of his share of the estate. He says there is in existence a Jewish notarial document respecting the division of the estate, but it neither enumerates the documents of indebtedness, nor makes mention of the total amount. As his father died in 1873, all these debts must be more than twenty years old. I do not think that the influence of Her Majesty's Legation should now be exerted to recover them.

Next come the *resoom* in the name of Moses El-Kharrat. The only document in Mayer Matitia's hands which in any way bears upon them is the original notarial paper by which El-Kharrat acknowledged his indebtedness to Samuel Matitia in the sum of 10,000 dollars. Mayer Matitia stated to me that for a time his father received the stipulated share of the profits, and that after his father's death he succeeded to the business. El-Kharrat being eventually unable to pay either profits or capital, handed him these *resoom*, saying: "I have been unable to collect these debts, because I have no foreign protection. See what you can do." He laid the documents before Sir John Hay, who refused to have anything to do with enforcing their payment. No record of their having been submitted to or rejected by Sir John Hay exists in the Legation. But on the principle of "debtors' debts" not being recoverable, they could not be claimed upon by Mayer Matitia, as they are not in his name. Moreover, Matitia says he does not know who these debtors are, or where they are to be found.

That being the case, seeing that the documents of indebtedness have been in his possession for ten years without his ever presenting them to the debtors for payment, would not the principle of the English Statutes of Limitation be justly applicable, even had the documents been otherwise in order? To leave a debtor alone for ten years or more, and then to suddenly demand payment, is manifestly an unfair proceeding, and the influence of Her Majesty's Legation should not be exerted in its support.

Finally, there are the documents belonging to the interpreter, Mesod Matitia, who died in 1879, leaving a widow and three girls. Strictly speaking, I suppose the children of a Consular *employé* are not entitled to protection, but as they are women perhaps good offices might be extended to them, with a view to recovering such a portion of the debts as may be found practicable. I have said to Mayer Matitia that

if he will send me, with the *resoom*, a list of those debtors of his late brother who are alive and solvent, I will see what can be done towards obtaining payment.

Mayer Matitia is entitled to recover at most 1,145 dollars should the debtors or their heirs prove solvent.

Mr. Forde's List.

Mr. Forde's list of 1892 contains twenty-three items in all, some of them twenty-one years old, the most recent being of the Moorish year 1295, or A.D. 1878.

In his Report, dated the 27th July, 1894 (inclosure in his despatch No. 31 of the 30th July), Mr. Forde states, for reasons which he specifies, that he wishes to withdraw two of the claims in his list (Nos. 14 and 15).

The earliest list of debts owing to Mr. Forde is dated 1876. It contained ninety-four items, and eleven out of the twenty-three in his present list appear to be the unpaid remanet of those ninety-four. Thus No. 1 therein is the last of six through his agent, Jacob Amselem; Nos. 2 and 4 survive out of fifteen through his agent, Jacob Sicsu; No. 3, dated 1290, is apparently not included in the list of 1876, though bearing a date equivalent to 1875, perhaps because the document of indebtedness is not made out in Mr. Forde's name.

Mr. Forde states that he compounded with one of his agents, in whose name were debts to some 4,000 dollars, by agreeing to accept from him 3,000 dollars as payment in full.

Regarding the debtors Nos. 1 to 4, Mr. Forde reports that for years repeated attempts were made through the Legation by soldiers from the Governor of Laraiche, and through a Commission sent to the interior by British subjects to collect these debts, but without success, until these debtors died or left for other parts of the country, and were lost sight of.

As to No. 5, his report states that the debtor had for years the wherewithal to pay, and during this time Mr. Forde often tried to obtain a settlement, but could not induce the authorities to insist on payment; subsequently, the debtor became insolvent.

Nos. 6 to 13 are owed by four men, concerning whom Mr. Forde states that one died about eight years ago, and the other three, who were alive six years ago, were then without means of paying their debts; he adds that he sent a Commissioner with letters from the Basha of Laraiche and from the Shereef, under whose protection these persons lived, to endeavour to collect these debts, but without success. The Basha, says Mr. Forde, could not be brought to order the people into Laraiche to settle, implying that the failure to recover the money was due to his inaction.

Looking at the whole history of Mr. Forde's difficulties with his debtors, and to the fact that so few of the debts claimed by him in 1876 are still outstanding, can it be reasonably argued that the laches of Moorish authorities are to blame for the non-payment, and that the proportion is really much larger than that which might be expected to arise from bad debts?

Nos. 16 to 23 are debts transferred to him by an agent. Mr. White states with regard to these debts, "he knows nothing of the individual transactions, nor has he been able to discover the debtors, though he has tried to trace them. He took no steps with regard to them till 1891, when he included them in his list for the first time." They are all about twenty years old. It would seem manifestly unjust to demand payment of these debts from the Moorish Government after so long a lapse of time, for there is nothing to fix them with responsibility.

In 1884 twenty documents made out in Mr. Forde's own name were forwarded on his behalf to Cid Mohamed Torres for examination, and were in February 1886 returned to him through Mr. Vice-Consul Imossi, with instructions to proceed in accordance with Sir John Drummond Hay's Circular despatch of the 16th February of that year with respect to the manner in which claims were to be settled. Of these twenty, Mr. Forde reports, seven were partly settled by payment of small instalments; and the remaining thirteen are those which figure in his list of 1892. The eight items 6 to 13 were owed by four Moors, one of whom died about the time the documents were returned, the three others being insolvent two years later, that is, in 1888. If ground existed for making the Moorish Government responsible, it seems that it should have been put forward at the time. I regret to say it, but my conclusion is that the payment of these debts cannot justly be pressed upon the Moorish Government after this lapse of time.

Conte Family.

M. Guillem came to Tangier the 29th August, 1894, and I had some conversation with him about these claims. He was, however, unable to give me any information with regard to the debtors, of whom he never knew anything, and he added but little to what is contained in Mr. White's notes (p. 19 of Sir West Ridgeway's report).

I pointed out to him that the Moorish Government could hardly be held responsible for the delay in bringing forward these claims. The two Conte's died in 1879, but their claims do not seem to have been presented to Her Majesty's Legation until 1891, and they were not mentioned to the Moorish Governmeut until Sir Charles Euan-Smith's Mission to Fez in 1892. Ob that occasion it does not seem that they were examined, for that could not have been done without the *resoom*, and these were still at Laraiche in the possession of the family. Something M. Guillem said had formerly been obtained in the way of payment from debtors living at Laraiche or in the neighbourhood.

Although it seems rather a hardship to claim payment from debtors who have been left undisturbed for so many years—fifteen at least—I said to M. Guillem that if he could furnish me with the names of such as may still be living and able to pay, I would urge the Moorish Government to issue the necessary orders to the Provincial Governors. But taking all the circumstances into consideration, it does not seem that the action of Her Majesty's Legation should exceed this.

M. Guillem, a Spanish subject, married a daughter of the deceased Mrs. Conte, by a previous husband.

Fereres' Claim.

Mr Fereres has recently sent in a fresh list containing 134 items, the total amount claimed being 2,100 dollars. He also sent his *resoom* to the Legation, and they have been carefully compared with his list. Six items, amounting to 44·14 dollars, are unsupported by documents. Mr. Fereres, who resides at Alcazar, has been requested to come to Tangier in order to give explanations, but has excused himself on the ground of illness. In May last, on the occasion of my visit to Laraiche, I went through the list presented by him in 1891, and found that, of the whole number of debtors, few were in his opinion solvent; some were dead, others had disappeared, many had never been known to him, owing to the fact that the *resoom*, though made out in his name, had been obtained by agents acting for him.

Until Mr. Fereres furnishes the fuller information required no further steps seem possible. In case he should find himself able to proceed to Tangier for that purpose, I think that it would be right to call on the Moorish Government to enforce payment against those of the debtors who are solvent, in the same way as has been done partially for Mayer Matitia. Mr. Fereres appears to be of opinion that the Moorish Government should be called on to pay the whole of these claims, on the ground that he presented a list as long ago as 1883. But I cannot find that any representations were ever made on his behalf to the Moorish Government beyond the inclusion of his name in the list prepared for the discussion at the time of Sir Charles Euan-Smith's Mission to Fez in 1892. If his claims were such as merited being taken into consideration in 1883, their having been totally disregarded till 1892 hardly suffices to fix the Sultan's Government with responsibility for payment. The utmost, in my opinion, which can be done for him is to assist him to recover payment from the debtors where possible, whenever he furnishes the necessary data to Her Majesty's Legation.

British Vice-Consulate, Laraiche, Morocco,
September 8, 1894.

Sir,

With regard to Jacob Fereres and his claims, the last letter I had from your Excellency on the subject was dated the 24th July. In it you wish him to send or take all his *resoom* to Tangier (the Legation), and to be ready to appear in person

later on. He now informs me he cannot possibly go to Tangier, as his bad health will not permit him; he has been suffering for some time from severe dysentery, and it may be some time before he will be able to travel. His *resoom* were sent in some time since.

Your Excellency's inquiries about prices of birdseed, &c., here in 1875, are rather difficult to answer. In 1875 the price of birdseed rose from about 30 "rous." or 75 ounces per "mûd" of Gharb, or 40 rous. = 100 ounces per Lar. mûd; early in the year to 60 rous. = 50 ounces of mûd of Gharb, or 80 rous. = 200 ounces per mûd of Lar. in summer.

Millet varies but little ever, and would have been worth early in the year 8 to 10 rous. = 20 to 25 ounces per mûd of Lar. (Millet is not cultivated in Gharb.)

Wheat I find was at 45 ounces per mûd of Lar., or 33 ounces Gharb, in July, and would likely be about same earlier.

Beans in March were worth about 24 rous. = 60 oz. per mûd of Gharb, or 32 rous. = 80 ounces Lar. mûd. I presume the mûd mentioned in most of Abdallah's *resoom* would be that of Gharb. In 1875, 10 mûds of Gharb were equal to 7½ of Lar.

I am, &c.
(Signed) LEWIS FORDE.

Fava's List, amounting to 726 dollars.

Mr. Fava was written to on the 7th June, 1893, by Sir West Ridgeway, informing him that, before making any representation to the Moorish Government regarding his claims, he desired to satisfy himself by personal inquiry as to their character and the nature of the evidence that could be produced in their support; and adding that, should Mr. Fava desire any steps to be taken in regard to his claims, he should come to Tangier some day before the 21st, bringing with him his documents.

To this Mr. Fava replied on the 15th that he had requested Mr. Forde to forward his documents to the Legation, and stating that he would come to Tangier himself, if possible, before the 21st June, the day fixed by Sir West Ridgeway. He never came, however, though the documents were forwarded.

The earliest of these debts is of 1876; there are five of 1878, two of 1879, the latest being of 1887.

A transcript of Mr. Forde's report is appended:—

"Most of these debts are from 1876. From then until 1888 he, through the Vice-Consul, sent many soldiers with letters from the Basha; but the debtors were never brought to Laraiche nor the claims against them collected. Shortly after the present Basha was appointed, Mr. Vice-Consul Imossi complained strongly to him on this subject, but nothing came of it; besides, the Basha has never been on good terms with those of his province, and they took no notice of him. Most of the claims are for beans and birdseed, bought, but never delivered. Seeing that nothing could be done through the Moorish authorities, and being unwilling to incur further useless expense, he has not taken other steps with the local authorities, contenting himself with sending in his list, when asked for it.

"No. 7. This man was imprisoned by a Jew, and died in gaol about 1877. Nothing could be got from the heirs, they having disposed of the property and left this part of the country."

The information about these claims of Mr. Fava is exceedingly meagre; and considering that he shows but slight disposition to trouble himself with giving the explanations that were requested of him, I suggest that no steps need be taken by Her Majesty's Legation to bring them before the Moorish Government.

Levy's List, inclosed in their Letter of February 27, 1891.

Of five items, one is unsupported by a document. The other four are Nos. 10, 9, 7, and 2, in Benzaquen's list.

Of these Mr. Forde reports, in inclosure to his despatch of the 30th July last, that Benzaquen hopes to arrange with No. 9, whose indebtedness Messrs. Levy and Co. state to be 655 dollars.

Regarding the remaining three Mr. Forde reports:—

Abdelkader-ben-Taib Kandil Sbahi owes 275 dollars since 1878. Several soldiers were at different times sent for this debtor, and he was once brought to town, but liberated by Moorish authorities on his presenting a document of insolvency.

Buselham-ben-Mohamed Gharbawi (called "Malqui" in Messrs. Levy and Co.'s list), is still alive. The debt, which was contracted in 1878, was originally 16 dollars, of which 10 dollars are still due.

Jillely-ben-Buselham Tlegi Soltani owed 304 dollars since 1876, and died some eight years ago in prison. Previous to his death Benzaquen, through Vice-Consul, often tried to obtain payment. The heirs, who were minors, were several times sent for, but were never brought to town. Benzaquen believes an adult relative of the deceased took possession of the property left, but nothing could be obtained from him.

Where one debtor has been declared legally to be insolvent, and another died in prison eight years ago, whose heirs did not benefit by his estate, it does not seem possible to advance any further claim, and the grounds on which the Moorish Government could be called upon to indemnify the creditor seem to be very small indeed. Benzaquen, it must be observed, has not shown that the debtor who died in prison, probably on account of debt, did in fact leave any property that could be utilized for the payment of his debts.

Benzaquen's own claims must be looked after by himself, as he is not a British subject.

It appears, then, that the claim is withdrawn as far as the item of 655 dollars is concerned, and that the remainder is not recoverable. The 655 dollars will more than cover the amount of 514 dollars which Mr. White's notes is all that Levy and Co. are entitled on the whole amount of 1,280 dollars. There are consequently no grounds for making a claim on the Moorish Government.

PARTICULARS of Messrs. Levy and Co.'s Claims.

Debtors.	Residence.	Nature of Debt.	Date of Document.	Amount.
				Dollars.
Abdelcader Bentaib Knidel	Gharbani Kaïd Elhash Buselham	Advance on 55 cwts. hides	1 Ramadam, 1295	275 (1st document)
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	..	36 (2nd document)
Elharbi Bengeilali Busena	Ditto	Advance on 231 cwts. hides	13 Regeb, 1295	655 (3rd document)
Buselham-ben-Mohamed Malqui	Elhabasi.. ..	..	1 ,, ,,	10 (4th document)
Geilali-ben-Buselham Soltani Jelti ..	Uch Bamohamed ..	Advance on 570 almudes* beans	23 Ramadam, 1293	304 (5th document)
			Totol	1,280

* This is a Moorish measure for grain.

Mr. Forde's claim against the Sheikh Mohamed-ben-Saada, of Habassi, for a raid on his agent, Allal-ben-Ishu, has been recognized as well substantiated, and representations without number have been made to the Moorish Government in writing and through a confidential agent, but without result. It was reported in detail by Consul Maclean in June 1893, and the amount then claimed was 2,000 dollars, including 340 dollars for expenses in its prosecution. On the ground of disturbances in the locality, and the unsettled state of the country since the late Sultan's death, no settlement has been obtained.

This is a claim of which, for various reasons, it seems reasonable to demand

payment from the Moorish Government, one of which is that the wrong was committed by a *Sheikh*, who is regarded as a Government official.

DAR-AL-BAIDA.

Ex-Vice-Consul Lapeen.

Commercial Claims against Moors.

These were again examined by me at Dar-al-Baida in May last. The following notes are by way of supplement to those of Mr. White:—

On going through the list dated 1893 with Mr. Lapeen, I found that out of the unpaid debts therein enumerated the larger number were due from debtors residing at Dar-al-Baida or its vicinity and at Rabat.

With regard to the former, I handed the documents over to Mr. Maclean, with instructions to render to Mr. Lapeen such assistance as might be in his power for the recovery of payment from the debtors.

With regard to such debtors as might be ascertained to be dead or to have disappeared, I directed him to ascertain whether Mr. Lapeen's failure to recover payment was due to indifference, negligence, or obstruction on the part of the Moorish authorities. Certain of the I.O.U.'s presented by Mr. Lapeen had been transferred to him by third parties in satisfaction of debts by them owed to him. Such claims as these, known as "debtors' debts," have frequently been rejected by the Moorish authorities, on the ground that the transaction is not always *bonâ fide*. But if there was *bona fides* here, Mr. Lapeen ought to be able to procure an authority to sue the debtors. I suggested that this course should be taken.

As to the debts owed by persons residing at or near Rabat, they were referred to Mr. Frost to endeavour to collect and to report.

With regard to Mr. Lapeen's claims against Jews, one-half are against Jews of Rabat and Salé, and he was unable to give any information regarding them. That being the case, he cannot pretend to ask that the Moorish Government should become responsible for these debts, regarding which he has been so negligent himself.

Among the debts owed by Jews at Dar-al-Baida are those of Jacob Abitbot Zetaty, Aaron Elcaim, and Moses Ruimi, who were the transferrers of most of the "debtors' debts" already referred to; corresponding amounts, of course, must be struck out from the claims against Jews. The remaining are more or less without foundation. One of them is for a robbery which has never been proved to have taken place. There is no reason, in my opinion, for making the Moorish Government responsible.

The robbery claims ought, as suggested by Sir West Ridgeway at p. 22 of his report, to be dropped by the Legation.

Until the results of the efforts made by Mr. Consul Maclean and Mr. Vice-Consul Frost to obtain payment of the debts still owing by Moors are known, there will be no ground for making any demand on the Moorish Government, and then only in case the non-payment shall be shown to have been the fault of Moorish authorities. It must be borne in mind that, in addition to 2,440 dollars recovered on account of claims on Jews, a considerable sum of what Mr. Lapeen originally claimed from Moors was actually recovered by him either through the Moorish Government and Her Majesty's Legation, about 3,000 dollars, or by direct settlement with debtors, nearly 9,100 dollars, making 12,076 dollars in all out of an exaggerated total claim of 19,850 dollars, say, about three-fifths of what was alleged to be due to him. It will possibly turn out that the remainder were bad debts, the payment of which could not have been obtained by any amount of exertion on the part of the Moorish authorities.

Excluding "debtors' debts" and documents given by men since dead, or who have been lost sight of, the amount Mr. Lapeen might still recover under the most favourable circumstances is about 2,290 dollars. I do not at present see any ground for claiming payment from the Moorish Government.

Fernau's Claims.

The principal item is for 2,752 dollars owed by the deceased Mohamed Bel Arby Seidi. Other creditors of the same Mohamed were Mr. John Lapeen for 400 dollars, and Signor Garassino, the Italian Consular Agent. Mr. Lapeen holds the title-deed of a house at Dar-al-Baida, which belonged to the debtor, and is consequently in the position of an equitable mortgagee. The debtor is said to have also possessed a piece of land in the vicinity of Dar-al-Baida, besides land in the interior. All these should have been sold in satisfaction of the debts of the deceased, but difficulties, it is alleged, have been placed in the way by the Moorish authorities.

The first step to do in this case would be to ascertain the total amount claimed by the other creditors, and the value of the objects that existed at the time of the debtor's decease. Then an endeavour should be made to compel the realization and distribution according to Moorish law of what remains, and if, in course of the inquiries made, it should appear clearly that the Moorish authorities are to blame for the non-payment of the amounts due to Mr. Fernau and Mr. Lapeen, the Moorish Government would then have to be held responsible for these sums to the extent, that is to say, of what would have come to them from the deceased debtor's estate.

I have given instructions to Mr. Maclean in accordance.

As to the other item of 100 dollars, it is impossible to prove that the blame for non-payment by the debtor rests with the Moorish Government.

Haim Cansino's Claims.

Haim Cansino's claims are enumerated in the accompanying list, dated December 1890.

There are six items. No. 1 for 850 dollars. Mr. Vice-Consul Hunter's despatch of the 12th September, 1887, reports that this claim had been examined by himself and the Sultan's Commissioner, and rejected by them. It should therefore be struck out.

No. 2 for 14 dollars is the balance of a larger debt due to Cansino's "semsar," and transferred by him to Cansino. The debtor is dead, but the "semsar" is alive. Apparently this item would come under the rule of "debtors' debts," and be consequently rejected. No. 3 for 30 dollars. Mr. Hunter's note on this debt is that the debtor was residing in the district of Oolad Furge, in Ducala. The debtor seems to have been summoned by the Sultan's Commissioner in 1887, but did not appear. Cansino informed me in May 1894 that he had not seen this man for twelve years. No. 4 for 4 dollars. Mr. White's note says: "The debt arose about 1885. The debtor fled to the disturbed district of Zair." No. 5 for 24 dollars, and No. 6 for 700 dollars. The document on which the latter is based shows 300 dollars as the true amount. In Mr. Hunter's despatch of the 12th September, 1887, reporting a joint inquiry by himself, the Sultan's Commissioner, and the Acting Governor of Dar-al-Baida already quoted, these amounts of 24 and 300 dollars are shown to have been collected from the debtors. It is therein reported that the 24 dollars was recovered from the debtor by Kaïd Hadj Lurby Breeshaw, and the money by him remitted to the late Cid Mohamed Bargash at Tangier. As to the 300 dollars, the Kaïd of Hazazera, Mohamed Bel Arby, declared that he had paid to the Fkay-el-Kelib, Sid Abdel Kader Zerewie, that sum in satisfaction of this claim, and that he has the Shereefian reply acknowledging receipt of the said sum.

I have addressed a note to the Moorish Government (May 14, 1894), claiming payment of the two amounts, which appear beyond doubt to have been paid by the debtors to Moorish officials. With regard to the three items of 14, 30, and 4 dollars, I am not clear that payment can be required from the Moorish Government under the circumstances.

In his despatch of the 14th October, 1887, Mr. Hunter reports that the Sultan's Commissioner had left Dar-al-Baida because the *Kaïds* would no longer supply him with provisions, leaving the Emzab robbery claim No. 7 still pending.

Cansino has not up to the present produced any proof, documentary or otherwise, of his claim to indemnification, but it is stated at p. 23 of Sir West Ridgeway's report that he holds a document proving that the agent from whom the animals were stolen had 100 sheep of Causino's in his care.

Mr. Cansino was accordingly informed by me that before anything further could be done with regard to his robbery claims he must present himself at Her Majesty's Legation in Tangier with whatever proof he possesses. Mr. White's notes appear to me to dispose finally of the majority of them as being without foundation.

Pons.

The amount due was stated by Sir West Ridgeway at 235·5 dollars on the occasion of his visit to Mazagan in 1893. Since that time 80·5 dollars had been paid. The remaining three debts therefore amount to 155 dollars, and as the debtors reside in the Consular district of Dar-al-Baida the *resoom* were sent by me to Mr. Maclean, with instructions to take steps to recover and report.

Mr. Pons was at one time in partnership with José Alvarez at Dar-al-Baida. When they dissolved partnership they divided between them the *resoom* belonging to the firm, and Pons went to reside at Mazagan. Since that time he had not troubled himself about the recovery of the amounts due to him. This is a case in which manifestly no grounds have yet been shown for claiming payment from the Moorish Government.

J. Alvarez.

It has been discovered that the sum of 75 dollars is all that now remains due to Mr. Alvarez. This was paid by the debtors to Kaïd Breeshaw, who remitted it to Cid Mohamed Bargash. I have already claimed this from the Moorish Government in my note of the 14th May last.

A. N. Carara.

The amount of 1,227 dollars owing to Mr. Carara appears to have been undoubtedly paid by Kaïd Bershid on behalf of the debtors, as appears from Mr. Hunter's despatch of the 16th March, 1886. I have proceeded as in the case of Mr. J. Alvarez with regard to claiming payment from the Moorish Government.

With regard to Messrs. Murdoch, Butler, and Co.'s claim for 376 dollars, being the value of property stolen from a "semsar" of theirs in 1891 near Rabat, as was presumed, by followers of the Sultan. When Sir Charles Euan-Smith was at Fez in 1892 a Shereefian letter was obtained addressed to the Basha of Laraiche, directing him to obtain compensation from the people of the locality for the property stolen, of which a list was to have been inclosed therein. But it was afterwards discovered not to contain the list, and it was therefore not forwarded to its destination.

Recently, however, I have obtained the issue of a fresh Shereefian letter with the list duly inclosed, and have transmitted it to Messrs. Murdoch, Butler, and Co.

It would seem from the text of this letter that the robbery was not admitted to have been committed by the Sultan's soldiers.

Ultimately, I have no doubt, the "semsar" will be able to recover the value of his property.

Mazagan.

Heirs to L. de Maria, commercial claims, for 1,020 dollars, and Carara, Rahamna robbery, 1,100 dollars. Mr. Redman, in a private letter, says: "As to the other claims of Messrs. Carara and the heirs of L. de Maria, as no further applications have been made to me by these parties concerning them, I have every reason to believe that these cases have been settled by compromise or otherwise."

Angel Dassoy's "Semsar."

Seizure of Cattle belonging to him by Men of the Tribe of El-Aunat.

Ali-el-Abdi, resident at Mazagan, had "a large quantity of cattle, sheep, goats, donkeys, camels, and matamors of wheat and barley" in the hands of "some men of the aforesaid tribe," and the said property was wrongfully taken possession of by Mohammed Ben-el-Arbi-ben-M'Faddal and Shirky-ben-el-Hashemi, also of that tribe. A correspondence took place between Mr. Redman and the authorities (Kaïd and Kalifa of Aunat), through the Governor of Mazagan, with the object of getting the plunderers sent to Mazagan to go to law with Ali-el-Abdi about the property in question.

Sir W. Kirby-Green addressed Cid Mohamed Torres, urging him to send orders for these two men to be sent to Mazagan.

Mr. Redman reports that the men have not been sent in, and that the *Kaïd* is rumoured to have taken possession of the property in question.

Mr. White informs Redman thereupon that a strong representation had, on the receipt of his despatch of the 23rd January, been addressed to Torres, and inquiring what result had followed.

Mr. Redman replied that nothing has "transpired in the matter."

And there it remained until the visit of Sir W. Ridgeway to the coast in 1893. Mr. White estimated the value of the property appropriated at 1,500 dollars, and in his report made some observations on the anomalous results of "protection" in this case, which enables a Moorish subject, because he is the "semsar" of a small trader, to claim the intervention of the British Legation.

In August 1894 Mr. Redman was asked to furnish a statement showing the number and quantity of animals, &c., seized, and their values. He reports that there were:—

		Dollars.
120 sheep with young	Valued at	240
91 goats	"	91
19 cattle	"	285
3 camels	"	180
2 donkeys	"	20
2 matamors of barley	"	100
		916
Sundry petty expenses	..	20
Total	..	936

If this is a claim that ought to be pressed on the Moorish Government, it seems regrettable that no steps were taken to urge it on their attention beyond addressing a note to Cid Mohamed Torres, calling on him to issue orders to the authorities of Aunat to send the defaulters to Mazagan. Since that note was written five and a-half years have elapsed, without any mention of the matter by Her Majesty's Legation, and the value of the property seized has only quite recently been ascertained.

Is the note addressed to Cid Mohamed Torres on the 5th March, 1889, sufficient by itself to fix the Moorish Government with responsibility for payment of this amount to the "semsar" who claims it?

Lamb Brothers, per murdered "Semsar" Ruimi, 1,564 dollars, and an item stated under the heading "Summary of Saffi Claims."

Lamb Brothers' 1,000 dollars seem to refer to the same transactions. At Saffi in May last Mr. Blanco, who represents Messrs. Lamb Brothers at that port, stated that the amount had been considerably reduced, and that he did not need official assistance in regard to the recovery of the outstanding balance.

Mr. Ruimi's heirs (Lamb Brothers' "semsar") claim 15,000 dollars in connection with his murder. There seems to be little doubt that he was murdered by bravoes employed for that purpose by Sid-el-Ghauti, brother and Khalifa of the Kaïd-bel-Mehdi Eddakhali, in Oulad Bouzerara.

The evidence of his having had a quantity of *resoom* and money on his person when he was murdered does not seem to be very good. Silver money, such as is current in Morocco, cannot be carried about in large quantities on a man's person. The evidence on this head does not seem very clear or very substantial—in fact, it is almost contradictory.

The utmost that could be done in this case would be to obtain compensation for the widow, and I concur in the view expressed at p. 10 of Sir W. Ridgeway's report, that a claim should be made on her behalf. Probably 1,500 dollars would be fair under the circumstances. This, I consider, should be treated as a claim against the Moorish Government.

Messrs. Hunot and Co.'s outstanding claims on Moorish subjects were stated to Sir W. Ridgeway at 5,138 dollars, but on the occasion of my visit in May last, Mr. Reid, who represented the firm in the absence of Mr. Hunot, informed me that the greater part, from two-thirds to three-fourths, had been recovered from the debtors during the interval. There would, therefore, appear to be no reason at present for making any claims on the Moorish Government in respect of these matters.

The same was found to be the case with the amounts owing to Andrews and Co. and to Lamb Brothers, the latter of which has already been mentioned under the heading of Mazagan.

Hunot and Co.'s claim on the Moorish Government for refund of duty paid on beans has already been fully reported on elsewhere, and Her Majesty's Government have approved of the firm being informed that it cannot be pressed.

Mogador.

Commercial Claims.

With regard to the debts owed to the Consular interpreter, J. S. Levy (*alias* Akkan-ben-Hammo), Abraham Bitton and H. N. Damonte, the attention of the Moorish Government was requested in a note dated the 5th September, 1894.

The reply was to the effect that the present disturbed state of the country prevents any immediate steps being taken, but admitting the necessity of rights being enforced.

The respective amounts are 1,776¾ dollars, 642½ dollars, and 677 dollars, in all, 3,096¼ dollars. Under the circumstances, it would scarcely be unfair to place the responsibility for the payment of these debts on the Moorish Government.

Mr. Arthur Coleman's Claims.

The claim against the estate of a deceased merchant named Guenoon has been settled, and there is no intention to ask the intervention of Her Majesty's Legation with regard to the twelve smaller items, which amount in the aggregate to only 340 dollars.

There remain the two claims, of 500 dollars each, for goods delivered to a former Governor of Ait Zilten, and for goods sold to certain Sheikhs of the same district.

On the 24th September last, I had an opportunity of discussing these claims with Mr. Coleman. With regard to the former, he stated that he had believed the rule against giving credit to Governors of tribes to have been directed as a temporary measure against traders at two of the ports, who had notoriously entered into usurious transactions with certain *Kaïds*, and that he had not supposed it to be applicable in the instance of the sale of goods by him to the Governor of Ait Zilten. The latter, at the time the goods were sold and delivered, was only designate; he was on his way to Court to be appointed. The note-of-hand was given afterwards.

I observed to him that I did not see how under those circumstances the contention of the Government that the claim was barred by the admitted rule that credit was not to be given to Kaïds and Sheikhs could be rebutted, especially as the note-of-hand bore the Governor's official seal.

With reference to the other claim against certain *Sheikhs*, I remarked that *primâ facie* this would be rejected on the same ground as the claim against the Governor, as *Sheikhs* were regarded as official persons. To this Mr. Coleman replied that the designation of the persons who contracted the debt was inexact, and arose doubtless from a docket made by him on the note-of-hand. He drew my attention to the fact that the present Kaïd Mbarek had recognized the debt as due, and had given an undertaking in January 1888 that the money should be paid in four months' time; but he had constantly evaded fulfilling this engagement.

Mr. Coleman's claim seems to have been first brought to notice in his letter of the 10th December, 1881, to the late Sir John D. Hay, in which he states that the sale of goods was to the Governor of Ait Zilten, to the value of 1,000 dollars, payment for 500 dollars of which was to be made at four months from date by five Sheikhs, as per their personal engagement, made in the town of Mogador, before the notaries, as recorded in a notarial document, while for the other 500 dollars the Kaïd gave a note-of-hand, accompanied by his official seal.

On examining the first document referred to, it is found not to speak of the five men as being *Sheikhs*, and shows that they are jointly and severally liable, to such an extent that if a single one is still alive at this date, he is bound to pay for his dead co-sureties.

The Governor died shortly after his return from Court, and was succeeded by his brother. The latter promised verbally to pay the debt incurred by his predecessor, but failed to do so, and two years later was imprisoned by the Sultan. Shortly afterwards, in 1882, a new Kaïd, named Ombarek, was appointed, and he still continues to rule the tribe. Mr. Coleman at once applied to him for payment, and received a verbal promise that the Kaïd would endeavour to effect a settlement if Mr. Coleman would send him his man of business about a month or two later. But he put him off, and the money has not been paid.

It having been maintained on behalf of Mr. Coleman that certain claims of a French subject against a Kaïd had been paid, and that therefore Mr. Coleman was entitled to the same treatment, Sir J. D. Hay wrote to Cid Mohamed Bargash on the 4th July, 1882, desiring to be informed whether this was true, and on the 23rd August received a reply in the negative. This was communicated on the 12th September to Her Majesty's Consul at Mogador, who was informed that the claim could not be pressed unless it could positively be shown that similar claims had been paid to subjects of other nationalities.

A long correspondence, however, went on from 1885 to 1889 between Her Majesty's Legation and the Moorish Government, the last document in the series being a Memorandum of the Vizier for Foreign Affairs, stating that his claim was barred by the Sultan's prohibition of dealing with Kaïds.

However, in January 1888 the present Kaïd had admitted the validity of the document made by the five tribesmen, undertaking to see that it was paid in four months. As he failed to enforce payment Mr. Payton sent him a reminder, in reply to which he wrote that he would raise the money and pay it, in accordance with the Sultan's orders (see Mr. Payton's despatch of the 5th December, 1889, and inclosures).

This second 500 dollars, like the other, on Mr. Coleman's own showing, was in reality a debt of the deceased Kaïd's, and as such could not be recovered. But, on the other hand, the notarial document acknowledging the debt was given by five

men in a private station, and it is conceivable that their signatures were the element which determined Mr. Coleman to give the additional credit of the second 500 dollars. Under these circumstances, it seems equitable that they should be called on to pay, and that if they, or the survivor of them, be now unable to find the money, then Kaïd Ombarek, or in the last resort the Sultan's Government, should be held responsible, for having failed to see that the debt was satisfied.

I propose accordingly to address a note to the Moorish Government in this sense.

Regarding Messrs. Hunot and Co.'s claim for 180 dollars, there is very little information in the archives of Her Majesty's Legation, but it seems to be precisely similar to Mr. Coleman's claim, based on the Governor's note-of-hand. That being the case, I do not see how it can be urged on the Moorish Government.

With regard to the claims of *S. Bensaude*, I am informed that he left England to evade his creditors, and, under the circumstances, it seems that he is scarcely entitled to any intervention on his behalf. Mr. White's notes state that he is a Moorish subject naturalized in England, but residing at Oran, in Algeria, and add that as a British naturalized subject residing out of England, it is doubtful whether the Legation would be justified in taking up the claims of his agency at Mogador. At any rate, until he takes the trouble to present himself at Tangier to explain his claims, it seems that they may be put on one side.

The Damonte commercial claims have already been dealt with above.

Those of A. Farache, M. and Y. Macnin, and J. S. Serfaty will probably be settled by local Consular effort. Two out of three are of recent date, and there is no ground at present for throwing the blame for non-payment on the Moorish Government.

Robbery Claims.

J. S. Levy's claim for 2,000 dollars for goods dispatched to Tarudant, and robbed on the road. According to the Moorish documents exhibited by him in evidence, this took place in 1878. The goods robbed consisted of 4 loads of sugar, 224 pieces of white cotton, 3 loads of fine flour, 55 pieces of blue cotton, 1 load of tea, a load consisting half of sugar and half of semola, and 5 packets of falera. The quantities of flour, sugar, tea, and semola are not stated. A second paper duly certified gives the market prices of these articles at Tarudant about four weeks later. Levy does not seem to have been ever called upon to show how he arrived at the exact sum of 2,000 dollars.

The matter appears to have been first brought to the notice of Sir J. D. Hay in 1883 by Mr. Payton, or five years after the alleged robbery had taken place, who reports that repeated orders had been given to the Kaïd Anfloos of Haha to settle this claim, but he neglected to obey them.

Anfloos had been superseded by another Kaïd, who declined to entertain claims arising previous to his appointment.

In 1886, orders addressed to the new Kaïd were obtained from the Sultan for the settlement of this claim, but it appears that nothing came of these orders.

When Mr. de Vismes was at Morocco in 1891, after the death of Sir W. Kirby-Green, he obtained Shereefian letters addressed to the Governor and Administrators of Mogador, providing for the examination of this claim amongst others. It was arranged that if the documents on which it was founded were in order, and the claimant took an oath as to the correctness of the amount claimed, the ordinary result would follow, namely, the payment by the tribe where the robbery was committed, through their Governor.

It would appear that the claimant was willing to take the oath, if the money were deposited, that the amount stolen was so much. And later on it was reported that this, among other robbery claims of J. S. Levy, had been legalized by the *Kadi*. I am informed by Mr. Vice-Consul Johnston that the formality of swearing was not complied with by Levy, and, if so, he has failed to establish his claim in accordance with what is the well-known procedure, where the evidence tendered by a party to an action is not sufficient by itself to prove his case.

Under these circumstances, it would be difficult to throw the responsibility for the non-payment of this claim upon the Moorish Government. Moreover, neither

the amount of property robbed nor its value has ever yet been properly proved, and I recommend that Mr. Levy be informed that Her Majesty's Legation will not take any steps to press it.

No. 2 for 150 dollars.

The documents relating to this claim for the robbery of four loads of goods from the house of Ould-el-Felah were forwarded to the Legation in Mr. Payton's despatch of the 20th June, 1883. I cannot find any details of the occurrence out of which this claim arose. But Mr. Payton's despatch of the 8th March, 1892, incloses a list of claims in which this item occurs, and I find opposite to it a note in Mr. White's handwriting, "Document not returned from Tangier." It had been forwarded to Her Majesty's Legation in 1883 by Mr. Payton, and transmitted to Cid Mohamed Bargash. Then in 1886, on the occasion when the documents of claims were returned to the ports, three documents of Levy's went astray. Mr. Payton wrote to the Legation calling attention to this fact, but there is no trace of any steps having been taken to recover the papers from the Moorish authorities.

No. 3 for 300 dollars for a robbery of goods on road, and No. 4 for 1,300 dollars. There is nothing to be added to the account of these two claims given by Mr. White at p. 29 of Sir W. Ridgeway's report, except to add that, in the entire absence of proof, these two claims cannot be pressed.

No. 5 for 1,000 dollars.

In this instance also, as in that of No. 2, the documents have been lost. Mr. Payton wrote, as above stated, to Her Majesty's Legation, calling attention to the fact that they had not been returned. No steps, as far as can be discovered, were taken for their discovery. Whether they were lost by the Moorish authorities or not cannot be shown. No action was taken to bring it home to them at the time, and it is difficult to see how the Moorish Government, after the lapse of eight years, can be asked to inquire into the matter, seeing that it has been left untouched by my predecessors all that time.

No. 6 for 800 dollars.

This is a claim which it seems ought to be pressed. I have accordingly addressed a note to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Cid Emfadl Gharnit, dated the 28th July last, to which, however, no reply has yet been received. This is doubtless in part owing to the disturbed state of the southern part of the country. It should be noted that the amount now due is 500 dollars, according to Mr. Payton's despatch of the 16th February, 1893, and Sir W. Ridgeway's note to Cid Emfadl Gharnit of the 10th March, 1893, and not 800 dollars, as he appears to have stated later on (see p. 30 of Sir W. Ridgeway's report).

Messrs. Hunot and Co.'s claim for 8,000 dollars arising out of the alleged murder of their agent at Tarudant in 1879 has been subjected to a searching examination, the result of which was reported to the Foreign Office in my despatch of the 30th April, and it was decided that there were no sufficient grounds to justify Her Majesty's Government further in supporting the prosecution of the claim.

Damonte Family Claims.

These claims are really two in number, and arose at different periods.

1. For property alleged to have been left behind by John Damonte in 1859 in the care of Kaïd Bujemaa.

2. For the possession of a *fondak* and rent thereof from the time it was wrongly taken possession of.

There are Arabic documents in this case, somewhat voluminous in size, of which a précis is inclosed in Mr. Payton's despatch of the 19th August, 1890. Without full translations of these being made it is difficult to arrive at an opinion as to their value as proofs, the précis being insufficient for that purpose.

In the meantime, it is to be observed—

(*a.*) That the list of property left behind by Mr. Damonte does not state the number or value of the articles, but only specifies *some* iron bars, *some* bedsteads, &c. (*vide* Inclosure No. 2 in Sir W. Kirby-Green's despatch of the 19th September, 1890, paragraph 1).

(*b.*) That according to Mr. J. Damonte's statement (*vide* Inclosure No. 3 in said despatch), he "sent into Shiadma quantities of merchandize, which were received by Kaïd Boujemaa . . . , and as guarantee he (Mr. Damonte) accepted the cattle, sundry goods and produce, and property." If this is correctly stated, it would seem a very unusual arrangement. Damonte deposits with Boujemaa sundry goods, and as a guarantee for their safe keeping accepts documents hypothecating to him various property belonging to the depositary.

(*c.*) That according to another document a large number of articles were subsequently delivered to an agent of John Damonte from a room outside the house of the former Kaïd Boujemaa (see Inclosure 2, paragraph 8).

(*d.*) That on receiving the Sultan's order of deposition from the office of Governor, Boujemaa had an inventory taken of the property deposited with him by Damonte (see Inclosure 5 in the said despatch), and it would therefore appear that Damonte recovered at least a considerable part of what belonged to him.

(*e.*) The claim then looks as if it were not for the value of Damonte's own property, said to have been appropriated by Kaïd Omar, but for the value of the property hypothecated by way of guarantee.

(*f.*) All these transactions seem to have taken place about the time of Kaïd Boujemaa's dismissal from office, and there are indications that he was engaged in a sort of partnership with Damonte.

In any circumstances, it would not be possible to carry out the instructions contained in Lord Salisbury's despatch of the 20th November, 1890, to bring the case before the Moorish Government, and to press them to have it thoroughly sifted with a view to its early and definitive settlement, until all the documents which throw any light upon it have been carefully translated. These remarks apply equally to the claim to the fondak.

In February 1891, Sir W. Kirby-Green handed in a short Memorandum, calling on the Sultan to appoint a Commissioner to reconsider the matter in conjunction with the Consul at Mogador. The Sultan's reply was that, being an ancient claim prior to 1292 (1873), it was cancelled.

Solomon Assor's Robbery Claims, 2,060 dollars.

Mr. Payton reports in his despatch of the 8th April, 1889, the complaint of Solomon Assor, that his shop at Demnat had been robbed of goods, value 500 dollars. He furnished to Mr. Payton no details of the goods stolen, and no other evidence than his own word. In a letter to Mr. Payton of the 28th March, he states that the Governor had offered him 200 dollars compensation.

The Moorish Government were asked to institute an inquiry, in order that, if Assor's statements were verified, compensation might be made to him in the usual manner.

In June 1889, Mr. Acting Consul Johnston reported that another attempt had been made to rob S. Assor's shop, but unsuccessfully. Sir W. Kirby-Green wrote to the Vizier for Foreign Affairs, urging that steps should be taken to keep a better watch, but no answer was received.

In his despatch of the 6th February, 1890, Mr. Payton reports a further alleged robbery of goods from the same shop to the amount of 1,560 dollars. In this case also no statement of details was forwarded, but Assor furnished copies of native documents declaring that a large hole had been found in the wall of the shop, and that the latter was discovered empty, as well as of a declaration to the same effect by a M. Th. Belin, who styles himself "publiciste explorateur."

When Sir W. Kirby-Green was at Morocco city in 1890 the first alleged robbery was again urged upon the attention of the Moorish Government, but no mention appears to have been made of the second. Owing to his sudden death, it was found impossible to induce the Moorish Court to take any action, and since then no opportunity has occurred of bringing it forward. The evidence hitherto supplied by Assor is extremely scanty, and seems insufficient to found a demand that the Sultan should pay the amount claimed by Assor.

Bitton's two Robbery Claims.

No representation has hitherto been made to the Court with regard to the claim in respect of the murder of Benzekri, which, in fact, was only mentioned casually by Mr. Payton, six months after the murder happened, in a postcript to a despatch on the subject of the other murder. In two subsequent despatches he mentions it, but without furnishing any evidence either of the murder or of the existence of property belonging to Bitton in Benzekri's possession at the time of the murder.

The facts ascertainable are (1) that the murder took place in April 1891; (2) that on the 8th January he owed Bitton a balance of 116·25 dollars, and was further supplied with goods to the value 653·50 dollars on the 15th January. Whether those goods had been realized or not at the time of the murder, whether they had been sold for cash and the money was stolen from the murdered man, there is absolutely nothing to lead us to a conclusion. The inference that the murderers carried off a sum equal to the whole balance due to Mr. Bitton is rather a strained one, and I should be disposed to think that if the tribe pays blood-money, the claim for goods ought to be compromised, especially as Mr. Bitton is shown to have received 150 dollars from the property left by the murdered agent.

The claim in respect of the murder of the brothers Abihasera, one of whom was an agent of Mr. Bitton's, was reported at the time by Mr. Payton, and a correspondence ensued with the Court. The demand made was that Mr. Bitton should be indemnified for his loss, but perhaps it may not have been necessarily intended that the whole amount claimed by him should be paid by the tribe. The accounts presented by Mr. Bitton are not altogether satisfactory. They show an entry on one side (made in May 1894) of 200 dollars as the proceeds of some gum sandarac bought by the murdered man on Bitton's account and recovered by him, while, on the other side, the exact amount of 200 dollars is charged under various headings, connected in some way with the discovery of the corpses and communications with the authorities in the interior. In addition, Mr. Bitton charges 25 dollars for expenses in presenting his claim to the late Sultan when he was at Morocco city in January last.

In this case also, if blood-money were paid, I consider that Mr. Bitton ought to be contented with considerably less than the total amount of his claim.

I should be inclined to propose that letters should be addressed to the Court, stating the facts as far as they appear, and inclosing copies of the accounts presented by Mr. Bitton.

These notes would furnish a ground for discussion on the first suitable occasion that presents itself for examining the other claims of British subjects in conjunction with the Moorish Government. I should consider that one-half of the amount claimed would in either case be a sufficient compensation.

D. L. Yuly v. *Ait Amar*, 621 *dollars.*

First mentioned in a list inclosed in Mr. Payton's despatch of the 29th September, 1882, as against seven or eight persons accused of robbery. The notarial document was included amongst nineteen, total amount 4,866¾ dollars, which were forwarded to the Legation in Mr. Payton's despatch of the 5th July, 1883. The documents were examined by the Sultan's Agent at Tangier, and in his despatch of the 24th September of that year, Mr. Payton applied for the return of four of his documents against Moors in Haha, as he believed that he could settle with the debtors. Before returning to Yuly the documents he asked for, Sir John Drummond Hay informed him (2nd October, 1883) that if they were once returned to him, and he should prove unsuccessful in effecting a settlement of any of them, the Sultan's Agent would not admit the claim a second time.

Payton replies in his despatch of the 27th October that Yuly accepts this condition.

Mr. H. P. White in his despatch of the 26th November returns the four documents asked for.

In his despatch of the 6th January, 1885, Mr. Payton writes that Yuly had applied to have the remaining documents sent to him.

On the 15th January, 1885, Hadj Mohamed Torres returned Yuly's documents, which were fifteen in number, distinguishing nine which were accepted, and six rejected on account of age, as being prior to 1292 (1874): a copy of this, together with

the 15 *resoom*, was sent to Mogador. In his despatch of the 18th February, 1885, Payton writes that among the six rejected was the record of a settlement made by the Special Commissioner, Hadj Dris-ben-Dris (in 1869), of a robbery for which the tribe of Ait Amar in Haha was held responsible. He states that a robbery claim nearly twenty years old had been paid to the Corcos' family. He suggests that being settlement for a robbery and not a mere debt, the claim should not be held to be excluded by the rule as to age (prior to 1290). In his despatch of the 19th May of the same year he returns to the subject, inclosing a letter from H. and D. L. Yuly, in which they urge that other robbery claims quite as old had been paid to the United States' Consular Agent: a copy of the notarial document is also inclosed.

In his despatch of the 25th May, Sir John asks for clear and positive proof of similar old claims having been paid.

In his despatch of the 24th September, 1885, from Payton, incloses statement by a Moor to the effect that two such claims had been paid to Corcos, United States' Consular Agent.

Haim Yuly had died in the interval between 19th May and 14th September, 1885, leaving a widow and several children unprovided for.

On the 24th September, 1885, Sir John Drummond Hay writes: "I am afraid there will be difficulty about recovering claim of Yuly's widow for robberies before 1290."

Sir John Drummond Hay, however, on the 9th October, 1885, made a further representation to Hadj Mohamed Torres, requesting that "orders be sent to the authorities at Mogador to inquire into this claim, and to carry into execution what was settled in the time of Dris."

On the 24th October, 1885, Vizier writes: "His Majesty has given orders to the Commissioner at Mogador and to the Governor of Ait Amar to investigate the claim, and to pay, if Yuly's statement prove true;" and again on the 14th February, 1886, in reply to a further letter: "Shereefian orders have again been sent to the Governor of Ait Amar to effect a just settlement." Copy of this letter was sent to Mr. Payton by Sir John Drummond Hay on the 23rd February, 1886.

There the matter rested until Sir John Drummond Hay was succeeded by Sir William Kirby-Green, to whom Mr. Payton wrote again (despatch of the 21st February, 1887), declaring that Royal Orders had been given to settle this claim, and persistently disregarded by the Kaïd of the tribe. It was consequently urged again on the Moorish Government, who, in a note from Gharnit of the 11th May, 1887, declared the case had been investigated, and that it had been found that a settlement had been effected before Dris-ben-Dris, the notary who wrote the original document, having declared that he had also written the acquittance, asserting, in fact, that the claim had already been paid.

In his despatch of the 18th November, 1887, Payton again urges that the claim be freshly represented to the Court.

Sir William Kirby-Green, in reply (despatch of the 27th January, 1888), forwards copy of extract from Gharnit's letter, and says that unless his statements can be controverted, the case must be considered to be closed.

Despatch of the 13th February, 1888, from Payton, incloses a letter from D. L. Yuly, in which he seems to admit a part of what is stated by Gharnit. That when the Kaïd El M'Joot was at Mogador he called upon Yuly to bring the document in order to get it paid; that on Yuly presenting him the paper, he referred him to the *Kadi* to get the paper attested, but the latter, after consulting the notaries, refused. The notaries had declared that the obligation was discharged at the time Hadj Dris-ben-Dris visited Mogador. Yuly therefore asks that those who assert they have paid should produce their release. He says that when the Commissioner Hadj-el-Arbi Ferj went to Mogador in 1882, some of the tribe came to him asking him to make "an allowance for them to settle." A copy of Yuly's letter was forwarded to the Court by Sir William Kirby-Green on the 10th February, 1888, and again on the 26th June, 1889, he wrote urging a speedy settlement of the claim.

Mr. Payton again addressed him in his despatch of the 30th December, 1890, a despatch which was received on the 4th January, 1890. He was then at Morocco city, where he shortly afterwards died. The claim was included in those discussed by Mr. de Vismes de Ponthieu with Kerdudi, but no settlement was arrived at.

The document on which the claim rests states that the tribe had admitted an indebtedness for 460 dollars, and as to the balance of 161 dollars, the agent of

Jacob Yuly was to take an oath on the Sefar. The document is dated 28th December, 1869, as to the Sheikhs of the tribe, and January 1870 as to the two Jews, and is made payable within six months. There is nothing to show that the oath was ever taken, and the claim to the balance of 161 dollars cannot therefore be maintained.

The claim would appear not to have been presented to Her Majesty's Consul at Mogador before 1882, or about twelve years after the date of the notarial document. The original creditor was not a British subject; on his death the debt passed to Haim Yuly, who inherited a part of the estate. Then there is the objection raised by the Moorish authorities that the claim was bad for age, when originally put forward, and the statement of Corcos' Moorish agent that a couple of similar claims of Corcos of even earlier date had been paid.

On the whole, I am inclined to think that the Yuly family are not entitled to recover the 460 dollars.

The claim was not presented till upwards of twelve years after payment was due, and it was scarcely reasonable at that distance of time to require the production of the document of acquittance; the original claimant, Jacob Yuly, was already dead when the claim was first presented by his son, Haim Yuly, and it is reasonable to suppose that the debt may have been discharged when due (*i.e.*, in 1870) without the knowledge of Haim Yuly.

Tangier.

Widow of H. Labos.

The amount of this claim is stated at 532 dollars, but from an inclosure in her letter of the 30th January, 1888, the total amount properly payable would appear to be 492 dollars. Her husband was in partnership with a Jew named Azulay, and some of the notarial documents on which she claims are made out in the name of the latter. It would appear that these are the remaining portion of a list of claims against Moorish subjects presented in 1883, some of which were paid, and that they were rejected on the ground that they were debtors' debts. In that case, it is difficult to see how they can be pressed, as the principal has been admitted and applied in other cases. She claims a balance of 80 dollars on two notarial documents worth 140 dollars, dated nineteen years ago, which were transferred to her late husband by indorsement, and 250 dollars from a man who, twelve years ago, was brought to Tangier to settle, after being imprisoned for awhile. He was released on making a declaration that he possessed no assets. The original document was lost at least ten years ago, as was another on which there was a claim for 22 measures of beans. The case was represented by Sir W. Kirby-Green in 1888, and it does not appear that anything further can be done now.

Carr and Co. on El Kasry, of Fez.

Application has recently been made to the debtor to pay, through Mr. Macleod, acting on instructions from the Legation. The debtor, who is stated to be absent at Marakesh, is well able to pay. He had not been pressed since Sir Charles Euan-Smith's Mission. There is no reason for demanding that the Moorish Government become responsible.

Cornwell, Brooks, and Co.

The correspondence shows that an arrangement for an arbitration, to be conducted at Tangier, had been made by Her Majesty's Legation, with the concurrence of the Moorish authorities and the Tangier agent of the claimants. They, however, declined to go to arbitration, and there the matter rests.

There appears to be no ground for reopening the matter, much less for demanding payment from the Moorish Government.

Messrs. M. de J. Levy and Co.

The amount of this claim is set down at 1,000 dollars, but at present is much less, namely, 80*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, or at 6·25 dollars to the pound sterling, only 505·37 dollars. It consists of balances of accounts, of which the total was 618*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, which have been placed for collection in Mr. Macleod's hands by the claimants' agents at Tangier. It appears that out of the balance now due, 35*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*, owed by four debtors who reside at Mequinez, is disputed by them. Some confusion occurred between the packages consigned to them and other customers, and they deny having received the whole of the merchandize charged against them. Of the remainder, Mr. Macleod thinks he may perhaps be able in time to recover for his principals about 43*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*

T. Forshaw on Lazrak for 11,054·12 *dollars.*

Mr. White's notes to Sir W. Ridgeway's reports say: "This is a claim of old standing of a Manchester firm against a Moor named Lazrack, who formerly resided at Manchester, where the debt was principally contracted. Forshaw brought an action against Lazrack in 1876, and obtained a default judgment in the Manchester Court for 807*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* and 4*l.* 6*s.* for costs, but Lazrack returned to Rabat, where he has resided ever since. He became interpreter to the Spanish Vice-Consul, and thus obtained Spanish protection, so that the claimant was unable to do anything with him. Now, however, he is no longer under Spanish protection, and the claimants wish to bring the claim against him before the Moorish authorities, as he is said to be a wealthy man. The claim has not yet been put forward, however."

The matter remains as it was when Mr. White wrote. Consequently, there does not appear at present to be any ground for demanding payment from the Moorish Government any more than from that of Spain.

Spanish protection was, in the first instance, a principal obstacle to the claimants obtaining satisfaction.

M. Levy, robbery claim for 1,386 dollars, arising in 1879, which was rejected by Sir J. D. Hay as without foundation. It has been asserted by the claimant that the late Sir W. Kirby-Green had made a verbal promise to support it, but there are no grounds whatever for believing the statement, and no reason has ever been shown for going back on the original adverse decision of Sir J. D. Hay.

Laredo and Bengio, for Goods robbed from their Store, 565 *dollars.*

On perusal of the correspondence and a Memorandum on the case drawn up by Mr. White, it appears clear that the local authorities are bound, in accordance with Mr. White's opinion, to make good the loss. It has therefore been recently urged anew by Her Majesty's Legation.

H. Amar (money advanced by Sir J. D. Hay), 1,155 *dollars; and Rabbi Maman (similarly advanced),* 634·50 *dollars.*

The money employed to satisfy these two claims was taken from the balance of what was paid in to Her Majesty's Legation by the Moorish Government, remaining after the claimants, of whom a list had been furnished, had been satisfied. If the Moorish Government should consent to pay what is required for Messrs. Carrara, Cansino, Lapeen, and Alvarez, it would become unnecessary to insist on these advances being refunded.

Lady Kirby-Green, 150 dollars for the loss of a horse shot in a quarrel between a Government soldier provided as escort and some villagers. As Sir W. Kirby-Green did not himself care to press the claim, it would hardly seem necessary to urge the payment of this small sum now.

Mr. J. Green, 110 *dollars for some Cattle seized.*

Mr. Green has recently reported that this claim had been privately settled.

Mr. W. B. Harris, 215 dollars for the value of certain property alleged to have been extracted from his luggage while in the house of a Government official, where it had been deposited by his men. It appears to be of doubtful validity, and not of sufficient importance to deserve being further pressed.

Mr. Delmar on Salawi, of Fez.

The British subject, Moses Delmar, had a claim of 158 dollars against Hadj Hmed Salawi Fassi for goods sold and delivered, as per document in plaintiff's possession. As he was unable to obtain payment of it, Sir J. D. Hay referred the matter to Cid Mohamed Bargash in the month of March 1883, whereupon the Governor of Fez reported that the debtor was in prison on account of other matters, but would not be released until this claim was settled.

On the 21st September, 1883, Sir John wrote to Bargash complaining that Salawi's prolonged imprisonment only kept his creditors out of their money, and requested that the debtor's property be sold for their benefit.

On the 26th February, 1884, Mr. White, writing as Chargé d'Affaires to Torres, and referring to the delay which had taken place in this matter, warned him that the Moorish Government would, in case no satisfactory action was taken, be held responsible for the amount due.

In a Memorandum, dated the 8th April, 1885, the Vizier Mukhtar stated that Salawi was in prison on account of his debts to the Treasury; that he admitted having several debts, but claimed that some money was also due to him, after the recovery of which he expected to be able to satisfy his creditors. The Vizier further stated that he had been informed by Hadj Mohamed Torres of Delmar's claim, and of that of a French merchant, and that at his suggestion two merchants had been appointed to determine the assets and liabilities of the imprisoned debtor; they had found him to be indebted to Delmar and the Frenchman, and to the collector of taxes and others in a certain amount; they had failed to find the documents in support of his claims against others, but suggested he should take oath regarding them; and, finally, they estimated his goods and chattels at 140 dollars. The Vizier said that a document to this effect was transmitted to Hadj Mohamed Torres.

Thereupon Sir J. D. Hay wrote to Hadj Mohamed Torres, under date the 19th August, 1885, and told him that, as Salawi had not sufficient money to pay his debts his property should be sold, and the proceeds divided *pro ratâ* among the creditors.

In a Memorandum from the Vizier, dated the 24th October, 1885, it was stated that orders in this sense have been given to the Governor of Fez. Notwithstanding this, the French-protected Jewish merchant, Benasuli, and the contractors at Fez were paid the full amount of their claims, and the British subject received nothing.

Mr. Herbert White complained of this to Cid Emfadl Gharnit in a letter, dated the 27th July, 1886, and requested immediate orders to the Governor of Fez to settle Delmar's claim, to which it was answered that Sir John D. Hay had already been informed that Salawi had no property. This is not correct, as has been seen above, for the Vizier had said that the Governor of Fez had been ordered to sell what Salawi had and let the creditors divide it among themselves; and it is further disproved by the fact that others were paid to the exclusion of the British subject. Ever since then the British Legation has not ceased to protest, holding the former

Governor of Fez and the Moorish Government responsible for the payment of the debt of the British subject.

When this matter was last put forward by the late Sir William Kirby-Green at the Court, it was stated that Delmar had not come forward with his claim at the time of the payment of Salawi's debts; but this excuse is not admissible in view of the steps taken by the British Legation with the Moorish Government in the matter. If the property of the late Governor of Fez cannot be traced, it is clear that the Moorish Government is liable to pay the amount due to Delmar, as timely action on its part in the sense indicated by the British Legation would have enabled the British subject to come by his rights.

This is a case accordingly in which the Moorish Government should, in my opinion, be called on to pay the amount claimed.

No. 356.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received December* 17.)

(No. 128.) *Fez, November* 28, 1894.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 133 of the 14th November, transmitting, for my observations, copies of a correspondence with Messrs. Kingsford, Dorman, and Co., the solicitors of Mr. H. A. Allport, referring to negotiations for certain concessions which Prince Philippe de Bourbon et Braganza was endeavouring to obtain for Mr. Allport and other gentlemen.

Messrs. Kingsford, Dorman, and Co., writing on the 8th instant, speak of the Prince being then at Fez, but the fact is that he had returned to Tangier a few days before the 11th October. During his stay here he was certainly never received by the Sultan, nor by the Grand Vizier. The Moorish Government took no pains to provide him with a house, and he was accommodated in the house of a Spanish protégé, Omar Barada by name. They declined to have anything to do with him or his proposals.

The Dr. Schomerus mentioned in the Memorandum inclosed in your Lordship's despatch called on me at Tangier on the 19th July, and stated that he had come out from England with the Prince as his adviser, and asked me for a letter of introduction to the Court and for the usual recommendation to the Sultan's Agent at Tangier to enable him to procure an escort. He stated himself to be the son of a Hanoverian gentleman, formerly Governor of Elmina, and of an African Princess, that he was a barrister, had been educated at "Cambridge College," and that he was well known to your Lordship, that he had in his possession more than one letter from your Lordship to himself, expressing regret that a man of his abilities should not have adopted a Consular career. He also gave a sketch of the concessions which the Prince, with his aid, hoped to obtain, and asked for my support. I replied that it was contrary to the usual practice for diplomatic officials to intervene on behalf of such enterprises. He assured me, in reply, that the matter had been placed before either your Lordship or Sir E. Grey, and that the would-be concessionnaires had been referred to me. I pointed out to him the great improbability of the young Sultan being able to listen to such proposals, and especially for a loan to be secured on the customs, as those duties were already hypothecated to Spain, and finally dismissed him with the remark that if he would show me his credentials from the capitalists he professed to represent, I would give him a final answer.

I then telegraphed an inquiry as to the statements of Dr. Schomerus about his personal relations with your Lordship, receiving a reply to the effect that they were without foundation.

On the 23rd July I had a second interview with Dr. Schomerus, who produced to me an uncertified copy of what purported to be an agreement between Mr. Allport, Prince Philippe de Bourbon, and himself to come out to this country to obtain various concessions of the kind described in the Memorandum of Mr. Allport's solicitors. The Prince was to receive 400*l.* down, and Dr. Schomerus 100*l.*, which was to be doubled in case of success, and, in consideration of these payments, the concessions were to become the property of Mr. Allport. If I remember rightly, there was something in the document about the great influence at the Sultan's Court possessed by the Prince, which, of course, was absolutely non-existent.

After reading the paper I returned it to Dr. Schomerus, repeating my opinion that it was useless to ask for such concessions. I also informed him that as he was proceeding to Fez in the company of the Prince, who, I understood, had been promised good offices

by the Spanish Minister, it would be unnecessary for me to give him any help either towards obtaining an escort or a house on their arrival in Fez. It is incorrect to say that I intimated that I should have been willing to help Dr. Schomerus so far as I could but for the fact of the Prince being under the protection of the Spanish Government.

The Prince eventually proceeded to Fez, provided with some sort of letter of introduction from the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires. He was accompanied by a Mr. Gosling, who, though bearing an English name, is a Brazilian by birth, and by Dr. Schomerus, but the latter returned to Tangier within a week without going as far as Fez. It was reported that there had been a quarrel among the members of the party.

I am told that previous to his starting for Fez, Prince Philippe spoke very freely to every one he met about his plans, and many persons warned him that there was no likelihood whatever of their being realized. It is said that he and Mr. Gosling have taken houses at Tangier, and doubtless an attempt will be made to obtain further advances from Mr. Allport. I observe a suggestion that this gentleman and his friends should provide 10,000*l.* for the erection of a hospital at Fez, as a sort of counterpoise to the new French hospital at Tangier, reported (doubtless by Prince Philippe and Dr. Schomerus) to have done much to favour French interests in Morocco. The hospital in question is a very modest affair, and was erected not with French money, but with the proceeds of an indemnity obtained from the Sultan by M. Souhart, when Chargé d'Affaires, for some act of violence against a French protégé, and its importance, whether political or otherwise, appears to have been greatly exaggerated.

There is not the slightest chance of any of the proposed concessions being obtained by either Prince Philippe de Bourbon et Braganza or any other person, and it is greatly to be regretted that Mr. Allport should have been misled by the incorrect representations that appear to have been made to him in connection with this affair.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 357.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received December 17.)

(No. 129.)
My Lord, *Fez, November 29, 1894.*

AT an interview with the Grand Vizir this afternoon, after some conversation on other matters, he said that there were two subjects about which he wished to speak to me—the one was Cape Juby, the other the establishment of Vice-Consuls at Fez.

I replied to his Excellency that I had no instructions from Her Majesty's Government as to Cape Juby, and that I was not in a position to discuss the question, which I believed had been definitely disposed of some years ago.

The Vizir then said that the North-West Africa Company was reported to be carrying on commercial operations on a greatly extended scale.

I observed that I understood the arrangement made by Sir W. K. Green was for an indemnity on account of the obstacles that had been thrown in the way of the Company's trade, and I did not understand his objection. I repeated that I had no instructions, and was altogether unprepared to enter on the matter.

The Vizir asked whether we could produce any letter from the Sultan agreeing to trade being carried on there after the payment of the indemnity. The Company were buying wool and other produce in large quantities for export, to the great detriment of the trade of Mogador. He added that he would send me a Memorandum on the subject, and I promised that I would forward it to Her Majesty's Government.

Your Lordship will doubtless recollect that the Cape Juby Settlement formed a topic of conversation between the late Sultan and Sir C. Euan-Smith on more than one occasion during his Mission to the Court in 1892.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 358.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received December 17.)

(No. 130.)
My Lord, *Fez, November 29, 1894.*

AT an interview which I had to-day with the Grand Vizier he spoke to me about the British Vice-Consul at Fez, whom he compared to a snowball, round whom other British subjects would gradually collect. Other Vice-Consuls would be appointed, each of whom would be similarly surrounded. This would do the Moorish Government a great deal of harm.

I observed that as his countrymen who traded in London and Manchester could tell him, there were in those cities Consuls of all nations, and it had never been heard that their presence had been found injurious. We did not consider that the residence of a British Vice-Consul in Fez would be anything but beneficial, as it enabled questions to be settled as they arose, instead of accumulating, as they otherwise would.

His answer was that "protections" were unknown in England. I replied that the British Vice-Consul was not in a position to grant protections. That could only be done by the Minister. The Vice-Consul at Fez was under the orders of Her Majesty's Consul at Tangier, who, in turn, was under those of the Minister; the position of the former was, therefore, comparatively unimportant. His chief duties were to help British subjects coming to Fez to procure lodgings, which, as his Excellency knew, they often had much difficulty in obtaining, and, secondly, to recover debts contracted by Fez merchants in England, and, as he was aware, these likewise were often the cause of much trouble.

His Excellency responded that though the conduct of British Consular officers was correct, the same could not be said in every case.

I remarked that we could not be expected to abandon our rights, because the exercise of them was perhaps abused by others.

It was finally proposed by him to furnish me with his views on paper, which I undertook to lay before Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 359.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received December 17.)

(No. 131.)
My Lord, *Fez, November 30, 1894.*

WITH reference to my despatch No. 126 of the 18th November respecting the murder of a German subject at Dar-al-Baida, I have the honour to report that Count Tattenbach arrived here on the 22nd instant, and was received by the Sultan in private audience on the 26th.

I understand that he was not furnished with fresh credentials for Mulai Abdul Aziz.

He found the Moorish Government willing to agree to his demands, namely, that an official should be forthwith dispatched to Dar-al-Baida to conduct a vigorous search for the murderer, and that, on his apprehension and conviction, he should suffer capital punishment on the spot where the crime was committed.

He did not, he informs me, ask for an indemnity, but believes that the Moorish Government of their own motion will make compensation to the widow.

I have learnt to-day from my colleague that he has received the formal consent of the Grand Vizier to these conditions in writing.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 360.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received December* 17.)

(No. 133.)
Tangier, December 6, 1894.

My Lord,

I HAVE been informed at the German Legation that three Moors have been arrested, and are in prison at Dar-al-Baida charged with the murder of M. Neumann, and that, one of them having confessed, there is little doubt as to their guilt. The sole motive of the murder appears to have been plunder, and not vengeance or fanaticism.

I was also informed that the Sultan had already acceded, in principle, to the demand that the murderers be executed, and that Count von Tattenbach hoped to be able to leave Fez shortly, but that he was awaiting definite orders for the execution of the murderers, and the settlement of minor points.

The cruiser "Irene" will shortly leave for Gibraltar, where she will remain a few days till she is relieved by another German man-of-war, which will return to these waters, and will, I presume, visit Dar-al-Baida at the time the murderers are executed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 361.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received December* 17.)

(No. 134.)
Tangier, December 6, 1894.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to report that a caravan has arrived from Fez with 200,000 dollars, the amount of the instalment due on the 4th instant on account of the indemnity payable to Spain under the Treaty of Marakesh.

Cid Hadj Mohammed Torres has informed the Spanish Minister that the money is at his disposal, and it will be paid over as soon as a Spanish Government vessel arrives to convey it to Spain.

The Moorish Government state that the instalment of 400,000 dollars, due at the time of the Sultan's death, has been ready for some time past, but that the revolt of the tribes prevented its dispatch from Morocco city to the coast; they hope, however, shortly to be able to make arrangements for its safe transport to one of the ports.

Nothing further is yet known as to the date of the departure of the Special Mission to Spain, Cid Abdulkerim Brisha, the officer selected as Ambassador, being now at Fez, where he was summoned from Tetuan. The Spanish Minister, M. Ojeda, will accompany the Mission to Madrid.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 362.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received December* 17.)

(No. 135.)
Tangier, December 8, 1894.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to report that the Spanish Minister, M. Ojeda, called upon me this morning, and stated that he had been instructed to inquire of me whether there was any truth in a report that had appeared in certain European papers, and had caused some excitement in political circles, to the effect that Mr. Satow had obtained from the Sultan the cession to England of the Island of Peregil, opposite Gibraltar.

I replied that I had not yet heard that report, which I should have considered was in itself so absurd as scarcely to need contradiction, and I assured him that there was not the slightest foundation for it, and that Mr. Satow never had any intention of asking the Sultan for any cession of territory, large or small, on the Straits or elsewhere.

M. Ojeda observed that he himself was convinced that there could be no truth in the report, but that he had put the question to me in obedience to instructions from Madrid.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 363.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received December* 17.)

(No. 313.)
Madrid, December 13, 1894.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inclose an abstract by Mr. Staniforth of a short discussion in the Senate relative to the Island of Peregil.

Your Lordship will perceive the contradiction given by the Minister for Foreign Affairs to the report that the island in question had been ceded by the Sultan of Morocco to Great Britain.

Yesterday further questions were put to the Government in the Senate, receiving a similar reply.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

Inclosure in No. 363.

Precis of Article in the "Madrid Gazette" of December 12, 1894.

The Senate, December 10, 1894.

THE ISLAND OF PEREGIL.

(Translation.)

IN reply to the question put by the Count de Casa Valencia, the Minister for Foreign Affairs informed the House that in view of the deep interest taken by Spain in any matter having the least connection with the delicate question of Morocco, the Government, though they had reason to believe that there was no foundation for the reported cession by Morocco to Great Britain of the Island of Peregil, they had telegraphed to the Ministers in Tangier and London for information, with the satisfactory result that assurances were given by Mohammed Torres, Representative of the Sultan, that no such idea was entertained, while still more satisfactory assurances were given by the British Government, which not only declared the assertion to be devoid of foundation, but spontaneously offered to transmit a similar declaration to their Ambassador in Madrid, which proof of the consideration of the British Government had been since received, which should allay all misgivings on the part of those who follow, with a very proper interest, all that is now occurring in Morocco.

In reply to the question asked by the Marquis of Villasegura as to why the Government did not consider the island as a Spanish possession, the Minister appealed to the Senator's patriotism to lay before him whatever data or documents he might have on which to base his judgment as to the rights of Spain to this rock near Ceuta, as it might influence his answer.

The Count of Casa Valencia expressed his pleasure at the satisfactory reply to a question of such interest, not only to Spain, but to all other nations having coasts and ports on the Mediterranean.

Replying to the Minister's request, the Marquis of Villasegura stated that not only Peregil, but the Islands of Alboran and Limacos, or Caracoles, situated in Algerian waters in front of Cape Guardia and in the mouth of the River Temenun, were Spanish; he further urged the Government to exact the execution of the Treaty of Wad Ras, ceding to Spain the heights of Bullones, which, with the co-operation of the batteries of Ceuta, would command the Straits, and render not only Peregil, but Gibraltar itself, useless.

He offered to produce documents proving Peregil to be a Spanish possession.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs asked that the Senator would postpone the reading of those documents before the Senate until he had shown them to him, to enable him to

judge whether there was any reason for modifying the present views of the Government on the delicate question of Peregil.

The policy of the Government was the preservation in Morocco of the *status quo*, and the augmentation of Spain's influence with the Sultan.

The Marquis of Villasegura replied that he would gladly comply with the Minister's request, and that some of the documents which he would lay before him dated from 1746.

The Minister said that as the Government had consulted Great Britain and the Sultan, not only on this occasion, but also on others during the century, he could not state as a certainty that Peregil was a Spanish possession.

Spain might have ancient claims to the island, but she had undoubtedly on various occasions during the present century acted in a manner that acknowledged the sovereignty of the Sultan, as had all the other nations of Europe, and it would be inopportune to lay claim to the island at present, when all nations were agreed that the Sultan's was the sovereignty to be exercised, as it had been during the whole of this century.

The Marquis of Villasegura stated that in 1746 studies and plans were made by the King's orders for the fortification of Peregil, and that after the African war the Marquis of Douro, who wished to construct a great port at Tarifa, disembarked a company on the island, and that General Coello, President of the Geographical Institute, had marked the island as Spanish in the Map of 1850. These facts proved his assertion that Peregil belonged to Spain, but he was content to terminate the discussion.

No. 364.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received December* 17.)

(No. 314.)

Madrid, December 13, 1894.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my previous despatch of this date, I have the honour to inclose an extract and a précis of a paragraph in the "Correspondencia de España," reporting that in France it is believed to be the intention of the Government of Morocco to cede to Great Britain the Island of Peregil, and an abstract of an article from the same journal on the strategical conditions of that island. I am transmitting a copy of the letter in question to the Intelligence Department. The "Correspondencia," which professes to be a neutral publication, is by some considered an unofficial organ of the Government. Its declarations have been regarded in this light by certain newspapers of the Opposition, of which I have the honour to inclose two extracts, one from the "Epoca," the chief Conservative journal, the other from the "Justicia," an advanced Republican organ.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

Inclosure 1 in No. 364.

Précis of Article in the "Correspondencia" of December 12, 1894.

ENOUGH has been said about the reported cession of the Island of Peregil to Great Britain during the last few days. It is an error to suppose that England's hold on the Straits of Gibraltar would be strengthened by the possession of a stronghold opposite Gibraltar.

The passage of the Straits can be held by a fleet only, and not by fortresses situated on each bank. According to a rough estimate, ships passing through the Straits would only be within range of both banks during a period of some twenty minutes, and calculating that big guns can be fired four times in twenty minutes, and that only one shot out of every thousand would take effect at the long distance, it is evident that the strait would not be closed from the two banks.

It is as a harbour of refuge and as a starting-point that Gibraltar is important, and having Gibraltar, why should England need a second so close to Gibraltar as Peregil?

It is clear then that any importance which may have been attached to the rumoured cession was due, not to the importance of the post ceded, but to the importance of the Power to which it was reported to have been ceded. Greeks or

Portuguese could seize Tangier without any excessive alarm to Europe, but a cession to England is a different matter.

For this reason, and not because it would block the Straits of Gibraltar, the Powers of Europe would oppose Great Britain's occupying the barren Island of Peregil. We ourselves, owing to our interests in Ceuta, will not for a moment admit the hypothesis of such an occupation.

We have the example of the Carthaginians, who asked in Africa for as much ground as a lion's skin would cover.

Inclosure 2 in No. 364.

Extract from "La Epoca" of December 12, 1894.

(Translation.)

THE ISLAND OF PEREGIL.—Even such a Ministerial paper as the "Correspondencia de España" gave a note of alarm last night to the Government respecting the supposed cession by the Sultan of Morocco of the Island of Peregil to Great Britain.

The official journal considers it patriotic and opportune to demand of the Spanish Government a categorical reply on the subject, and urges the indispensability of energetic action.

What has occurred in the question is truly curious.

The Marquis of Villasegura affirmed yesterday in the Upper Chamber that Peregil belonged to Spain, not by virtue of the Treaty of Wad Ras, but dating from the time of Cardinal Ximénez de Cisneros, adding that he exhorted the Government to seek a way of securing the more exact fulfilment of the above Treaty in its most important clause, namely, the effective possession of the heights and strategic points in the Sierra Bullones.

Be this, however, as it may, it is important to settle the point that the Spanish Government cannot possibly consent to the occupation of Peregil by any nation, least of all by England, who is always seeking on the African coast a point of vantage whereby she can close the Straits, since she cannot occupy Tangier or Ceuta.

Any Power occupying the little Island of Peregil would put an end to the *status quo* maintained in the affairs of Morocco, thanks to that eminent statesman Señor Cánovas del Castilho, and laid down in the Protocol of the Madrid Conference of 1880.

France would be the first to refuse to tolerate the smallest violation of that Protocol, as is already shown by articles in the "Temps" and the "Journal des Débats" in articles of evident official inspiration.

The question is obviously too grave and complicated not to call for the serious attention of the Government, in compliance with the most elementary demands of patriotism.

Inclosure 3 in No. 364.

Extract from "La Justicia" of December 12, 1894.

(Translation.)

THE ISLAND OF PEREGIL.—The "Correspondencia de España" published a statement last night that the cession to England of the Island of Peregil was looked upon in France as a certainty.

Our contemporary goes on to say:—

"We rely on the energy and patriotism of the Government to give proper attention to a matter of such interest to our country."

Now, can Señor Groizard say whether any Convention has been entered into since November 1887 with Morocco by which the sovereignty of the Sultan is recognized over the Island of Peregil?

Because if no such Convention has been concluded, it is as clear as daylight that the island belongs to Spain.

For that, before November 1887, Peregil was Spanish there is no doubt whatever.

In October of that year Spain wished to erect a lighthouse on the island, in the exercise of what she considered her absolute and indiscutable right.

It must not be forgotten that, in addition to the wounding of our patriotism every time that a slice of our territory is cut off, the Island of Peregil in the hands of the English is a certain peril; the Straits would be dominated, and our land defences at Ceuta thrown away.

It is useless to suppose that if Peregil falls into the hands of England we can occupy the heights of Bullones, which we have a perfect right to do. It would be out of the question.

No. 365.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received December* 17.)

(No. 316.)
Madrid, December 14, 1894.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship a copy of a letter which I have received from Señor Groizard in reply to the letter which I addressed to his Excellency on the 8th instant, relative to the report of the cession to Great Britain of the Island of Peregil, copy of which accompanied my despatch to your Lordship No. 308 of the same date.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

Inclosure in No. 365.

Señor Groizard to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

Madrid, le 11 *Décembre*, 1894.

Mon cher Ambassadeur,

VOTRE aimable lettre du 8 de ce mois, avec ses démentis si complets et si catégoriques au sujet des bruits absurdes qui avaient couru la ville et le Parlement ces jours derniers a été la bienvenue.

Elle est arrivée on ne peut plus à propos, non pour dissiper des craintes que je n'ai jamais entretenues, mais bien pour appuyer les négations que j'ai opposées dès le premier moment aux questions de ceux qui avaient recueilli ce canard fabriqué à l'étranger.

En vous remerciant de votre prompt avis, je vous prie, &c.
(Signé) A. GROIZARD.

No. 366.

Sir E. Malet to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received December* 17.)

(No. 265.)
Berlin, December 14, 1894.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 329 of the 11th instant, and to report that I have this day addressed a note to Baron von Marschall, inclosing an extract from Mr. Satow's despatch to your Lordship No. 126 of 18th November, on the insecurity of foreigners in Morocco.

The extract begins with the first paragraph and ends with the last paragraph but one.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 367.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(*Received December* 17.)

Admiralty, December 15, 1894.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter of the 14th instant, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request that you will state to the Earl of Kimberley that the Commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean has been informed by telegraph of his Lordship's request that a ship of war may be sent to El Araich by the

18th December to embark Mr. Vice-Consul de Vismes, who is ill, and Dr. Greig and Mr. Morant, and convey them to Gibraltar.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

No. 368.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(No. 62.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, December* 17, 1894.

I HAVE been asked by the Spanish Ambassador to contradict a statement which has been made by a Spanish Deputy, to the effect that permission to establish a coal depôt at Peregil has been granted to Her Majesty's Government by the Sultan of Morocco.

In reply, I have assured Señor del Mazo that no proposals to establish a coal depôt at Peregil or elsewhere have been made by Her Majesty's Government, and that I cannot understand how these rumours, which are absolutely unfounded, can be thought deserving of serious attention.

No. 369.

Foreign Office to Consul Harford.

(No. 3. Confidential.)
Foreign Office, December 18, 1894.

Sir,

THE Earl of Kimberley has had under his consideration your despatch No. 5, Confidential, of the 2nd instant, in regard to the position of the British Settlement at Cape Juby.

You will have perceived from his Lordship's despatch No. 2 of the 3rd instant, that you are under a misapprehension in speaking of the Settlement there as a British colony.

For your fuller information I transmit herewith copies of correspondence, as marked in the margin,* which has passed with the Company on the subject of their actual status and certain territorial claims advanced by them which Her Majesty's Government decline to recognize.

His Lordship cannot entertain the suggestion that the territory in question should be included in your Consular district, and he does not consider it desirable that you should visit it.

He has no objection, however, to your continuing to use your good offices on behalf of the Company whenever they may apply to you, and you should report any information in regard to their proceedings and position which may reach you.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 370.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received December* 19.)

(No. 320.)
Madrid, December 16, 1894.

My Lord,

THE "Liberal" of to-day publishes a map of the coast of Morocco, bringing into prominence what is termed "the Spanish Island of Peregil."

I have the honour to inclose a copy of the journal.†

The map is accompanied by the following comments:—

"The discussions of the last few days regarding the Island of Peregil have given reality to this possession in the Strait.

"In publishing a plan indicating the topographical situation of this island, we accompany it with some notes which should be studied.

* See Part 9, Nos. 113, 163, 193, and 199; and *ante*, Nos. 213 and 251.
† Not printed.

"It is known that, according to Hispano-Moorish Treaties, Spain possesses all the lands lying between Ceuta and the western defiles of the Sierra Bullores.

"The Bay of Benza, situated between these mountains, belongs to Spain, and the Island of Peregil in the same topographical position, it appears to me, should be the same.

"The grandfather of the present Sultan of Morocco interpreted the Treaties in this sense, and recognized the ownership of Spain to the island. Many acts have testified to these rights, and two years ago, when some English traders hoisted the British flag on the island, they were ordered off by the Spanish coastguards. The Island of Peregil is entirely neglected by our Governments, yet there is no doubt that its occupation by any other Power would be a danger for Ceuta.

"Gibraltar on one side, and Peregil, likewise in the hands of the English, on the other, would impede all movement on our part in the Straits, and put enormous difficulties in the way of any operations we might attempt towards the interior of Africa from Ceuta.

"Small and deserted, Peregil in its present position is valueless, but, armed and fortified, it would, in the hands of a strong Power, be a strategic position of great importance, owing to its position in the Straits."

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

No. 371.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received December 19.)

(No. 108.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, December 19, 1894.*

A CONTRADICTION of the rumours as to Peregil, obviously founded on the conversation with the Spanish Ambassador reported in your Lordship's telegram No. 62, has been published by the Spanish newspapers.

No. 372.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir Clare Ford.

(No. 288. Confidential.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, December 20, 1894.*

I HAVE had under my consideration your Excellency's despatch No. 250, Most Confidential, of the 2nd instant, in which you inclose copy of a note from Baron Blanc, discussing very fully the attitude of Italy towards Spain with regard to Morocco.

Her Majesty's Government have noted with satisfaction the friendly instructions sent to the Italian Representatives abroad to act in entire agreement with their English colleagues on the Morocco question, and they fully appreciate the friendly sentiments by which these instructions were dictated.

They regret, however, that it should appear to the Italian Government that the Agreements made by this country with France in regard to Morocco have only tended to encourage Spain to persevere in her advances towards France.

On this point I should wish you to assure Baron Blanc that, in the endeavours of Her Majesty's Government to keep in harmony with France in Moorish affairs, there is nothing which can turn to the detriment of Italy, and that, in pursuing this policy, they are actuated by the feeling that it is the interest of all the Powers that dissension and jealousy between them should be avoided as far as possible in dealing with the Shereefian Government.

I should wish your Excellency at the same time to add an expression of the high sense entertained by Her Majesty's Government of the confidence and goodwill manifested by the Italian Government in this frank communication of their views upon the situation in Morocco.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 373.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(No. 162. Confidential.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, December 20, 1894.*

WITH reference to your despatch No. 298 of the 27th ultimo respecting the relations between Spain and Italy in regard to the question of Morocco, I transmit herewith, for your Excellency's information, copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Rome on the subject, and of the reply which I have returned to it.*

It appears from Baron Blanc's note, of which a copy is inclosed by Sir Clare Ford, that in reply to Italy's suggestion of an understanding with England, the Spanish Government stated that our occupation of Gibraltar caused a fundamental divergence of interests between the two countries.

I should be glad to learn whether your experience of Spanish affairs leads you to believe that our possession of Gibraltar is considered by Spanish statesmen to be an impassable barrier to an understanding with Great Britain.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 374.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.—(Received December 21.)

Sir, *Downing Street, December 21, 1894.*

WITH reference to your letter of the 25th September, and to previous correspondence respecting the piracy committed by certain Moors on the British schooner "Mayer" off the Riff Coast, I am directed by the Marquis of Ripon to transmit to you, to be laid before the Earl of Kimberley, a copy of a further despatch from the Governor of Gibraltar in connection with the claims arising out of the case.

I am to state that, in Lord Ripon's opinion, the claim, as revised, appears to be one which Her Majesty's Government might properly put before the Moorish Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD WINGFIELD.

Inclosure in No. 374.

Governor Sir R. Biddulph to the Marquis of Ripon.

My Lord, *Gibraltar, November 29, 1894.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 1st ultimo, returning for revision the claims in connection with an attack on the British schooner "Mayer" off the Riff Coast on the 28th July last.

2. Immediately on the receipt of your Lordship's despatch I communicated with the claimants with a view both of obtaining evidence as to the money alleged to be on board at the time of seizure, and also of giving them the opportunity of themselves reducing their claims to a more reasonable amount. It is only after repeated applications, and after a warning that claims on the former extravagant scale would not be submitted for settlement, that I have to-day received the letters and inclosures which form Inclosure No. 2 to this despatch,† forwarding evidence as to the amount of money on board the "Mayer," and adhering to the former statements of claim. I return the former claims herewith.

3. With regard to the cash stated to have been on board, the sworn statements forwarded with the letter of the attorney to the claimants give colour to the claim, and I am informed that it is by no means unusual for considerable sums to be carried on board vessels of this description. They leave Gibraltar on a sort of voyage of adventure, with no very definite idea of when they may return, their destination and

* Nos. 336 and 372. † Not printed.

employment after discharging their cargo at the port of consignment depending wholly on their opportunities for getting a fresh cargo.

4. The remaining claims have been dealt with in accordance with your Lordship's suggestions, the total being reduced from 181,332 pts.* to 59,128 pts.† In revising these claims I have had the assistance of Chief Justice Sir H. Burford Hancock, whose experience in Admiralty cases has proved of much value.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT BIDDULPH.

No. 375.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received December* 21.)

(No. 109. Secret and Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, December* 21, 1894.

BARON BLANC has sent the Italian Ambassador instructions to make the influence of France a subject of reproach with the Spanish Government. The Marquis Maffei has confidentially communicated the substance of these instructions to Count Dubsky and myself.

The following paragraph occurs:—

"French and Spanish papers go so far as to allude to an eventual guardianship of Tangier by the Power holding Gibraltar, as a menace both to Spain and to France."

A supposed Agreement between Italy and Great Britain has been published to-day in the Madrid papers, copied from the French paper "Le Journal." One of the clauses gives Tangier to England.

The Italian Ambassador is instructed to make it clear that Italy will require important guarantees before continuing her friendship with Spain, and that her policy is in accordance with the principles of the Triple Alliance, and identical with that of Great Britain.

His Excellency wishes this communication to be kept strictly secret. He says that the views of his Government as to the preponderance of French influence in Spain cannot have been founded on any reports from him.

He is reluctant to communicate the paragraph referring to Tangier, but intends to ask an audience of the Queen-Regent in order to give effect to his instructions.

No. 376.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. White.

(No. 145.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, December* 22, 1894.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 135 of the 8th instant, reporting your conversation with the Spanish Minister at Tangier respecting the rumour that Mr. Satow had obtained from the Sultan the cession of the Island of Peregil to England.

I approve the emphatic denial which you gave to this report.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 377.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 146.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, December* 22, 1894.

YOUR despatch No. 130 of the 29th ultimo, reporting a conversation with the Grand Vizier upon the subject of the presence of a British Vice-Consul at Fez, has been received.

* Equal, at 29 pts., to (about) 6,252*l.*

† Equal, at 29 pts., to (about) 2,039*l.*

Your language upon the occasion in question is approved by Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 378.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received December* 24.)

(No. 136.)
My Lord, *Fez, December* 6, 1894.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 126 of the 24th October, transmitting copy of a letter from the Committee of Lloyd's requesting to be informed of the result of my efforts for the recovery of the property plundered from the wreck of the "Benalder," I have the honour to inclose copy of a despatch and its inclosures, in which Mr. Forde reports the result of the inquiry which he had undertaken at my request.

It appears that three powerful Moors, residing near the spot where the wreck happened, were the ringleaders, being aided in their proceedings by the inhabitants of a large number of villages.

I have accordingly addressed a note to the Grand Vizier, of which I beg to add a copy, acquainting him with the facts, and the names of the Moors principally concerned, reserving, however, the question of the amount of compensation until I receive your Lordship's instructions on that point.

Mr. Forde's Report states that, in his opinion, the property pillaged was less than reported at Gibraltar. He estimates the value of the sound and damaged cargo at 4,750 dollars, or about 800*l.* With regard to the wreck, he considers that the value at auction in Gibraltar of the gear stolen would hardly exceed 1,000 dollars. He adds that doubtless, in order to secure this, the plunderers destroyed other property that might have been salved if attended to at the time, the value of which might have been 2,000 dollars.

Your Lordship will perceive that the wreck occurred on the 8th August, and that the captain having proceeded in his boat to Gibraltar, two tugs arrived on the scene on the 10th. That day and the next were spent in attempts to tow the vessel off. On the 12th it became known at Laraiche that she was English. Several sailing-vessels from there, as well as from Tangier, went down to engage in salvage operations, and brought away some cargo and gear. The last returned from the wreck on the 17th.

Mr. Forde further states that the report she brought was that the vessel was filling with water and breaking up, there being, in his opinion, no possibility of saving any more beans. In another place, he says that the fact of the wreck was not known to the natives until three days after it happened, that is when the tugs from Gibraltar were already on the spot. From reports of the salvors he surmises that no beans, and probably not much of the wreck, were removed after the 16th August. From this it would appear that the plundering by the Moors went on at the same time as the salvage operations.

It was, however, not till the 24th that Mr. Guagnino, Acting Vice-Consul and also acting Lloyd's agent, complained to the Basha about the pillage, apparently much too late for prevention.

The amount of beans salved was altogether 1,202¼ fanegas, while Mr. Forde estimates the quantity simultaneously stolen at 4,550 fanegas. The gear salved was sold at auction for 186 dol. 12 c.

Mr. Forde doubts if the value of the gear stolen would exceed 1,000 dollars, but thinks the plunderers may have destroyed 2,000 dollars' worth of property in their efforts to obtain what they actually removed.

I should add that Messrs. Smith, Imossi, and Co., Lloyd's agents at Gibraltar, writing to Mr. White under date of the 19th November, state that they have not been able to obtain such evidence as they would consider satisfactory to establish a claim in respect of the cargo plundered, but possibly Mr. Forde's Report might lead them to reconsider this view of the matter.

They had previously estimated the value of the gear stolen at 3,000 dollars.

Under the circumstances, I have the honour to request your Lordship's instruc-

tions as to the amount I should claim under each heading, the stolen property being, as Mr. Forde shows, beyond recovery.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure in No. 378.

Vice-Consul Forde to Mr. Satow.

Laraiche, November 27, 1894.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of Mr. White's despatch of the 13th instant, instructing me to furnish your Excellency with a full Report regarding the wreck of the British steam-ship "Benalder." To enable me to obtain information, he said it would be necessary for me to visit the district where the wreck occurred, and transmitted to me letters from Hadj Mohammed Torres, addressed to the Governors of Laraiche and of the district in question instructing them to assist me.

The steam-ship "Benalder" stranded on the 8th August last 12 to 14 miles south of this port, almost in a direct line with the Aduar named Bergha, from which it is distant about 2 miles. The news was brought to Laraiche three days after, but not till the fourth day was the nationality of the ship known. In order to explain what occurred between the 12th and 24th August, I think it right to furnish your Excellency with the following extract from a letter dated the 1st September, addressed by me as Lloyd's sub-agent to Lloyd's agents at Gibraltar:—

"When the 'Benalder' stranded I was seriously ill with a severe second attack of fever, which so prostrated me that I was unable to attend to business, and when the 'Zweena' arrived on the 16th instant I was strongly advised by my doctor to take a sea trip as the only means of recovering strength. Apart from this, my hands were in a manner tied. News of the stranding did not reach here until three days after the occurrence. In the meantime, the captain of the 'Benalder' went in his boat to Tangier without calling in here, although the sea was quite smooth. Then the 'Gibel Tarik' and another steamer passed to the stranded ship without communicating with me. Further, a couple of days after, a small Spanish craft called in, and the captain said he was employed to conduct salvage and carry salved grain and gear to Tangier. A day or two after the same captain called and reported that the ship had been abandoned; also that some craft had gone to wreck to salve beans, which would be brought here. Some boats and Portuguese fishing craft also started and brought what they could.

"During all this time not a word was sent to me either from Tangier or Gibraltar, so I came to the conclusion that the Tangier agent, acting presumably under your instructions, was conducting all operations direct from there."

The captain of the Spanish craft mentioned in the foregoing extract told me when he first came that there were hopes that the small steamers would float the "Benalder."

I take leave to quote the following words from Lloyd's agents' reply, dated the 5th September:—

"We have carefully noted your explanation as to your absence, and as to your action in this matter, which is entirely satisfactory, and we keep your letter before us to meet any inquiry that may be made from Lloyd's."

Before I left on the 16th August some Spanish and Portuguese craft and boats from here had brought beans, gear, and fittings from the wreck. I believe the last arrived on the 17th August. The total quantity of beans which were sold at auction by Mr. A. Guagnino, acting as Lloyd's sub-agent, was 692¼ fanegas. About one-fifth of them were wet and slightly damaged. For your Excellency's guidance, I transmit herewith a note of the fittings, gear, &c., salved and brought here, which at the sale realized 186 dol. 12 c. gross. I am informed by a broker here that the master of the last Portuguese craft, which arrived on the 16th August, reported that he found the wreck filling with water and breaking up, there being, in his opinion, no possibility of saving more beans.

I have obtained, and now transmit herewith, the declaration, drawn up by Adools, of twelve lightermen who visited the wreck to salve beans, &c., to the effect that they found crowds of country Moors on and near the wreck carrying off the beans. The Kadi at first refused to issue the necessary order to his Adools to take the statements,

and only gave it after receipt of an official letter I wrote him, a copy and translation of which I transmit herewith.

Mr. A. Guagnino, my *locum tenens*, having learnt that the Moors in the vicinity had been plundering the cargo, fittings, &c., wrote to the Governor of Laraiche requesting him to take steps to have guards placed at the ship, or to write to the Governor of Khlôt and Tlig to do so. A copy of this letter, as also of Kaïd Khalhali's reply to the Governor's communication, I transmit herewith. A few days later (the 27th or 28th August), Mr. Guagnino sent a person to see if any guards had been placed at the wreck, but he reported that there were none at or near it. In consequence of this, I, on my return, addressed Kaïd Khalhali direct on the 1st September, the Governor of Laraiche being ill, asking him to explain result of the action he said he had taken, and to take prompt steps towards discovering what had become of the beans and other things stolen from the wreck, and to hold them under his hands until orders should be received for their disposal. A copy of this letter is inclosed herewith, together with copy of his reply, which is not at all satisfactory, and does not answer my inquiries.

On receipt of Mr. White's despatch of the 13th instant I wrote to Kaïd Khalhali the 16th instant, transmitting Cid Hadj Mohammed Torres' letter, and requesting him to send an intelligent person to meet me at an Aduar in the neighbouring province. A copy of this letter, and the Kaïd's reply, I inclose herewith.

I went to the district of the wreck on the 19th instant, taking with me a letter from the Kadi of Laraiche for the Adools of the Aduar Wolad Bushta, instructing them to receive and draw up any declarations made before them bearing on the steamer.

I may here mention that the person sent by Kaïd Khalhali to meet me was a soldier who was of no assistance to me.

During my stay in the district I examined several Moors from different Aduars, some of them agents of foreign subjects. A few spoke freely to me about the "Benalder," others were more reserved, but none could be induced to make any statement whatever before Adools. They even withdrew when latter were present. They said they would probably be murdered if they made any formal declarations. I also visited the wreck, of which only a small piece of the hull is visible, and noticed several beaten tracks leading from it in different directions in land apparently hitherto untrodden. From the conversation I had with persons on whose information I could place some reliance, I learnt that great numbers of people took part in the plunder, but that by far the largest portion was appropriated by a few of the most powerful Moors who reside in the Aduar closest to the wreck. The chief among these were Shereef Cid Abdallah Mesbahi and his brother, Cid Taïb, residing at Gla, about 3 miles from the wreck, and Mohammed-ben-Mustapha Seis'ha, who is an Amin of the Sultan, and resides in Bergha, the nearest Aduar to the wreck. These men evidently took a very active part in the plunder, and were not content with what they and their followers could carry off themselves, but seized and retained what many others had appropriated.

The following were the Aduars whose inhabitants took part in the pillage. Those most implicated have the prefix + :—

In Khlôt and Tlig, jurisdiction of Kaïd Khalhali—

+ Bergha.
+ Karra.
+ Gla.
+ Wolad Berjal.
+ Hyayda,
+ Wolad Ghomani.
+ Wolad Bushta (four Aduars).
Hwawra (four Aduars).
Wolad Amar.
Riah.
Wolad Besam.

In Laraiche District—

Rahamna.

In Gharb, jurisdiction of Kaïd Alal Benouda—

+ Diessra (close to Gla).
Shwafa (seven Aduars).
Wolad Raafa.
Delalha.
Harret.

In jurisdiction of Basha of Tangier—

Bedawa of Saadi (near Shwafa).

Some people told me that nothing was known in the district of the wreck until three days after the occurrence; and the nature of the country between the coast and the villages would explain this, there being a ridge running parallel with and about a mile from the sea; the land between them is bleak and uncultivated, and the villages are behind the ridge inland. They also said that the ship began to break up a few days after.

I surmise from reports of the salvors that no beans, and probably not much of the wreck, were removed after the 16th August; so that the plundering of the cargo would have taken place during five days only. From this circumstance, and from what the Moors in the country told me, some of whom I know did not even visit the wreck, I am led to believe that the property pillaged was less than was reported at Gibraltar. I should say that about 5,000 mûds, or say 4,550 fanegas, of sound and damaged beans were stolen, which at the time would be worth some 2,500 dollars in store, or 4,750 dollars on board. Had they all been in sound condition their value would have been 3,400 dollars in store and 5,650 dollars on board. With regard to the wreck, considering the class of implements used, the unskilfulness of the people, and the difficulties under which they worked, I doubt if the value at auction in Gibraltar of what was actually carried off of the rigging, fittings, &c., by the Moors would exceed 1,000 dollars; it consisted chiefly of woodwork, small chains, odd iron work, a few sails, light spars, rigging, some cabin fittings, &c.

Doubtless, to secure this, they destroyed other property of the ship that might have been salved if attended to in time, the value of which would probably be double the above amount (1,000 dollars).

The beans stolen were disposed of in the country markets, and the articles belonging to the wreck were mostly sold in Alcazar, the Gharb, and Beni Hassen. Dealers from the interior flocked to the district to buy iron, woodwork, &c. I could find no trace in any of the villages of articles from the wreck, and was told that all had been sold off, except perhaps a few pieces of chain retained for use.

As no person could be induced to give evidence before Adools, I requested latter to draw up a statement of what they personally knew of the matter, but this they refused, alleging that they had not been near the wreck; but others told me they had taken their share of the spoil.

At the time the "Benalder" stranded the Governor's authority in the district was limited, and it is doubtful if any guards he might have placed could have prevented the pillage to any great extent.

I am, &c.
(Signed) LOUIS FORDE.

No. 379.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received December* 24.)

(No. 137.) *Tangier, December* 15, 1894.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Dar-el-Baida, inclosing a letter from Mr. Nairn, a missionary at Morocco city, reporting that Miss MacArthur, an English missionary lady, had been drowned in attempting to ford a river about 4 miles distant from that town, and that some Moors had hidden the body, and had exacted the payment of a sum of money before giving it up.

I am forwarding Mr. Consul Maclean's despatch to Mr. Satow at Fez, but I deem it right to lose no time in placing your Lordship in possession of the facts of the case so far as they have at present been reported to this Legation, as it is possible that the Missionary Society to which Miss MacArthur belongs may address your Lordship on the subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 379.

Consul Maclean to Mr. Satow.

Sir, *Dar-el-Baida, December* 11, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Excellency a copy of a letter I have received from the missionary, Mr. Nairn, conveying the sad intelligence of the death of Miss MacArthur, a Scotch missionary lady, who recently arrived in this country.

From Mr. Nairn's letter it would appear that a party of missionaries, consisting of two men and four ladies, were on their way from Mogador to Morocco city, and, on the 30th November, arrived at the River N'Fez, in approximate latitude 31° 41′ north, and longitude 8° 10′ by the Intelligence Department Map, a tributary of the Tensift, about four hours from Morocco city, which they found swollen from recent rains. One of the party, Mr. Paterson, led the way across on horseback, followed by the others. His horse began to plunge in deep water, and immediately afterwards the mules ridden by Miss MacArthur and Mr. Nairn respectively were in difficulties. Mr. Nairn was carried down stream for about 300 yards, and when he managed to reach the shore he was in a very exhausted condition. Miss MacArthur, apparently, received a kick on the forehead from her mule, and her body was recovered a mile below the scene of the accident by some Moors, who are said to have concealed the corpse until they received a reward of 40 dollars; and Mr. Nairn complains that the natives behaved in a very "heathenish" manner towards them. I cannot gather from Mr. Nairn's letter if the property he mentions as having been taken by the natives was recovered. He informs me that the corpse was to be sent down to Saffi for burial.

I have instructed Mr. Vice-Consul Hunot to inquire if any of those who escort the body to Saffi were present on the occasion of the accident, and, in the event of their having been, to take down their depositions with regard to the exact details of what happened.

I have also requested Mr. Nairn to give me fuller particulars, and to invite each European in party, the one independent of the other, to provide me with a written statement of what occurred.

That an accident resulted under the circumstances as related is not surprising. When further evidence is forthcoming I propose, with your Excellency's approval, to hold a strict inquiry into all the circumstances of the case, and for this purpose it will be necessary to summon all the Europeans concerned to attend at this Consulate, or for me to proceed to Morocco city.

Until such inquiry has been held it is impossible to form a just opinion as to whether any blame rests on any one.

I think it should be established who, if any one, was responsible for a party of Europeans, amongst whom were inexperienced girls recently from England, travelling to Morocco city:—

1. In the present disturbed state of the country.
2. When heavy rains threatened.
3. For attempting to ford a swollen river without using local guides, when no one of the party knew the ford.

I would respectfully submit to your Excellency that it would be beneficial to hold a strict inquiry in open Court into all the circumstances of the case, and that the greatest publicity possible be given to the proceedings.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALLAN MACLEAN.

Inclosure 2 in No. 379.

Mr. Nairn to Consul Maclean.

Sir, *Marakesh, December* 2, 1894.

I HAVE to inform you of the death of Miss MacArthur, one of our lady workers, which took place on the 30th ultimo, as the result of being carried down while crossing the River N'fees, about four hours from here. We were in all a company of four ladies, Mr. Paterson, and myself, besides a number of muleteers. Passing inland from

Mogador, we reached the banks of the river about 7 o'clock A.M., having started early that morning in order to get into Marakesh before noon.

We noticed the river was a little swollen, and I called on two of the muleteers to precede us, but understood one of them, who has been fifty years on the road, to say that it was better for Mr. Paterson, who was riding a horse, to go first. We entered the river in this manner, and had almost reached the other side, when I noticed the horse go into deep water, and before we had time to recover ourselves the mules ridden by Miss MacArthur and myself were carried off their feet. One man had her by the hand later on, while she was still sitting on the animal, but it turned over and struck her over the right eye, and nothing more was seen of her until she was found about a a mile below the ford.

I was carried down about 300 yards, but managed to reach the bank much exhausted. The load carried by my mule contained money and goods to the value of over 200 dollars. All this was safely landed by the natives, who afterwards refused to give it up. The corpse was also stripped of watch and some other things.

They acted towards us in a most heathenish way, demanding payment of a large sum before they would search for the corpse, although it had already been found and concealed. Finally, by paying down 40 dollars we secured it. To-morrow morning my brother-in-law will leave for Saffi, there to do the last that can be done for her that is gone. Is our plea for a cemetery to be entirely disregarded? I think it is altogether too bad.

For what has happened all blame that may be attached rests with me. I was responsible for their safe conduct to Marakesh. Neither myself nor the muleteers had any conception the river was so big, or we would never have attempted to cross it without the help of the natives. It did not appear so big from the Mogador side. Do I require to give information of the death in any other form?

The country keeps quiet, and people peacefully inclined.

I am, &c.
(Signed) C. NAIRN.

No. 380.

Sir Clare Ford to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received December* 24.)

(No. 261.)

My Lord, *Rome, December* 19, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship a copy in duplicate of the Italian Green Book (in two parts) which has been presented to the Chamber of Deputies on the affairs of Morocco,* having special reference to the incident of Melilla which led to the war between Spain and Morocco last year.

I also inclose a précis of the documents contained in the Green Book, which has been published in "l'Italie" of yesterday.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS CLARE FORD.

Inclosure in No. 380.

Extract from "L'Italie" of December 18, 1894.

LES LIVRES VERTS SUR MELILLA.—Les deux Livres Verts sur l'incident de Melilla, présentés par l'Honorable Ministre des Affaires Étrangères à la Chambre des Députés dans la séance du 6 Décembre, comprennent le premier, quarante-deux, et le second, quarante-quatre, documents.

L'incident tire son origine d'une attaque des habitants du Riff, en date du 2 Octobre, 1893, contre un fort avancé que les Espagnols construisaient à Melilla. Quand on en reçut la nouvelle de Madrid, M. Brin, alors Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, recommanda à Tanger que le Gouvernement Marocain réprimât les désordres, et conseilla la prudence à Madrid.

Le Régent de la Légation Italienne à Tanger écrivit dans le sens voulu au Vizir de

* Not printed.

Garrit, et les autres Puissances déclaraient qu'elles appuyaient de leur côté les réclamations du Gouvernement Espagnol.

Tandis que l'Espagne envoyait des renforts, le Commandant-en-chef, Général Margallo, fut tué le 28 Octobre dans une rencontre devant Melilla, et les Représentants Européens à Tanger s'entendirent pour l'envoi d'une note invitant le Sultan à terminer l'affaire au plus tôt et à la satisfaction de l'Espagne.

Le 8 Novembre arrivaient à Tanger les premières communications du Sultan, qui, désapprouvant l'attitude des Riffegni, promettait de donner satisfaction à l'Espagne. Le Sultan expédiait ensuite au Riff son frère Muley Araafa, pour rétablir l'ordre et régler l'incident.

La mission de Muley se prolongeant sans conclusion, le Gouvernement Espagnol déclara que la question entrait dans une nouvelle phase, et le 28 Novembre le Maréchal Martinez Campos partait pour aller se mettre à la tête des troupes de Melilla, et une note adressée au Commissaire Impérial pour les Affaires Étrangères demandait le respect du Traité de Uad-Ras et le règlement de l'incident.

M. Brin autorisait le Représentant de l'Italie à Tanger à appuyer la note Espagnole.

Le 13 Décembre le Maréchal Martinez-Campos présentait au frère de l'Empereur les demandes de l'Espagne, appuyées par le Représentant de l'Italie.

Celui-ci n'éprouvait aucune difficulté à démontrer quelle valeur il fallait attribuer aux bruits tendant à faire croire à l'Espagne que l'Italie et l'Angleterre cherchaient à entraver les négociations pour la solution pacifique de l'incident.

A ces bruits se rattachaient les tentatives d'un Syndicat étranger qui serait intervenu au Maroc, en fournissant au Sultan les moyens de payer l'indemnité.

Le Maréchal Martinez-Campos fut nommé Ambassadeur Extraordinaire auprès du Sultan, et Muley Hassan rentra pour le recevoir à Maroc le 19 Décembre.

La première série des documents se termine par un télégramme du Comte Tornielli en date du 3 Janvier, qui faisait connaître les intentions du Gouvernement Britannique, contraires à l'intervention au Maroc de capitalistes même Anglais.

La seconde série s'ouvre par un télégramme, en date du 4 Janvier, 1894, du Baron Blanc, adressé à notre Ambassade à Madrid et à notre Légation à Tanger.

Les critères d'après lesquels devait s'exercer, selon M. Blanc, l'action de l'Italie, étaient les suivants: appui des demandes de l'Espagne; ces demandes d'indemnités et autres maintenues dans des limites que le Sultan du Maroc pût accepter, sans nécessité de recourir à des emprunts, et en évitant des ingérences étrangères et des complications.

Ces critères ont été appliqués dans les instructions à nos Représentants à Madrid et à Tanger par l'Honorable Ministre des Affaires Étrangères, en même temps que les instructions tendant à ce que dans leur application on procédât d'accord avec les Représentants de l'Angleterre.

Au besoin, le Gouvernement Italien dissipait la défiance du Cabinet de Madrid envers l'Angleterre; appuyait auprès du Sultan les demandes de l'Espagne; éventait les intrigues tendant à empêcher la solution des négociations; conciliait la demande d'indemnité Espagnole avec l'offre du Sultan; s'informait de l'entité des sommes que le Sultan pourrait payer sans recourir à des emprunts; organisait pratiquement une action commune Italo-Britannique, et concourait ainsi à la solution de l'incident et à signature du Traité Hispano-Marocain, résumant enfin l'action diplomatique de l'Italie dans cette affaire, dans le télégramme suivant adressé, le 12 Mars, 1894, à notre Ambassadeur à Madrid:—

"M. l'Ambassadeur,

"Maintenant que l'incident de Melilla, ainsi que l'Ambassadeur d'Espagne m'en a informé le 6 courant et vous même m'en avait donné confirmation dans un Rapport de la même date, a été réglé d'une manière satisfaisante il n'est pas hors de propos de résumer ici, à l'effet d'en retrouver la trace dans nos archives, les points les plus saillants de l'action diplomatique de l'Italie à propos de la question Hispano-Marocaine, tels qu'ils résultent de la correspondance échangée avec nos Ambassadeurs de Madrid et de Londres et avec notre Légation à Tanger.

"Les intentions pacifiques de notre politique, et la conformité de vues et d'intérêts qui existe entre l'Espagne et l'Italie, notamment en ce qui concerne le Maroc, assuraient au Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Catholique, même sans besoin d'accords spéciaux, la plus sincère coopération de notre part.

"En effet, dès les premières nouvelles des graves événements de Melilla, à la suite de la destruction du fort de Sidi-Guariasch par les habitants du Riff, et de la réclama-

tion adressée par l'Espagne au Sultan, le Gouvernement du Roi fit parvenir à Sa Majesté Chériffienne, par l'entremise de notre Légation à Tanger, une vive exhortation à réprimer les désordres; et quand, après les combats du 27 et du 28 Octobre dernier, où périt le Général Margallo, le conflit prit des proportions menaçantes, il n'hésita pas, d'accord avec l'Angleterre, à adresser au Commandeur Cantagalli une invitation catégorique à envoyer au Sultan une note identique à celle de son collègue d'Angleterre, dans laquelle, en attirant l'attention sur la gravité de la situation, on insistait vivement sur la nécessité d'accorder à l'Espagne la réparation qui lui était due.

"En attendant, d'une part, le Sultan promettait de donner satisfaction aux demandes de l'Espagne, et envoyait à Melilla son frère Muley-Araafa avec Mission d'obliger les *Riffegni* à se désister de leur attitude hostile, et d'apaiser le conflit; de l'autre, le Gouvernement Espagnol envoyait de nouvelles forces à Melilla sous le commandement du Maréchal Martinez-Campos.

"Après quelques pourparlers entre le frère du Sultan et le Commandant Espagnol, pourparlers qui aboutirent à l'arrestation des principaux instigateurs du mouvement de la région du Riff, l'incident entra dans une nouvelle phase par la nomination du Maréchal Martinez-Campos comme Envoyé Extraordinaire près le Sultan, pour aplanir les questions pendantes entre le Maroc et l'Espagne.

"L'Envoyé Espagnol était chargé d'exiger:—

"1. Le châtiment des envahisseurs du Riff;

"2. L'exécution du Traité de Uad Ras;

"3. La délimitation d'une zone neutre;

"4. Le paiement d'une indemnité pour les frais de guerre.

"Durant cette seconde phase, pendant laquelle fut débattue la question du montant de l'indemnité, l'action du Gouvernement du Roi tendit uniquement, soit dans l'échange de vues avec les Cabinets des Puissances amies, soit dans les négociations poursuivies à Tanger et à Madrid, à faire prévaloir auprès du Sultan l'idée d'accepter les propositions de l'Espagne, dont nous déclarâmes reconnaître la justice et le bien-fondé.

"Les Représentants de l'Italie et de l'Angleterre à Tanger furent chargés en Janvier dernier par leurs Gouvernements respectifs d'adresser une note au Sultan, pour lui recommander vivement d'accéder aux demandes que l'Espagne lui ferait présenter par un Envoyé Spécial, soit au sujet de l'indemnité, soit par rapport aux autres questions se rattachant à l'affaire de Melilla.

"Faute de quoi, se présentait l'éventualité, ou que l'Espagne exigeât, pour s'assurer le paiement de l'indemnité, une occupation territoriale ou quelque autre gage; ou qu'elle demandât une indemnité trop forte et que par conséquent le Sultan, dans l'impossibilité de faire face à ses engagements, prêtât facilement l'oreille à l'idée de faire un emprunt à l'étranger.

"Les Cabinets de Londres et de Rome adressaient à l'Espagne le conseil de tenir le chiffre de l'indemnité dans des limites qui pussent permettre à Sa Majesté Chériffienne de le payer sans recourir à un emprunt.

"Ces conseils furent acceptés à Madrid.

"En effet, après l'échec du projet soumis à l'examen de Sir H. Drummond Wolff, de soumettre les Douanes Marocaines à un contrôle collectif des Puissances, au cas où l'indemnité ne serait pas payée, ce Ministre consentit à réduire le chiffre de l'indemnité à 25 millions de pesetas.

"Cela était en parfaite harmonie avec les indications que Lord Rosebery avait demandées, sur la requête de M. Moret, relativement à la somme que le Sultan pourrait payer sans recourir à l'expédient d'un emprunt.

"Ces indications furent confirmées par le Commandeur Cantagalli; elles portaient en effet que le Sultan pourrait payer sans emprunt, en dix quotes annuelles, une somme de 25 millions de pesetas.

"De notre côté, nous ne laissâmes jamais croire au Sultan (comme le bruit s'en était répandu) que le chiffre de l'indemnité pût ou dût être réduit; et nous répétâmes au contraire que nous désirions que notre décision d'appuyer l'Espagne fût bien connue du Sultan, afin de l'engager à accepter une indemnité si modérée et à éviter ainsi de nouvelles complications.

"Notre Ministre à Tanger fut en conséquence invité à se concerter avec son collègue d'Angleterre pour prêter un appui formel aux demandes de l'Espagne et faire sentir au Gouvernement Marocain la responsabilité qu'il encourrait en repoussant la demande d'indemnité, à cause des graves conséquences que son refus pourrait entraîner.

"Et lorsque les divergences entre le Sultan et l'Envoyé Espagnol s'accentuaient davantage, l'Espagne réclamait l'appui des Puissances pour amener promptement à bon terme les négociations de Marrakesch; je chargeai alors votre Excellence de déclarer à ce Gouvernement, et je déclarai moi-même ici à son Ambassadeur, que nous étions disposés à lui continuer notre appui pour toute solution qui n'impliquerait ni ingérences étrangères ni complications.

"Et au Sultan, qui demandait l'opinion des Puissances sur le chiffre de l'indemnité, se déclarant prêt à en payer une de 20 millions de pesetas, je fis répondre par une note identique à celle de l'Angleterre, en lui recommandant d'en payer 25 millions.

"De cette manière, contrairement aux doutes qu'on avait tenté de soulever à propos de l'attitude de l'Italie et de l'Angleterre auprès de la Cour Chériffienne, et toute divergence étant aplanie, grâce à nos efforts, entre l'Espagne et le Gouvernement Britannique au sujet de l'indemnité, le Cabinet de Madrid a pu se convaincre que notre appui, comme celui de l'Angleterre, a été constant et disintéressé, depuis l'origine jusqu'à la fin de l'incident.

"L'Ambassadeur Extraordinaire d'Espagne, en vertu de ses pleins pouvoirs, et pour des considérations de haute convenance politique, consentit vers la fin des négociations, conduites évidemment avec le désir de faciliter l'entente avec le Gouvernement Marocain, à réduire le chiffre de l'indemnité à la somme offerte par le Sultan, c'est-à-dire à 20 millions de pesetas.

"Après quoi, le 1er de ce mois, selon ce que m'annonce votre Rapport du 6 courant, l'accord a été conclu entre les deux parties, après des concessions mutuelles, sur les bases suivantes:—

"1. Paiement d'une indemnité de 20 millions de pesetas.

"2. Punition des coupables.

"3. Délimitation d'une zone neutre.

"4. Augmentation de garnison de la part du Sultan dans les villages limitrophes de Melilla.

"5. Création d'Agences Consulaires Espagnoles à Fez et à Maroc.

"6. Garanties pour le cas où le paiement de l'indemnité ne serait pas payée.

"Le Comte Rascon, en me donnant connaissance de cette solution satisfaisante, s'est fait l'interprète, dans une lettre courtoise et cordiale, des sentiments de gratitude de son Gouvernement pour l'appui que le Cabinet de Rome a prêté à l'Espagne en cette circonstance.

(Signé) "BLANC."

No. 381.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir Clare Ford.

(No. 298. Confidential.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, December 24, 1894.*

THE Italian Chargé d'Affaires called at this Office on the 19th instant, and stated that the Italian Government had been informed by the Italian Legation at Tangier that the contraband trade in arms and ammunition in Morocco still continued, and that this was chiefly due to the Shereefs of Wazzan, who, under cover of the French flag, arm the tribes that still remain faithful to them with Martini and Winchester rifles.

There were, he added, some other tribes, namely, those of Beni-Messar, of Mesmuda and Rohona, which also availed themselves of the protection of the Wazzan Shereefs for the same purpose.

Signor Silvestrelli further stated that the Shereef Mulay-el-Arabi, a French protégé, still owed 10,000 fr. to a firm, under foreign protection, at Tangier for rifles and cartridges supplied to him.

In the course of conversation, Signor Silvestrelli suggested that Her Majesty's Government should use their influence to induce the Spanish Government to adhere strictly to their agreement not to disturb the *status quo* in Morocco.

The Spanish Government did not seem to keep their engagements in this respect sufficiently in mind. This, in his opinion, was injudicious, for any changes would not really tend to the benefit of Spain so much as of France.

Signor Silvestrelli was assured, in reply, that the advice given by Her Majesty's

Government to that of Spain had been entirely in favour of the maintenance of the *status quo*.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 382.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 147.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, December* 25, 1894.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 107 of the 26th September last and to previous correspondence on the subject of the attack made upon the British ship "Mayer" by natives of the Riff coast, I transmit to you herewith a copy of a despatch received at the Colonial Office from the Governor of Gibraltar in regard to the claims arising out of the case.*

The personal claims have now been carefully revised by Sir R. Biddulph with the assistance of Sir H. B. Hancock, and have been reduced from the sum of 181,332 pesetas to 59,128 pesetas, or about 2,039*l*. According to the sworn statement forwarded by the attorney to the claimants, the cash on board the "Mayer" at the time of her pillage amounted to the sum of 23,410 pesetas; this item is included in the above-mentioned total.

I have to request that you will present a claim to the Moorish Government for this amount as part of the reparation which you are instructed to demand in my despatch No. 81 of the 15th August last.

The original papers sent herewith should be returned to this Office when done with.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 383.

Consul Harford to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received December 26.)

(No. 64.)
My Lord, *Teneriffe, December* 12, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to inclose further correspondence between Mr. Vice-Consul Ferguson, of Las Palmas, and the local authorities regarding the Spanish prisoner captured from Messrs. Kirby's expedition.

The Messrs. Kirby having left the island, I have directed Mr. Vice-Consul Ferguson to arrange for the ransom (if possible), but to be careful to do it under protest, that we are unaware [*sic*] and do not recognize any responsibility on the part of Her Majesty's Government, and that, in my opinion, the Messrs. Kirby are the parties responsible.

With regard to the Mr. Rhodes, who writes to the Captain of the Port, neither I or any one at the Consulate have any knowledge who he is, or in what way he is connected with the expedition.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. H. HARFORD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 383.

The Captain of the Port at Las Palmas to Vice-Consul Ferguson.

(Translation.) [*Undated.*]

THE Spanish schooner "Adan" was chartered by a party of Englishmen for trading purposes on the coast of Africa, about 15 miles to the south of Cape Juby, on territory under British Protectorate, and with the sanction of their Government,

* Inclosure in No. 374.

according to Mr. Arthur Rhodes' declaration, and of which Her Britannic Majesty's Consul in these islands is cognisant; the boat of the said vessel was attacked by the Moors, who wounded a Spanish sailor and made another prisoner. I have to request you will do all in your power to rescue the said prisoner, Manuel Perez, paying to the Moors the amount they ask as ransom, and whom [*sic*], I understand, is in the vicinity of the station at Cape Juby. The amount of the ransom will in due course be reclaimed by the Naval Courts from whom it may concern.

At the same time I have to remind you of the wounded sailor, Juan Rodriguez Ortega, who lost a leg in the accident.

(Signed) Captain of the Port.

Inclosure 2 in No. 383.

Vice-Consul Ferguson to the Captain of the Port at Las Palmas.

(Translation.) [*Undated.*]

IN reply to your despatch of to-day's date, I have the honour to inform you that I have remitted to the North-West African Company (Limited), at Cape Juby, the sum of 1,250 pesetas for the ransom of the Spanish subject, Manuel Perez, and at the same time I have directed them to do all they can to reduce the amount of the said ransom. I hope that, as a result of your orders to pay the said sum, the unfortunate Perez, in whom I am greatly interested, will be set at liberty. With reference to the charter of the Spanish schooner "Adan," I have reported to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for this province Mr. Rhodes' declaration, and he will most probably communicate with you direct. As regards Juan Rodriguez Ortega, Mr. T. F. Kirby, Director of the North-West African Minerals Concessions Company (Limited), has informed me that he has arranged with Mr. P. Ciantor, of this city, to pay to Rodriguez Ortega his salary monthly till he is able to leave the hospital and obtain employment.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALEC. FERGUSON.

No. 384.

Consul Harford to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received December 27.)

(No. 66.)
My Lord, *Teneriffe, December* 14, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Sir T. H. Sanderson's despatch No. 2, dated Foreign Office, 3rd instant, a copy of which I have forwarded to Mr. Vice-Consul Ferguson, Las Palmas.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. H. HARFORD.

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